



DHAKABANK
L I M I T E D
EXCELLENCE IN BANKING

Head Office: Biman Bhaban, 100 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Phone: 9554514, Fax: 880-2-9556584, e-mail: info@dhakabank.com.bd, SWIFT: DHBLBDDH

ANNUAL REPORT | 2009



DHAKABANK

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EXCELLENCE IN BANKING

www.dhakabankltd.com

REACHING THE TOP

2009 has been a tumultuous year yet we still managed to come out with strong performance. The tough times have shown the strength of the Bangladesh economy. Great leaps have been made in the field of export and manufacturing. Challenges have come about and met with success.

Through all this, Dhaka Bank has been proud to be a partner in striving for the best in its class towards the top. But reach is just a small part of the journey. There is a lot further to go come 2010.



our MISSION

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



our vision

our VISION

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

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



our values

OUR VALUES

Customer Focus
Integrity and Honesty
Quality
Teamwork
Respect for the Individual
Responsible Citizenship
Transparency and Accountability
Environmentally Conscious
High Morale





OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Our objectives are to conduct transparent and high quality business operation based on market mechanism within the legal and social framework spelt in our mission and reflected in our vision.
2. Our greatest concerns are our customers to provide them continually efficient, innovative and high quality products with excellent delivery system.
3. Our motto is to generate profit with qualitative business as a sustainable ever-growing organization and enhance fair returns to our shareholders.
4. We are committed to our community as a corporate citizen and contributing towards the progress of the nation as our corporate social responsibility.
5. Our employees are our backbone. We promote their well being through attractive compensation package, promoting staff morale through training, development and career planning.
6. We strive for fulfillment of our responsibility to the government through paying entire range of taxes and duties and abiding the other rules.
7. We are cautious about environment & climatic change and dutiful to make our homeland a green and clean soil.

CUSTOMER CHARTER

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

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

Our Ethical Principles

Our Ethical Principles



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

We reject bribery and corruption.

We avoid compromised gifts and entertainment.

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

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

We resolve customer complaints quickly and fairly.

We maintain confidentiality and fidelity of our customer.

We treat our colleagues with fairness and respect; work with highly motivated team spirit and fellowship bondage.



corporate INFORMATION

Name of the Company	Dhaka Bank Limited
Legal Form	A public limited company incorporated in Bangladesh on April 06, 1995 under the Companies Act 1994 and listed in Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited
Date of Commencement	July 05, 1995
Registered Office	Biman Bhaban (1st Floor) 100 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Bangladesh
Telephone	+880 2 9554514
Telefax	+880 2 9556584, 9571013, 9565011
SWIFT Code	DHBLBDDH
E-mail	info@dhakabank.com.bd
Web Page	www.dhakabankdtd.com
Auditors	ACNABIN Chartered Accountants
Tax Consultant	Howladar, Yunus & Co. Chartered Accountants
Managing Director	Khondker Fazle Rashid From February 24, 2009
Company Secretary	Arham Masudul Huq



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board of DIRECTORS



Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker - Chairman, Mr. Mohammed Hanif - Vice Chairman, Mr. Abdul Hal Sarker - Director, Mrs. Afroza Abbas - Director, Mrs. Rakshana Zaman - Director, Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin - Director, Mr. Md. Amirullah - Director, Mr. Aminul Islam - Director, Mr. Rashadur Rahman - Director, Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan - Director, Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan - Director, Mr. M.N.H. Bula - Director, Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury - Director, Mrs. Kamala Khatun - Director,

Mr. Jashim Uddin - Director, Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin - Director, Mr. Abdul Wahed - Director, Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker - Director, Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta - Director, Mr. Saez Islam - Director, Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain - Director, Mr. Khondker Fazla Rashid - Managing Director, Mr. Arham Masudul Haq - Company Secretary

executive committee of the board of **DIRECTORS**



Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker -Chairman, Mr. Mohammed Hanif -Vice Chairman, Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker -Director, Mrs. Afroza Abbas -Director, Mrs. Rokshana Zaman -Director, Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin -Director, Mr. Reshadur Rahman -Director, Mr. Md. Amirullah -Director, Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid -Managing Director, Mr. Arham Masudul Huq - Company Secretary.

audit COMMITTEE



**Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker -Chairman, Mr. Mohammed Hanif -Member,
Mrs. Rokshana Zaman -Member, Mr. Arham Masudul Huq - Company Secretary**

sponsor **SHAREHOLDERS**

1. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker
2. Mr. A.T.M. Hayatuzzaman Khan
3. Mrs. Afroza Abbas
4. Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker
5. Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan
6. Mr. Aminul Islam
7. Mr. Md. Amirullah
8. Mr. Reshadur Rahman
9. Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan
10. Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin
11. Mr. M.N.H. Bulu
12. Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta
13. Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury
14. Mr. Jashim Uddin
15. Mrs. Kamala Khatun
16. Mr. Abdul Wahed
17. Mr. Mohammed Hanif
18. Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin
19. Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker
20. Suez Islam



FOUNDER &
former advisor

Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed

5-YEAR FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Figure in Million

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth %
Income Statement						
Interest Income	2,897	4,342	5,636	7,171	7,466	4
Interest Expense	2,149	3,380	4,049	5,214	5,407	4
Net Interest Income	748	962	1,587	1,958	2,060	5
Non Interest Income	739	1,110	1,582	1,929	2,175	13
Non Interest Expense	594	889	1,159	1,353	1,424	5
Net Non Interest Income	145	221	423	576	751	30
Profit before Tax & Provision	893	1,183	2,010	2,533	2,810	11
Provision for Loans & Assets	125	233	479	669	675	1
Provision for Tax (including Deferred Tax)	305	370	827	1,025	1,176	15
Profit after Tax	463	580	704	839	959	14
Balance Sheet						
Authorize Capital	2,650	2,650	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
Paid up Capital	1,228	1,289	1,547	1,934	2,128	10
Reserve Funds & Other Reserve	988	1,262	1,578	2,065	2,838	37
Shareholders' Equity (Capital & Reserve)	2,216	2,551	3,125	4,000	4,966	24
Deposits (Base & Bank excluding Call)	28,439	41,554	48,731	56,986	60,918	7
Loans & Advances	23,372	34,049	39,972	49,698	52,910	6
Investments	3,926	5,378	5,972	7,239	8,660	20
Fixed Assets	122	217	291	387	424	10
Total Assets (excluding off-balance sheet items)	33,072	47,594	57,443	71,137	77,767	9
Foreign Exchange Business						
Import Business	30,213	46,277	49,496	65,737	46,160	(30)
Export Business	13,505	23,268	31,081	39,038	33,305	(15)
Guarantee Business	6,099	6,473	6,523	7,887	6,462	(18)
Inward Foreign Remittance	3,377	16,764	10,609	11,834	9,786	(17)
Capital Measures						
Core Capital (Tier I)	2,216	2,551	3,126	3,964	4,634	17
Supplementary Capital (Tier II)	237	373	554	844	1,000	18
Tier I Capital Ratio	9.94	8.23	8.80	9.77	9.30	(5)
Tier II Capital Ratio	1.06	1.2	1.56	2.08	2.01	(3)
Total Eligible Capital	2,453	2,924	3,680	4,808	5,634	17
Total Capital Ratio	11.00	9.43	10.36	11.84	11.31	(4)

Figure in Million

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth %
Credit Quality						
Volume of Non-performing loans	351	554	1,258	1,908	2,946	54
% of NPLs to Total Loans & Advances	1.51	1.64	3.15	3.84	5.57	45
Provision for unclassified Loans	236	372	465	620	625	1
Provision for Classified Loans	103	172	439	825	1,488	80
Share Information						
Number of Shares Outstanding	12.28	12.89	15.47	19.34	21.28	10
Earning per Share (Taka)	43.99	45.00	46.06	39.42	45.09	4
Book Value per share (Taka)	180	198	202	207	233	13
Market Price per share (Taka)	469	466	706	361	484	34
Price Earning Ratio (Times)	10.66	10.32	15.33	9.15	10.72	29
Price Equity Ratio (Times)	2.60	2.35	3.49	1.74	2.07	19
Dividend per Share:						
Cash Dividend (%)	20	10	-	15	-	-
Bonus Share	1:20	1:5	1:4	1:10	1:4	-
Operating Performance Ratio						
Net Interest Margin	3.43	3.77	4.54	4.60	4.56	(1)
Credit / Deposit Ratio (%)	82.18	81.94	82.03	87.21	86.85	(0)
Current Ratio (Times)	1.33	1.24	1.38	1.28	2.10	64
Return on Equity (ROE) %	20.89	22.74	22.53	20.97	19.32	(8)
Return on Assets (ROA) %	1.40	1.22	1.23	1.18	1.29	9
Cost of Deposit (%)	8.13	9.15	8.97	9.40	8.68	(8)
Cost / Income ratio in operating business (%)	75.44	78.14	72.15	72.16	70.85	(2)
Other Information						
Number of Branches	29	37	41	45	50	11
Number of CMS Unit	1	2	4	5	6	20
Number of SME Business Center	-	-	-	3	6	100
Number of Employees	688	786	842	898	924	3
Number of Shareholders	3,677	4,187	5,340	8,198	10,530	28
Number of Foreign Correspondents/Banks	406	350	350	350	350	-

Value Added Statement for the year ended 31 December 2009

The value added statement for the bank shows how the value is created and distributed among different stakeholders of the bank.

Particulars	BDT in Million			
	2009 Taka	%	2008 Taka	%
Income from Banking Services	9,641.32		9,100.06	
Less: Cost of services & supplies	6,038.99		5,858.72	
Value added by the Banking services	3,602.34		3,241.35	
Non-banking income	-		-	
Loan & Other Provisions	(674.88)		(669.43)	
	<u>2,927.45</u>		<u>2,571.92</u>	

Distribution of value added

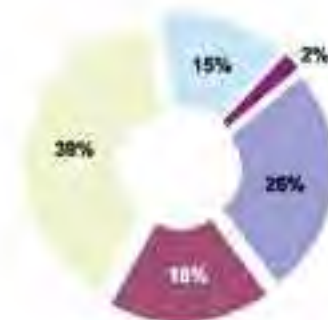
To Employees as salaries & allowances	729.23	25%	660.61	23%
To Shareholders as Dividend	531.92	18%	483.56	17%
To Government as Income Tax	1,176.07	40%	1,025.13	35%
To Statutory Reserve	427.09	15%	372.78	13%
To expansion & growth	63.14	2%	29.84	1%
	2,927.45	100%	2,571.92	88%

Distribution of Value Added- 2009



- To Employees as salaries & allowances
- To Shareholders as Dividend
- To Government as Income Tax
- To Statutory Reserve
- To expansion & growth

Distribution of Value Added - 2008



- To Employees as salaries & allowances
- To Shareholders as Dividend
- To Government as Income Tax
- To Statutory Reserve
- To expansion & growth

Economic Value Added (EVA) Statement for the year ended 31 December 2009

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

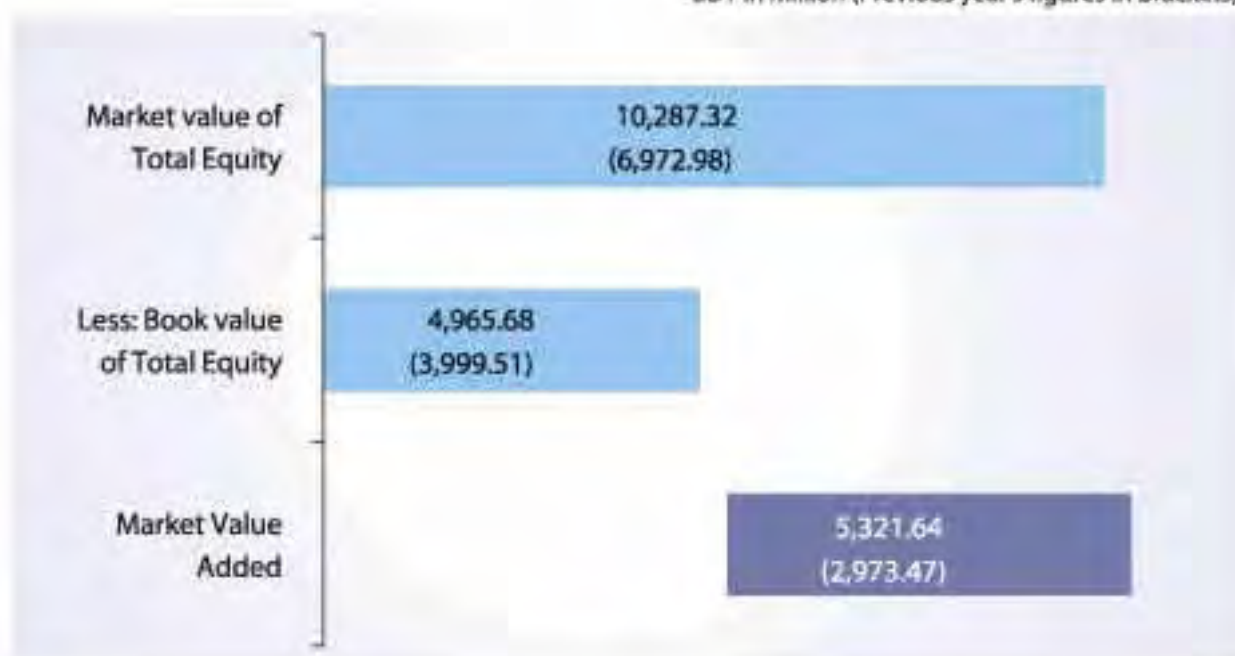
BDT in Million



Market Value Added (MVA) Statement for the year ended 31 December 2009

Market Value Added (MVA) is the difference between the equity market value of a company and the book value of equity invested in the company. A high MVA indicates the company has created substantial wealth for the shareholders.

BDT in Million (Previous year's figures in brackets)



Dhaka Bank Limited was rated by Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited (CRAB) on the basis of audited Financial Statements as on December 31, 2009. The summary of Rating is presented below:

Status	2009	2008
Long Term	A1	A+
Short Term	ST-2	ST-2

Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited (CRAB) has assigned "A1" (Pronounced as Single A One) rating in the Long Term and "ST-2" in the Short Term to Dhaka Bank Limited.

In 2008, Credit Rating Information and Services Limited (CRISL) awarded A+ (Pronounced as Single A Plus) in the Long Term and ST-2 in the Short Term to Dhaka Bank Limited.

Commercial Banks rated 'A1' in the Long Term are adjudged to be strong banks, characterized by good financials, healthy and sustainable franchises, and a first rate-operating environment. This level of rating indicates strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, with low likelihood of being adversely affected by foreseeable events.

Commercial Banks rated 'ST-2' in the Short Term are considered to have strong capacity for timely repayment. Banks rated in this category are characterized with commendable position in terms of liquidity, internal fund generation, and access to alternative sources of funds is outstanding.



CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

Assalamu Alaikum

Distinguished Shareholders, Guests of Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed my great pleasure that on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited I welcome you all here at this befitting venue for the 15th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Bank. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and heartfelt thanks for your continued support and inspiration, which has resulted in greater success in many areas of our operations. We are sincerely steering a pragmatic and modern commercial Bank focused on Consumer, Corporate and International Banking. We firmly believe in teamwork and excellent loyal, efficient and motivated team of employees is our harmonious strength.

With a fresh vow to achieve an excellence in service, Dhaka Bank has always tried for creating wide array of banking solution and offer superior value proposition. To strengthen our technological platform, we have already installed state of the art technology to give the clients a real-time online facility.

The resounding success that we have achieved last year was possible for your relentless support to the Bank. Our commitment to you for making your investment to have an ever-increasing value has made possible to reach a commendable level of success. Banking as a vital sector of the national economy continues to be very important particularly in the backdrop of keen competition and continuous globalisation process. We play a crucially important role in creating employment through investment.

The Year 2009

Our operating profit was Tk.2,810 million. The Bank's deposit shot up by 7% to Tk.60,918 million excluding call deposits. Loans and advances rose by 6% and stood at Tk.52,910 million as on December 31, 2009. The data contents are supplemented in the financial statement.

Focus 2010

We expect higher growth of business in 2010. The growth will predictably generate from the diversified Corporate Sector, Personal Banking, Money Market Operations, Consortium and Structured Financing, Visa Debit and Pre paid Card, Owned ATM Network and Export Oriented initiatives. We have introduced innovative products like Capital Market, Bundled Savings Account, and Refurbished Home Loan, etc. to serve the consumers with highest appreciation.

We would like to take the opportunity to express our appreciation on the various reforms implemented by the present government in the banking sector as prudential guidelines to ensure financial discipline. We express our deep gratitude to Almighty Allah for enabling the Bank to achieve considerable progress and growth in an holistic way during 2009. We are not complacent rather we will excel ourselves to deliver the best in the year to come. We are grateful to our valued shareholders and clients for their continuous support and confidence in our efforts to improve the performance and profitability of the Bank. We wish to highlight some economic indicators of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Economy

Real GDP growth attained in FY 09 is estimated by BBS at 5.9 percent against 6.2 percent growth of FY 08 and the initial 6.5 percent target for FY09, subsequently revised downward as the global downturn started impacting export growth and investment momentum. Agriculture sector performed strongly, supported by favorable weather and optimistic price expectations, overcoming adversities of the preceding year, but growth in industry and services weakened, mainly due to weakening of export demand.

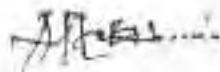
Banking Sector

The banking sector specially the private sector banks made significant progress and growth in terms of significant market share of deposits and advances through improved customer service, introduction of new products and switching over to online banking keeping pace with the globalisation process. The 30 banks in the private sector posted a 24% growth in operating profit in 2009 over the previous year.

Bangladesh Bank has been playing an important role for bringing out discipline and dynamism in the banking sector of the country. Due to stringent supervision and control exercised by the central bank, there had been a continuous progress in the reduction of percentage of classified loans in the banking sector with the recovery of default loans.

Acknowledgements

At the conclusion of my address, I express my grateful thanks and appreciation to all at various level of the Management along with the other staff for their time and effort they spent to achieve the Mission of our Bank. The confidence that the shareholders and clients have on us has always been the source of our strength. We are grateful to them for the support. I must thank the Bangladesh Bank, the Ministry of Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms and various Government and other regulatory bodies for their guidance and other peer groups for their support. My colleagues at the Board of Directors of our Bank deserve special mention for providing relentless support.



Altaf Hossain Sarker
Chairman

চেয়ারম্যানের বাণী

শ্রদ্ধেয় শেয়ারহোল্ডারবৃন্দ, সম্মানিত অতিথিবৃন্দ, জন্ম মহিলা ও জন্ম মহোদয়গণ আসসালামু আলাইকুম।

এই উৎসবমুখর প্রাঙ্গণে ঢাকা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড-এর ১৫তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় পরিচালনা পর্ষদের পক্ষ থেকে আপনাদের স্বাগত জানাতে পেরে আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত। আপনাদের অবিরাম সহযোগিতা এবং প্রেরণা আমাদের উদ্যোগগুলোকে উত্তরোত্তর সাফল্যমণ্ডিত করে তুলেছে। এমন একটি সুবর্ণ মুহূর্তে আপনাদেরকে কৃতজ্ঞতা ও আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাতে চাই। ভোক্তা, কর্পোরেট ও আন্তর্জাতিক ব্যাংকিংকে প্রাধান্য দিয়ে আমরা অত্যন্ত নিষ্ঠার সাথে একটি যুগোপযোগী এবং অত্যাধুনিক বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক পরিচালনা করছি। আমরা সামষ্টিক সাফল্যে দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি। আমরা মনে করি, আমাদের উন্নত, বিশ্বস্ত, দক্ষ এবং উজ্জীবিত কর্মমুখী বাহিনীই আমাদের সমন্বিত শক্তি।

পরিসেবার ক্ষেত্রে শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব অর্জনের সজীব অঙ্গীকার নিয়ে ঢাকা ব্যাংক প্রথম থেকে বিকৃত পরিসরে ব্যাংকিং সমাধান দেয়ার চেইন অব্যাহত রেখেছে এবং সর্বোচ্চ মূল্যমান প্রদান করে আসছে। কারিগরি উৎকর্ষতা জোরদার করতে আমরা ইতিমধ্যেই অত্যাধুনিক কারিগরি প্রযুক্তি স্থাপন করেছি যাতে গ্রাহকরা দ্রুত কার্যকর অনলাইন সুবিধা পেতে পারেন।

আপনাদের ঐকান্তিক সমর্থনের ফলেই আমরা বিপত বছরে আলোড়ন সৃষ্টিকারী সাফল্য অর্জন করতে পেরেছি। আপনাদের বিনিয়োগে সদা বর্ধনশীল মূল্য নিশ্চিত করার নিয়ত প্রচেষ্টার ফলেই এই উল্লেখযোগ্য সাফল্য অর্জন সম্ভব হয়েছে। অব্যাহত বিশ্বায়ন প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা এবং তীব্র প্রতিযোগিতার মধ্যে অত্যাবশ্যক ঋাত হিসেবে জাতীয় অর্থনীতিতে ব্যাংকিং গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে আসছে। বিনিয়োগের মাধ্যমে কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির ক্ষেত্রেও আমরা দৃষ্টান্তমূলক ভূমিকা পালন করে চলেছি।

২০০৯ সাল

এ বছর আমাদের পরিচালন মূল্যফল হয়েছে ২,৮১০ মিলিয়ন টাকা। ব্যাংকের আমানত কল ডিপোজিট বাদেই ৭% বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে ৬০,৯১৮ মিলিয়ন টাকা। ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০০৯ পর্যন্ত ঋণ ও অগ্রীম, ৬% বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে এর পরিমাণ দাঁড়িয়েছে ৫২,৯১০ মিলিয়ন টাকা। আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনে এই উপাত্তসমূহ সম্পূরক হিসেবে সংযুক্ত আছে।

২০১০ এর লক্ষ্য

আমরা ২০১০ সালে ব্যবসার উর্ধ্বগতি প্রত্যাশা করি। বহুমুখী কর্পোরেট ঋাত, রিটেইল ব্যাংকিং, মুদ্রা বাজার পরিচালনা, কনসোর্টিয়াম ও অবকাঠামোতে বিনিয়োগ, ডিসা ডেবিট ও পি-পেইজ কার্ড, নিগ্রাম এটিএম নেটওয়ার্ক এবং রপ্তানিমুখী উদ্যোগ থেকে এই লক্ষ্য অর্জন সম্ভব বলে আমরা আশা করছি।

অর্থ লেনদেনে স্বচ্ছতা নিশ্চিত করতে দূরদৃষ্টিসম্পন্ন নিকনির্দেশনা প্রদানের মত ব্যাংকিং ঋাতে বিভিন্ন সংস্কার কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের জন্য আমরা বর্তমান সরকারকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাই। সামগ্রিকভাবে ২০০৯ সালে ব্যাংকটি উল্লেখযোগ্য উন্নয়ন ও প্রবৃদ্ধি

অর্জনে সক্ষম হয়েছে এমনটা আমরা সর্বশক্তিমান আয়ত্বের প্রতি পৃষ্ঠীর কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করছি। তবে আমরা পরিতুষ্ট নই নতং আসছে বছরে সর্বোচ্চ সেবা প্রদানে নিজেদেরকে ছাড়িয়ে যেতে চাই। আমাদের গ্রাচেন্টার প্রতি সমর্থন ও আস্থা অব্যাহত রাখার জন্য ব্যাংকের মূল্যবান অংশীদার ও ভোক্তাগণের প্রতি কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞানাই। আমরা বাংলাদেশের কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অর্থনৈতিক সূচককে পরিশ্রাসী করতে চাই।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি

২০০৮-০৯ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি ঘটেছে ৫.৯ শতাংশ। অন্যদিকে ২০০৭-০৮ অর্থবছরে এই হার ছিল ৬.২ শতাংশ। যদিও ২০০৮-০৯ অর্থবছরে এই লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ছিল ৬.৫ শতাংশ কিন্তু তরানী প্রবৃদ্ধি এবং বিনিয়োগ পরিশ্রাসীতার উপর বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক মন্দার কারণে পড়তে গুরু করায় পরবর্তীতে কমিয়ে লক্ষ্যমাত্রা নির্ধারণ করা হয়। আবহাওয়ার আনুকূল্য ও কামিত বাজার নব কৃষি খাতকে পরিশ্রাসী করেছে যা গত বছর অর্থনীতিকে মন্দা তাব কাটিয়ে উঠতে সাহায্য করেছে। তবে তরানী চাহিদা-প্রাস পাওয়ার কারণে শিল্প ও সেবা খাতে কামিত প্রবৃদ্ধি ঘটেনি।

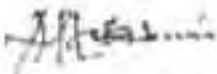
ব্যাংকিং খাত

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বাজার অংশগ্রহণের জন্য অমেনার ও স্বপের মাধ্যমে ব্যাংকিং খাত বিশেষত ব্যক্তি মালিকানাধীন ব্যাংকসমূহ অগ্রাবনীয় উন্নয়ন ও প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করেছে। সেখানে গ্রাহক সেবার উন্নয়ন, নতুন গণের গ্রহণ এবং অনলাইন ব্যাংকিং প্রবর্তনের মাধ্যমে বিশ্বায়ন প্রক্রিয়ায় মুক্ত হওয়ার পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হয়েছে। বিগত বছরের তুলনায় ২০০৯ সালে ব্যক্তি মালিকানাধীন ৩০টি ব্যাংক মুনাফা লাভের ক্ষেত্রে শতকরা ২৪ ভাগ প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনে সক্ষম হয়েছে।

দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতের শুরুরা ও পরিশ্রাসীতা আনয়নের লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে আছে। কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকের কর্তার পরবেক্ষণ ও নিয়ন্ত্রণের কারণে বিশেষ কিছু খাতে সুদের হার কমানো এবং বেলানী ঋণ পুনরুদ্ধারের ক্ষেত্রে সাফল্য অব্যাহত রয়েছে।

কৃতজ্ঞতা পীকার

সব শেষে আমি সবাইকে আন্তরিক কন্যাবাস জ্ঞাপন করছি এবং ব্যাংকের লক্ষ্য অর্জনের পথে বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ে পরিচালনা পরশন এবং সকল কর্মীবৃন্দের নেয়া সময় ও গ্রাচেন্টাকে অভিবাসন জানাই। আমাদের উপর অংশীদার ও ভোক্তাগণের আস্থা এই আমাদের শক্তির উৎস। তাঁদের সর্বোচ্চ সমর্থনের জন্য আমি কৃতজ্ঞ। আমি আরও ধন্যবাস জানাই বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, সিকিউরিটিজ এন্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন, রেজিষ্ট্রার অব অয়েটি স্টক কোম্পানী ও বিভিন্ন সরকারি এবং তনাতককারী সংস্থাকে, তাদের সিকনির্দেশনা এবং সমর্থনের জন্য। ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পরশনের কাজে নিয়োজিত আমার সহকর্মীগণও অবিপ্রাক্ত সহযোগিতার জন্য বিশেষভাবে প্রশংসার দাবী রাখেন।



অলতাক হোসেন সরকার
চেয়ারম্যান

A photograph of four men in business suits sitting around a large, light-colored conference table in a meeting room. The room has blue walls and a large window with light-colored curtains. A framed picture hangs on the wall to the left. The men are looking towards the camera.

CORE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid - Managing Director
Mr. Tanweer Rahim - Deputy Managing Director (Business Banking)
Mr. Kaiser Tamiz Amin - Deputy Managing Director (Operations)
Mr. Neaz Mohammad Khan - Deputy Managing Director (Risk Management)



MANAGEMENT TEAM

Mr. Arham Masudul Huq -EVP & Company Secretary, **Ms. Shamshad Begum** -Principal, Dhaka Bank Training Institute, **Mr. Kaiser Tamiz Amin** -Deputy Managing Director-Operations, **Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid** - Managing Director, **Mr. Neaz Mohammad Khan** -Deputy Managing Director -Risk Management, **Mr. Tanweer Rahim**- Deputy Managing Director-Business Banking, **Mr. Muhammad Mustafa Haikal Hashmi** -SEVP & Head, Credit Compliance & Administration Division, Head Office, **Mr. Darashiko Khasru** -VP & Head, Finance & Accounts Division, Head Office, **Mr. Shah Azizul Islam** -VP & In-charge, Retail Banking Division, Head Office, **Mr. A. K. M. Ahsan Kabir** -FAVP & In-charge, Internal Control & Compliance Division, Head Office, **Mr. Md. Shaukat Ali Khan** -SAVP & In-charge, SME Unit, Head Office, **Mr. Imran Ahmed** -SAVP, Head Office, **Mr. Syed Faisal Omar** -SAVP & In-charge, Global Trade Services, Head Office, **Mr. S.A.F.A. Musabbir** -SVP, Legal & Recovery (Corporate Recovery), Head Office, **Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam** -SVP & Head, Operations Division, Head Office, **Mr. K. M. Faisal Faruqui** -SPO & In-charge, Treasury Division, Head Office, **Ms. Alkona Kabir Choudhuri** -VP & Head, Human Resources Division, Head Office, **Mr. Kamrul Aziz Nippon**- AVP & In-charge, Capital Market Services Division, Head Office, **Mr. J Q M Habibullah** -SAVP, Board Secretariat, Head Office, **Mr. Faruk Ahmed** -FAVP & In-charge, CPC - Trade Operations, Head Office, **Mr. Md. Mujibul Quader** -SVP, Legal & Recovery (Legal), Head Office, **Mr. Saiful Momin** -FAVP & In-charge, IT Division, Head Office.



MANAGING DIRECTOR'S ROUND UP

Looking back is easy. It is certainly safer than looking ahead. For the wise at least it will afford a chance to redress the follies of the past year. The year 2009 was challenging and unique in many ways not only for the Banking Sector in Bangladesh but also for global economy as a whole. Advanced economies of the world witnessed monumental decline in real GDP. Emerging economies also witnessed contraction in their activities as a result of fall out of the difficulties of the advanced economies. The world economy underwent a fundamental change both in its structure and contents. The economic implosion of the developed economies have left permanent scar in the economic and fiscal mapping of the globe.

BUSINESS GROWTH AND EXPANSION

The Global recession has brought in some important learning for our country and it can be safely said we have waded through the economic meltdown with flying colors. The high and mighty institution of the west had been predicting a sharp downfall in economic activity in Bangladesh during the global financial turmoil but against this very challenging backdrop Dhaka Bank turned in a very solid performance. We took advantage of the favorable conditions of the second half of 2009 and demonstrated strength and resilience in managing market risks, foreign exchange risks, interest rate risks and operational risks in an environment of falling interest income, rising cost of funds and contraction in fees and exchange earnings. The steady performance of Dhaka Bank was also due to continuous growth in loans and deposits.

Total assets of the Bank stood at Tk.77.77 billion as of 31st December 2009 an increase of 9% growth as against last year. The Bank recorded a 6% growth in advances with a total loan portfolio of Tk.52.91 billion in 2009 compared to Tk.49.69

billion in 2008. The cost free and low cost deposits comprised of 28% of the deposits. Fixed deposits remained the main component of deposits contributing 69% of the total deposits, which was 70% in 2008. Average cost of deposits was decreased to 8.68% in 2009 as against 9.40% in 2008. Net Interest Income (NII) increased by 14% from Tk.2,621 million in 2008 to Tk.2,980 million in 2009 mainly due to slightly increase of volume of loans, income from investments and decrease of cost of deposits.

The net profit of the bank as of 31st December 2009 stood at Tk.959 million compared to previous year's Tk.839 million making growth of 14%. Earning Per Share was Tk.45.09 in 2009 as against Tk.39.42 in 2008.

HUMAN RESOURCES OUR ASSET

We believe that Human Resource is the most valuable asset and its true development is the key to success and future sustainability. We have re-structured and strengthened our Training Institute in 2009, staffed the institution with competent personnel and conducting skill development courses for our management team. We firmly believe that training coupled with rewarding competent employees will further motivate our dedicated management team to achieve higher standard and perfection.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The impact of business on the society has become a crucial issue. Business organizations are now regarded as "Corporate Citizens" and as a result the business world is striving to play their responsibility in this regard. Suffice to say though living up to our corporate social responsibility is an integral part of our corporate culture ethics. During 2009 we have taken up different humanitarian and social activities which include donation of Taka 1 Million to Prime Minister's Relief fund for Cyclone Aila victim, presenting 2 (Two) Ambulances to Prime Minister for Bangladesh Police and providing a donation of Taka 2.4 Million to the transplant unit of BIRDEM.

BASEL II

Implementation of BASEL II policy guidelines on capital adequacy is going to have an unprecedented impact in the operation of banks. We see ourselves as a strong and effective player in the financial system and would remain ready for its successful implementation.

OUR STAKEHOLDER AND CLIENTS

To our shareholder who once again demonstrated their confidence in Dhaka Bank in 2009, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude. Nothing satisfies a financier and service provider more than keeping customer and shareholders invaluable trust during turbulent times. My sincere note of gratitude goes out to our distinguished Chairman and honorable members of the Board of Directors for their continuous guidance, encouragement and empowerment, which is unique in the history of corporate governance in Bangladesh.

Last but not the least, I express my appreciation for the united efforts of our employees, who performed commendably in the face of difficult condition.

I believe with our strength we shall be able to achieve the vision.

The best is yet to come!

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



Khondker Fazole Rashid
Managing Director



DIRECTOR'S *Report*

Global Economy

According to a report of IMF, the global economy appears to be expanding again, pulled up by the strong performance of Asian economies and stabilization or modest recovery elsewhere. In the advanced economies, unprecedented public intervention has stabilized activity and has even fostered a return to modest growth in several economies. Emerging and developing economies are generally further ahead on the road to recovery, led by a resurgence in Asia. The recent rebound in commodity prices and supportive policies are helping many of these economies. Many countries in emerging Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have been hit particularly hard by the crisis, and developments in these economies are generally lagging those elsewhere. The pace of recovery is slow, and activity remains far below pre-crisis levels. The pickup is being led by a rebound in manufacturing and a turn in the inventory cycle, and there are some signs of gradually stabilizing retail sales, returning consumer confidence, and firmer housing markets. As prospects have improved, commodity prices have staged a comeback from lows reached earlier this year, and world trade is beginning to pick up. The triggers for this rebound are strong public policies across advanced and many emerging economies that have supported demand and all but eliminated fears of a global depression. These fears contributed to the steepest drop in global activity and trade since World War II. Central banks reacted quickly with exceptionally large interest rate cuts as well as unconventional measures to inject liquidity and sustain credit. Governments launched major fiscal stimulus programs while supporting banks with guarantees and capital injections. Together, these measures reduced uncertainty and increased confidence, fostering an improvement in financial conditions, as evidenced by strong rallies across many markets and a rebound of international capital flows. However, the environment remains very challenging for lower-tier borrowers. More generally, as emphasized in the October 2009 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR), the risk of a reversal is significant market concern, and a number of financial stress indicators remain elevated. Looking ahead, the policy forces that are driving the current rebound will gradually lose strength, and real and financial forces, although gradually building, remain weak. Specifically, fiscal stimulus will diminish and inventory rebuilding will gradually lose its influence. Meanwhile, consumption and investment are gaining strength only slowly, as financial conditions remain tight in many economies. Thus, after contracting by about 1 percent in 2009, global activity is forecast to expand by about 3 percent in 2010, which is well below the rates achieved before the crisis. These projections reflect modest upward revisions to those in the July 2009 World Economic Outlook Update. Advanced economies are projected to expand sluggishly through much of 2010, with unemployment continuing to rise until later in the year. Annual growth in 2010 is projected to be about 1¼ percent, following a contraction of 3½ percent in 2009. The recovery of activity is more clearly evident on a fourth-quarter-over-fourth-quarter

basis: from 2009:Q4 to 2010:Q4, real GDP is expected to rise by about 1½ percent, up from an expansion of about ½ percent (annualized) during the second half of 2009 and a 2 percent contraction in the first half. In emerging economies, real GDP growth is forecast to reach almost 5 percent in 2010, up from 1½ percent in 2009. The rebound is driven by China, India, and a number of other emerging Asian economies. Other emerging economies are staging modest recoveries, supported by policy stimulus and improving global trade and financial conditions. Downside risks to growth are receding gradually but remain a concern. The main short-term risk is that the recovery will stall. Premature exit from accommodative monetary and fiscal policies seems a significant risk because the policy-induced rebound might be mistaken for the beginning of a strong recovery in private demand. In general, the fragile global economy still seems vulnerable to a range of shocks, including rising oil prices, a virulent return of H1N1 flu, geopolitical events, or resurgent protectionism.

Bangladesh Economy

According to the latest Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) of Bangladesh Bank, unlike most other economies in the region and elsewhere, output growth in Bangladesh has thus far been only mildly impacted by the ongoing global economic recession, with estimated 5.9 percent real GDP growth in FY 09 following the 6.2 percent growth of FY 08. Financial markets and institutions in Bangladesh remained free of the toxic assets and contagion afflicting the global financial markets, and output activities meeting domestic demand remained robust in FY 09. Output activities for export demand weakened as exports declined for most items other than apparels and textiles, which also faced some growth slowdown. Decline in capital machinery imports in FY 09 indicated sluggishness in investment activities. Despite incipient signs of recovery of global financial markets and institutions, effects of the global slowdown are widely viewed as likely to linger till mid 2010, i.e., throughout the whole of FY 10, affecting the growth momentum in our export manufacturing and investment activities. Accordingly, FY10 real GDP growth is projected conservatively to be in the range of 5.5 to 6.0 percent,

likely to be outperformed if global economy recovers faster and if the various initiatives proposed in the FY10 national budget including the innovative public private partnership (PPP) for infrastructural development can be implemented in right earnest. Inflation outcome and outlook: FY 09 began with double digit (10.0 percent in July 08) annual average CPI inflation, which came down to single digit levels by the second quarter aided by good domestic agricultural output and the collapse of global commodity price bubble. Annual average CPI inflation continued declining in H2 FY 09 (7.3 percent in May 09), and is likely to have been about 7.0 percent in June 09. The plummeting trends in global commodity prices by and large ceased in the beginning of 2009. Point to point domestic CPI inflation has started edging up from April 09; anecdotal evidences indicate continued strong upward trend in real estate prices, with the attendant potential lagged impact on consumer prices. The decline in domestic annual average CPI inflation is therefore likely to be slower and smaller in FY10, and is projected to be at 6.5 percent by June 2010.

Monetary outcome and outlook, stance for H1 FY 10: Double digit inflation rates and high domestic credit growth (well above 20 percent year-on-year) in Q1 FY09 despite onset of global recession prompted BB's precautionary 25 basis point hike in repo and reverse repo interest rates respectively in September and November 08. Subsequently these hikes were reversed in March 09 as domestic inflation abated and credit growth eased down, with the global recession weakening export demand and related output activities. Competitiveness of the apparels sector sustained overall export growth at double digit levels, while imports slowed down faster with good domestic food grain output and lower import prices of major commodities including fuel oil. Workers' remittance inflows increased by 22.3 percent in FY 09 despite decline in new recruitments in host markets abroad. The resultant swelling bop current account surplus kept the local foreign exchange and Taka market very liquid throughout FY 09. BB purchased USD 1.48 billion from the local inter bank market in FY 09, taking foreign exchange reserves to new heights exceeding USD 7 billion by Q4 FY 09 even after the lumpy bimonthly ACU settlement. Taka remained under appreciation pressure

throughout FY 09 because of slower outflows for imports, but BB acted to keep Taka at a somewhat undervalued stable level with continuous foreign exchange purchases from the local market, to protect export competitiveness and to maintain incentive for inflows from workers abroad. With a view to shoring up domestic demand BB kept credit conditions easy for borrowers, refraining from reverse repo operations particularly in Q4 FY 09, leaving the Taka liquidity from its foreign exchange purchases unsterilized. Yields on treasury securities and interest rates on bank deposits declined promptly in the market awash with liquidity, but with no corresponding decline in lending interest rates or service charges and fees. BB had to address this situation with mandatory rather than advisory instructions to banks about the levels of lending interest rates and service charges/fees, particularly for the priority economic sectors. BB is keeping close watch on market behavior of banks and shall appropriately redress the downward stickiness of lending interest rates by instilling competitive loan pricing practices in the market. To help the real economy sustain growth momentum in the recessionary global environment, BB shall continue to maintain easy credit conditions in FY10, with special attention to the credit needs of sectors hurt by the slowdown and of sectors like agriculture and SME thus far inadequately served by the market. The monetary program for FY 10 is designed to accommodate 6.0 percent real GDP growth, with inflation projected at 6.5 percent by June 2010. Besides accommodating the public sector borrowing needs estimated in the FY 10 national budget geared towards meeting the challenges from the ongoing global recession, BB's monetary program will amply accommodate the credit needs of the private sector for attaining the targeted level of real GDP growth. BB has taken steps to strengthen its financial sector oversight, particularly in areas of liquidity, capital adequacy and risk management, seeing to it that banks and financial institutions in Bangladesh continue to be in good shape to support our economic growth efforts, free of contagion and instability from the malaises now afflicting the global financial system. There are several caveats and downside risks to the growth and inflation expectations underlying the monetary stance outlined above for FY 10. On the external front, although growth projections for major economies are now being upgraded

by forecasters, they are yet to be fully confident that global markets and institutions are on path of solid broad based recovery. If global recovery falters or slackens, our export growth, workers' remittance inflows and investment activities may weaken in FY 10, with negative implications for GDP growth. The opposite scenario of unexpectedly faster global recovery will also involve some risk of exacerbating domestic inflation, from possible reignition of global commodity price speculation and re-emergence of price bubbles. On the domestic front, agricultural growth will depend, besides favorable weather and reasonable market prices; on adequate and timely availability of irrigation, fertilizers and other inputs to the growers, a challenge not always well addressed in the past. The strong leadership in the agriculture ministry and BB's recently announced agricultural credit program will hopefully maintain a supportive supply side situation in the agriculture sector. Infrastructural inadequacies, particularly of power and gas remain as before severe constraints for rapid growth in all economic sectors; ongoing infrastructure projects and the public private partnership program announced in the FY 10 national budget will need to be brought to rapid fruition for growth aspirations of the economy to be fulfilled. BB will stand ready to modify monetary stance appropriately towards more active demand management (tightening credit for non-essential consumption or speculation) if slow output responses in the prevailing easy monetary conditions tend to escalate domestic inflation and to erode competitiveness of exchange rate of Taka. BB shall continually monitor domestic and external developments and stand ready to respond appropriately to challenges for macrofinancial stability and for the growth and poverty reduction aspirations of the government and the population at large.

1. Policy tools and approaches

BB draws up monetary programs for each financial year (July-June), accommodating monetary growth adequate for attaining the projected real GDP growth with inflation in the targeted range. Broad money (M2, currency in circulation plus time and demand deposits) growth path is the intermediate target in the program, with Reserve Money (RM, currency in circulation and balances of scheduled banks with BB) growth path as operating

target of BB. The program also tracks the growth paths of several other aggregates/ sub aggregates on the asset and liability side (domestic and foreign assets, credit to public and private sectors, currency in circulation, demand and time deposits and so forth), to help assess the growth supportiveness and likely inflationary impact of monetary expansion. Reverse repo and repo interest rates are BB's day to day instruments influencing the growth path of reserve money, ultimately to influence inflation via growth path of broad money. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) for scheduled banks are the other monetary policy tools, used sparingly in situations of drastic imbalances from major shocks. Recently, in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown the routine reverse repo operations are also being used sparingly, to keep credit conditions easy; and BB's instructions to banks are now more insistent on channeling of adequate credit to sectors like agriculture and SME not well served by the market. Agricultural lending has been made obligatory for all commercial banks, with access to appropriate refinance support for agricultural, SME and other priority sector lending. This directional bias in credit policies is intended to enhance the inclusiveness of financial services and of economic growth by addressing market gaps and failures in reaching out to all population segments. BB's recent policy instructions to banks also include a broader array of ceilings on interest rates and levels of charges/fees for services to clients in priority economic sectors. This was necessitated by the sloth of banks in lowering lending interest rates and charges/ fees in the prevailing easy and very liquid market conditions, while promptly slashing deposit interest rates. To the extent that depositors and borrowers resident in economies with limited openness like Bangladesh are captive clients of financial service providers in the local market, these regulatory interventions in the pricing practices of banks have a consumer protection rationale.

2. Macroeconomic outcome and outlook

Growth: Real GDP growth attained in FY 09 is estimated by BB5 at 5.9 percent against 6.2 percent growth of FY 08 and the initial 6.5 percent target for FY09, subsequently revised downward as the global downturn started impacting export growth and investment momentum.

Agriculture sector performed strongly, supported by favorable weather and optimistic price expectations, overcoming adversities of the preceding year, but growth in industry and services weakened, mainly due to weakening of export demand.

Agriculture: Overall output of the agriculture sector grew by 4.6 percent in FY 09, against 3.2 percent of FY 08. The crops & horticulture and animal farming sub-sectors registered higher output growth in FY 09 (5.0 and 3.5 percent respectively, against previous year's 2.7 and 2.4 percent), FY 09 growth in the forestry sub-sector was at the same 5.5 percent level of the preceding year. Fishery subsector growth weakened in FY09 to 4.0 percent from the preceding year's 4.2 percent, due to decline in shrimp exports.

Industry: Industry sector output grew by 5.9 percent in FY09, weakening from preceding year's 6.8 percent. Manufacturing sub-sector growth weakened significantly from 7.2 percent of FY 08 to 5.9 percent in FY 09; power, gas and water sub-sector growth dipped to 4.5 percent in FY 09 from 6.8 percent of FY 08, reflecting the persistent inadequacy of physical infrastructure in supporting growth efforts. The mining & quarrying sub-sector had modest growth gains, from 8.9 percent of FY 08 to 9.4 percent in FY 09. Construction sub-sector maintained FY 09 growth at the same 5.7 percent level of FY 08.

Services: Output of the services sector grew by 6.3 percent in FY 09, weakening from 6.5 percent of FY 08. Growth in the transport, storage and communication sub-sector declined to 7.6 percent, from 8.6 percent of FY 08; in the financial services sub-sector, growth slowed to 8.0 percent in FY 09 from 8.9 percent of FY 08. Growth decline in both of these major sub-sectors were caused mainly by slowdown in growth of imports and exports in FY 09. The high, above-trend FY 09 agriculture sector growth may be hard to repeat or outperform in FY 10, except perhaps in the fishery sub-sector if the export markets abroad can come out of recession quickly. With the strong support commitments from the government and BB, FY 10 output growth in agriculture can be expected to be above or near 4.0 percent, barring climatic or other major debacles. Areas meriting attention towards sustained high agricultural output growth over the medium term include large scale domestic

production of high quality seeds (including hybrids/super hybrids) of crop varieties suited to different regions of the country; efficient, market-based availability of production inputs; transportation, warehousing and processing of agricultural output; crop insurance (usually hard to initiate) to protect growers and their lenders against losses from output risk and price risk. Subsidies for a well designed crop insurance scheme will be a more efficient alternative to those involved in the current (not very well managed) practices of government purchases at support prices and loan waivers etc after major crop losses. Outlook for FY10 growth in industry and services will depend substantially on pickup in export demand and in new investment activities. If the global downturn deepens and prolongs, export growth may not be sustained, and large scale return of migrant workers losing jobs in recession ridden host countries may add to difficulties in the domestic scene. With these risks in view, overall FY 10 output growth has been projected conservatively to be in the range of 5.5-6.0 percent. There are indications however of onset of global recovery; major global stock markets have recouped much of the losses incurred at the height of crisis; some of the distressed US financial giants have already paid back the government bailout money they drew earlier; and forecasters including those in IMF and WB have of late upgraded their global growth forecasts. In Bangladesh the FY10 national budget announced expanded social safety net expenditures and support packages for sectors hurt by the global slowdown. These fiscal measures and BB's supportive monetary policies will provide some cushion against weakening of domestic demand and economic activities; and Bangladesh economy may well outperform the 6.0 percent real GDP growth projection, particularly if the infrastructure development initiatives including PPP can be implemented in right earnest.

Inflation: The 2008 burst in global commodity price bubble impacted domestic inflation in Bangladesh with some lag. The inflationary pressures from FY 08 continued in Q1 FY 09 with annual average CPI inflation at double digit levels; easing thereafter with good domestic harvest bringing down food grain prices and with falling import prices of fuel oil and other commodities. Inflation data for end FY 09 (June 09) are yet to be available, but is likely to have been at or around 7.0 percent. The plummeting trends in global commodity prices by and large ceased in the beginning of

2009, prices of fuel oil and some food items have actually increased thereafter. The April 09 issue of IMF's WEO forecasts one percent decline in consumer prices in emerging and developing economies, and a small increase to positive (one half percent increase to 0.3 percent) in the advanced economies. In Bangladesh point to point CPI inflation has edged up in April and May 09; real estate prices continue in strong upward trend with potential for some lagged impact on consumer prices; and the liquidity overhang in the market if prolonged and not absorbed in productive and supply augmenting uses may also have inflationary consequences. The decline in annual average CPI inflation in FY 10 is therefore expected to be smaller and slower, from 7.0 percent of end FY 09 to 6.5 percent by end FY10(June 10). Effective implementation of the various measures announced in the FY 10 national budget for stimulating economic activities and investment including the public private partnership for infrastructural development will be important not just for growth but also for keeping inflationary pressures in check. The monetary program for FY 10 accordingly projects the foreign exchange reserves by the end of FY 10 to be about half a billion USD lower than at end FY09, the reserve drawdown for import of investment and consumption goods abating inflationary concerns by using up the liquidity overhang in Taka money market.

Money and credit developments: Growth trends of broad money and domestic credit were on upward bias relative to program paths in H1 FY09 with year-on-year credit growth rate well above twenty percent. To nudge down credit growth toward program path BB raised by 25 basis points its repo and reverse repo interest rates in September and November 08 respectively. Credit demand eased down in H2 FY 09 as import growth slowed down due to lower food grain import needs and lower global prices of commodities, investment activities slackened in the recessionary external situation. Both foreign exchange and Taka liquidity swelled in the domestic market in the later months of FY 09; with low outflows for imports and other settlements from the buoyant inflows of workers' remittances and export receipts. To keep domestic borrowing conditions easy in the recessionary global environment BB reversed in March 09 its earlier hike in repo and reverse repo interest rates, and in Q4 FY 09 also refrained from reverse repo operations,

leaving unsterilized the Taka liquidity from its regular purchase of USD funds from the interbank market. The resultant surge in Taka liquidity meant surge in reserve money (currency in circulation plus balances of banks with BB) growth Taka balances of banks with BB stood Taka 98.9 billion in excess of CRR as of end FY 09. Interbank overnight interest rates plummeted as low as 0.10 percent, yields on treasury bonds/bills and interest rates on deposits declined, but banks displayed no enthusiasm for corresponding decline in their lending interest rates. BB addressed this downward stickiness of lending interest rates by prescribing ceilings on lending interest rates and charges fees for borrowers in priority economic sectors, To promote more inclusive equitable and broad based growth by redressing the market gaps and failures, BB has taken more extensive recourse to mandatory rather than advisory directional guidance and refinance support for bank lending to agriculture (now obligatory for all commercial banks) and other priority sectors like SME not served adequately or spontaneously by the market. Because branch-based delivery of small loans to rural farming households will be costly and unviable for urban based commercial banks they are getting engaged in agricultural lending indirectly through locally active microfinance organizations; they can also creatively engage with mobile phone companies to introduce mobile phone based banking, using the IT platforms and area agent networks of the later to disburse and recover loans directly to and from small borrowers in rural areas, expanding into new customer bases cost effectively and quickly. The government and BB has finalized steps for obtaining sovereign credit rating for Bangladesh, to facilitate borrowing abroad by private sector industrial enterprises and confirmation of credit lines on more favorable terms. Country risk premiums charged on loans and credit confirmation lines are reportedly higher for unrated countries. Sovereign credit rating of Bangladesh is therefore expected to lower these costs for private sector borrowers and banks; there are no plans however for government borrowing on non-concessional commercial terms from the international market.

Monetary stance for H1 FY 10

The supportive monetary conditions prevalent in H2 FY 09 will be continued in FY 10 to cushion domestic economic

activities against likely shocks from the ongoing global downturn and to restore investment momentum. Key projections of monetary and credit growth in the FY 10 monetary program may be seen at last column of Table 2; the program is designed to accommodate 6.0 percent real GDP growth, with 6.5 percent inflation and estimated 3.0 percent decline in income velocity of money. Besides tracking the monetary and credit aggregates, BB will maintain constant watch on trends of exchange rates and interest rates, intervening as and when necessary to protect competitiveness of Taka and to maintain orderly, stable conditions congenial for both savers and investors. The monetary stance will be modified appropriately if growth or inflation prospects change substantially, modifications effected or intended will be reported in the next MPS due in January 2010.

As usual, there are several caveats and downside risks to the growth and inflation expectations (domestic and external) underlying the monetary stance outlined for FY 10. The global economy is recovering from recession and growth forecasts are being upgraded, but analyst are still not altogether sanguine that the global financial markets and institutions are out of the woods and on course of solid broad based recovery. If missteps cause global recovery to falter or slacken, growth in our exports and workers' remittance inflows may not be sustained, and investment activities may weaken further; with negative consequences for growth and economic well-being. The opposite scenario of unexpectedly rapid global recovery will heighten risks of re-kindling of global commodity price speculation and reemergence of price bubbles, exacerbating inflation in our economy now carrying large overhang of excess liquidity. In the domestic front, reaping fruits from the bold initiatives of the FY 10 national budget towards addressing the infrastructure deficiencies and speeding up growth in various sectors will depend crucially on capacity for efficient implementation, perennial underperformance of ADPs in annual national budgets indicate capacity limitations. BB is strengthening oversight on liquidity, capital adequacy and risk management in banks and financial institutions to protect the domestic financial sector from instabilities of the kind now afflicting markets in advanced economies; in the last MPS issued in January 09, BB

mentioned the need for appropriate limits preventing excessive leveraging by corporates, to reduce the risks of their financial distress in economic downturns. Liquidity requirements and leveraging limits may also be desirable for capital market institutions in broker-dealer roles. BB stands ready for engagement with other regulators and stakeholders in following up such issues. Over the longer term, fostering cultural attitudes relying predominantly on equity-based rather than debt-based investments and on disposable income-based rather than credit-based consumption may be better safeguards of financial stability than arrays of regulations of ever increasing complexity. BB will continually monitor the unfolding domestic and external developments, and will stand ready to intervene appropriately to meet challenges for macrofinancial stability and for the growth and poverty reduction aspirations of the government and the population at large.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh Bank has relaxed a regulation allowing commercial banks to engage in forward dealing of foreign exchange freely to add an impetus to the country's forex market activities. The new regulation has empowered foreign exchange dealer banks to deal with forward trade in foreign exchange without any restriction. The Bangladesh Bank (BB) issued a circular in this connection on October 4, 2009 asking the commercial banks to follow the new regulation in transaction of foreign exchange through forward deals.

Management

The Managing Director heads the Management team of Dhaka Bank Ltd. Several management committees have been formed to handle the banking operation and identifying and managing risk. The committees are MANCOM, ALCO. As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction "BASEL II Implementation Team" has been formed which will be responsible for proper implementation of BASEL II capital adequacy guidelines in the Bank. The guidelines have been issued by Bangladesh Bank recently but the target date for implementation is 31st December 2009.

Centralization of Credit & Trade Operations

It is always an endeavor of Dhaka Bank Limited to offer the best possible and world-class service experience to its

customers. In line with that commitment the bank is always evolving itself to provide seamless processes and services to its customers. Centralization of its Trade Services and Credit Operations is one step forward to that direction. This important initiative is aligned with the CRM guideline of Bangladesh Bank. On the recommendation of the top management of the Bank, the Executive Committee approved the centralization initiatives of the bank in its 557th EC meeting held on 12 February 2008. The centralization of these functions lead to better control and monitoring and minimizing of risks, and helps in segregation of duties and responsibilities as well as reduces different type of irregularities. It also helps in maintaining uniform process and policy, rational and optimum utilization of manpower and taking full advantage of bank's existing cutting edge technology platform.

Accordingly a high-powered project steering committee chaired by Managing Director has been formed in February 18,2009 and as per the decision of the project steering committee all branches of Dhaka Bank have been brought under credit centralization in a phase-wise manner starting from April 01,2009.

It is a milestone for Dhaka Bank Limited and the whole Credit Operations and Trade related operations are being processed from a Central Processing Center (CPC) located at BGMEA Bhaban, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka with full satisfaction of its different stakeholders.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

In today's competitive globalised economy, CSR has assumed a great deal of importance for all business enterprises. It enhances adoption of businesses management processes by companies to have an overall positive impact on society. CSR means continuing commitment by businesses to behave ethically and contribute to economic development through efforts to improve the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as the local community and society at large. Adoption of CSR is a crucial need for promoting sustainable development and long-term advancement of businesses. Indeed, CSR is a growing demand being made by the investors and marketers globally. The importance that is attached to the concepts like Ethical Trading Initiatives (ETI) does amply bear this out. Thus,

the demand for products and exportable of companies and businesses in the global market-place depends largely on the degree of their compliance with ETI codes. Such codes relate to issues concerning workers' productivity and retention, supply chain management, meeting consumers' concerns, building community relationships and compliance with local and international laws. In this context, business houses in Bangladesh, as in elsewhere in the world, do need to adopt CSR before it gets too late. Businesses competing in the global economy can no longer afford to ignore the issues that are related to CSR. A new paradigm of marketing for successful businesses are, therefore, developing around CSR. Consumers and stakeholders are now increasingly concerned about the ethical standards. In today's world, CSR represents an essential measure for quality control and human rights promotion. Hence, it needs to be implemented particularly at all levels of production-

oriented activities. For all practical purposes, CSR has now become a synonym for social reporting by responsible companies and business entities. It is a relatively new discipline that is responding to increasing demands in society for accountability and transparency. It aims to strike a balance between stakeholders' reasonable expectations and efforts by businesses to run their operations successfully. In this connection, the international standard for social reporting has come into a sharp focus. This standard seeks to improve the accountability and overall performance of business organisations by increasing quality in social and ethical accounting, auditing and reporting (SEAAR). It is essentially a process standard, not a substantive performance standard.

Dhaka Bank feels proud for its strong involvement with the CSR and the Bank has already won some awards on CSR.

The list of Dhaka Bank's CSR activities

CSR Activities in the Year 2009	Expenditure incurred against CSR activities
Donation to Prime Minister's Relief Fund for bereaved family members of the Army Officers martyred during the recent carnage at BDR Head Quarter, Peelkhana, Dhaka on March 10, 2009	25 Lac
Donation to Prime Minister's Relief Fund for bereaved family members of Two Army Officers martyred during the carnage at BDR Head Quarter, Peelkhana, Dhaka on April 1, 2009.	9.60 Lac
Donation to BIRDEM Hospital in 2009.	24 Lac
Donation to Center for Women & Child Health Hospital in 2009.	24 Lac
Contribution to Bangladesh Tennis Federation (BTF) as sponsorship of 23 rd Bangladesh International Junior Tennis Championships 2009.	5 Lac
Financial assistance for Shahidbagh Jame Mosque, Dhaka.	50 Lac
Financial assistance for Kapatatia Jame Mosque, Hossainpur, Kishoregonj.	20 Lac
Donation to Bangladesh Hockey Federation for sponsorship of Jawharlal Nehru Cup Hockey Tournament.	10 Lac
Donation for the Aila Cyclone Victims	10 Lac
Donate 2 unit of Ambulances to be used by the Highway Police.	48.86 Lac
Donation of to the Players and Officials of National Hockey Team for winning 3 rd AHP Cup Tournament held in Singapore.	2 Lac
Donation to Bangladesh Athletic Federation Sponsorship of 25 th National Junior Athletic Championships 2009.	8 Lac
Sponsorship of Air Ticket an International player to participate in International Chess Tournament to be held in Hungary.	0.80 Lac
Donation to Bangladesh Olympic Association for sponsorship of BOA Sports Development Lottery 2009.	10 Lac

Soundness and Efficiency of Internal Control & Compliance

The bank has designed its internal control System based on the guidelines framed by Bangladesh Bank in Managing Core Risks in Banking: Internal Control & Compliance and Guideline on Information & Communication Technology for Scheduled Banks and Financial Institutions.

The Audit and Internal Control Division covers all areas of banking operational activities including IS/IT Infrastructure and IS/IT Governance where risk of operational losses may arise. The division also monitors and follow-up the ethical standards through Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL), Loan Documentation Check List (LDCL) and Quarterly Operation Reports.

In order to have efficient, effective and compliant Internal Control system, the bank has strengthened and segregated its 'Audit and Internal Control Division' into four separate units:

1. Audit & Inspection;
2. Information System/Information Technology Audit;
3. Compliance; and
4. Monitoring.

The Management Committee (MANCOM) of the Bank monitors the effectiveness of the internal control functions time to time. The MANCOM provides certification on overall adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system based on Bank's policy and procedure to the Board of Director on yearly Basis.

Risk Based Internal Audit in 2009

Internal audit is part of the ongoing monitoring of Dhaka Bank's internal controls system and its internal capital assessment procedure. Internal Control & Compliance provides an independent assessment of the adequacy of, and compliance with, the Bank's established policies and procedures. As such, the internal control function assists the senior management and the Board of Directors in the efficient and effective discharge of their responsibilities.

Scope of an Internal Control & Compliance Function

From a general point of view, the scope of internal control & Compliance includes:

- the examination and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems;
- the review of the application and effectiveness of risk management procedures and risk assessment methodologies;
- the review of the management and financial information systems, including the electronic information system and electronic banking services;
- the review of the Completeness, Accuracy, Validity and Restricted access (CAVR) of the accounting records and Completeness, Valuation/Allocation, Existence/Occurrence, Right/Obligation and Presentation/Disclosure (i.e. Financial Statement Assertions) of the financial reports;
- the review of the bank's system of assessing its risk capital;
- the appraisal of the economy and efficiency of the operations;
- the review of the systems established to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, codes of conduct and the implementation of policies and procedures;
- the testing of the reliability and timeliness of the regulatory reporting; and
- the carrying-out of special investigations.

Independent Function

Dhaka Bank's Internal Control & Compliance's function is independent and is given an appropriate standing within the Bank and carries out its assignments with objectivity and impartiality.

Impartiality

Dhaka Bank's Internal Control & Compliance's function is objective and impartial, i.e. it is in a position to perform its assignments free from bias and interference. As required to maintain Impartiality the Internal Control & Compliance is not involved in the operations of the Bank.

Audit Charter

Dhaka Bank has an internal audit charter that enhances the standing and authority of the internal audit function within the Bank. The charter includes (i) the objectives and scope of the internal audit function; (ii) The internal audit division's position within the Bank, its powers, responsibilities and relations with other control functions; and (iii) the accountability of the head of the internal audit department.

Professional Competence

Dhaka Bank has put utmost effort to maintain adequate professional competence of its Internal Control & Compliance's Division, as it is essential for the proper functioning of the Bank's internal audit function. Management arranges regular trainings and workshops in a bid to improve competence level of the Division. Risk Focus and Audit Plan

Dhaka Bank's Audit & Internal Control Division prepared a plan for 2009 for all the assignments to be performed. The

audit plan included the timing and frequency of planned audits. This audit plan was based on a methodical control risk assessment that documents the internal auditor's understanding of the Bank's significant activities and their associated risks.

Shariah Audit

Dhaka Bank has been providing Islamic Banking services to its customers through two branches in Dhaka and Chittagong. The Muraqib under Shariah Council conducts shariah audit in these two branches at least twice in the year as per instruction given by Shariah Council of the Bank. Through shariah audit it is to confirm compliance of shariah in all kinds of Mudarabah Amanat (Deposit) and Investment Accounts. Shariah audit mainly covers to confirm sale & purchase in Murabaha and Bai-Muazzal Investment, to ascertain doubtful income of the branch during the period, checking all kinds of agreement/contracts whether those are in accordance with the principles of Islamic Shariah, to train up officers of two branches with the knowledge of Islamic Banking etc.

Internal Audit Statistics

Sl#	Nature of Audit	2009		2008	
		No. of Branches/ Divisions/Units	Frequency	No. of Branches/ Divisions/Units	Frequency
1.	Comprehensive Inspection	42 Branches	Yearly	38 Branches	Yearly
		2 Branches	Half Yearly	2 Branches	Half Yearly
		-	-	1 Branch	Quarterly
		11 Divisions/Units	Yearly	6 Divisions	Yearly
2.	Special Inspections/Investigations	16 Branches	Surprise	8 Branches	Surprise
3.	Regular Inspection	Capital Market Services	Monthly.	Capital Market Service	Fortnightly
4.	Review on Profitability	Saidpur Branch Khatungonj Branch	Surprise	Chittagong Region	Surprise
5.	Nostro Accounts Review	Finance & Accounts Division	Quarterly	Finance & Accounts Div.	Quarterly
6.	Global Audit Reporting	Global	Yearly	Global	Yearly
7.	Health of the Bank Reporting	Global	Yearly	Global	Yearly

1. Information Systems (IS) / Information Technology (IT) Audit in 2009

Information systems audit is a part of the overall audit process, which is one of the facilitators for good corporate governance in the Bank. Information systems are the lifeblood of Dhaka Bank's business; all the branches and divisions are interconnected and providing Online services to the valued clients. Computer systems do not merely record business transactions but actually drive the key business processes of the Bank.

The primary functions of an IS/IT audit are to evaluate the system's efficacy and security protocols, in particular, to evaluate the Bank's ability to protect its information assets and properly dispense information to authorized parties. The IS/IT audit focuses on determining risks that are relevant to information assets, and in assessing & suggesting controls in order to reduce or mitigate these risks to acceptable level. IS/IT audits included audit of (i) Systems and Applications (ii) Information Processing Facilities (iii) Systems Development (iv) Management of IS/IT and Enterprise Architecture (v) Telecommunications and Intranets.

Elements of IS Audit

In the advent of complex IT culture Dhaka Bank is reasonably sensitive to prevalent business risks and security threats. Assurances about an information system can be obtained only if all the elements are appropriately evaluated and rightly secured. The major elements of IS audit in Dhaka Bank is classified in the following fashion:

- Physical and environmental review
- System administration review
- Application software review.
- Network security review.
- Business continuity review.
- Data integrity review.

All these elements need to be adequately addressed to present to management a clear assessment of the system to get the total view of the issues and problems.

Risk-based Approach

While there are risks inherent to information systems, these risks impact different systems in different ways. The

risk of unauthorized modification can be a source of frauds and potential losses to an online banking system. Dhaka Bank has adopted a risk-based audit approach for its information systems and information technology viz.:

- Inventory the information systems in use in the Bank and categorize them.
- Determine which of the systems impact critical functions or assets, such as money, customers, decision making, and how close to real time they operate.
- Assess risks that affect these systems and the severity of impact on the business.
- Rank the systems based on the assessment and decide the audit priority, resources, schedule and frequency.

The IS Audit Unit of Dhaka Bank drew up a yearly audit plan that listed the audits that would be performed during the year 2009 as well as the resources required.

The Audit Process

Dhaka Bank IS/IT audit is performed to determine the Bank's level of compliance with internal and external requirements (i.e. legal and regulatory) and deals with:

- Electronic data, personal data, copyrights and e-commerce etc.
- Computer system practices and controls.
- The manner in which computers, programs and data are stored.
- Document pertinent to laws and regulations.
- IT Divisions' function and activity documents that address adherence to laws applicable for banks.
- IT organizational structure (i.e. segregation of duties) and human capital.

Key Challenges

IS audit often involves finding and recording observations that are highly technical. Such technical depth was required to perform effective IS audits. At the same time it was necessary to translate audit findings into vulnerabilities and businesses impacts to which operating managers and senior management could relate. Dhaka Bank can reasonably claim success in responding to its key challenges for 2009.

IS/IT Audit Statistics of 2009

Sln	Nature of Audit	2009		2008	
		No. of Branches / Divisions/Units	Times	No. of Branches / Divisions/Units	Times
1.	IS/IT Infrastructure & IS/IT Governance Review (Company Level Controls)	-	-	Global	1
2.	Logical Test Report	Fixed Deposit	2		
3.	IS Audit (General Computer Controls)	9 Branches	1	8 Branches	1
		-	-	7 Divisions	1
4.	Disaster Recovery Testing Observation	-	-	IT Division	3
5.	Financial Authority & Logical Access to System	IT Division	1	-	-

Compliance

The Compliance Unit is responsible for ensuring compliance with all regulatory requirements while conducting bank's business. Its duty is to maintain liaison with the regulators and notify the other divisions/units/branches regarding regulatory changes & maintain proper record.

This unit works as the point of contact when any regulatory inspection is carried out and ensures that corrective measures are taken and the appropriate responses are made on a timely fashion. If the regulatory authority identifies any major lapses then it notifies to the senior management and/or to the Audit Committee of the Bank.

Bangladesh Bank Report Compliance

Compliance unit received 168 reports/letter from Bangladesh Bank during 2009 and successfully submitted compliance of all reports/letters within prescribed deadlines.

Bangladesh Bank Inspection

Bangladesh Bank inspection teams conducted a total number of 55 inspections on 9 Divisions/Units of Head Office & 27 branches during the year which included Comprehensive Inspection, Foreign Exchange Transactions Inspection & Core Risk Inspection on Anti Money Laundering Activities, Credit Risk Management, Internal Control & Compliance and Information System Security.

Bangladesh Bank Inspection Statistics of 2009

Sln	Nature of Inspection	2009		2008	
		Head Office/ Division	Branch	Head Office/ Division	Branch
1.	Comprehensive	1	23	1	15
2.	Anti Money Laundering	1	9	1	8
3.	Credit Risk Management	1	1	1	1
4.	Internal Control and Compliance	1	1	1	1
5.	Information Systems Security	1	1	1	1
6.	Foreign Exchange Transactions	1	16	-	9

7.	Foreign Exchange Risk Management	1	-	1	-
8.	Small Enterprise Financing	1		-	-
9.	Consumer Financing	1	1	-	-
10	Special Inspection	3	3		
Total Inspection		12	55	6	35
Total reports/letters received form Bangladesh Bank for compliance		168		115	

Monitoring

The Monitoring Unit of the division monitors effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system on an ongoing basis through follow-up of compliances and regularization of deficiencies that are identified by Audit & Inspection teams throughout the year. It also regularly monitors branch MIS (e.g. Classification, Excess Over Limit, Overdue facilities, KYC, TP etc.) online from the systems and notifies deficiencies, if any, to the auditee management as well as to the top management and/or the Audit Committee for regularization and rectification.

Particulars	2009	2008
Total Internal Audit Compliance reports/ letters issued by ICCD Monitoring Unit	182	148

Core Risk Management (Notes to the Financial Statements):

Internal Control & Compliance

The Bank stresses on both the design and operation effectiveness of its internal control system to protect the bank from possible loss that may arise from either intentional/ unintentional errors or from fraudulent activities. The Internal Control & Compliance Division of the Bank is independent and able to carry out its assignments with objectivity and impartiality. The division makes a year wise risk based audit plan to carry out comprehensive audits and inspections on the banking operations in various divisions of head office and branches in order to ensure that internal control practice and procedures are in place and complied with. On the other hand, the Muraqib under Shariah Council conducts shariah audit in the Islamic banking branches at least

twice in the year as per instruction given by Shariah Council of the Bank. The Audit Committee of the Board subsequently reviews all audit/inspections reports and authorizes suggested corrective measures.

The Information Systems/Information Technology Audit Unit conducts audits to evaluate the system's efficacy and security protocols, in particular, to evaluate the Bank's ability to protect its information assets and properly dispense information to authorized parties. The IS/IT audit focuses on determining risks that are relevant to information assets, and in assessing & suggesting controls in order to reduce or mitigate these risks to acceptable level.

The Compliance Unit of the division works as the point of contact when any regulatory inspection is carried out and ensures that corrective measures are taken and the appropriate responses are made on a timely fashion. If the regulatory authority identifies any major lapses then it notifies to the senior management and/or to the Audit Committee of the Bank.

The Monitoring Unit of the division monitors and follow-up the ethical standards through Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL), Loan Documentation Check List (LDCL) and Quarterly Operation Reports. On receipt of the compliance report the Monitoring Unit carefully checks the compliance status with the help of systems. It also regularly monitors branch MIS (e.g. Classification, Excess Over Limit, Overdue facilities, KYC, TP etc.) online from the systems and notifies deficiencies, if any, to the auditee management as well as to the top management and/or the Audit Committee for regularization/rectification.

Moreover, External Auditors conducts an independent assessment of Bank's internal controls over financial

reporting and comment on its effectiveness. The External Auditors also reports strengths and weaknesses of the internal control system of the Bank.

Implementation of Basel II

Basel II Capital Accord is the revised framework of 'International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards' the comprehensive version of which issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in June 2006. The Basel II Capital Accord has three pillars.

• 1st Pillar - Minimum Capital Requirements

Minimum Capital Requirements based on market, credit and operational risk to (i) reduce risks of failure by cushioning against losses (ii) provide continuing access to financial markets to meet liquidity need, and (iii) provide incentives to prudent risk management.

• 2nd Pillar: Supervisory Review Process

Qualitative supervision by regulators of bank's internal risk control and capital assessment process, including supervisory power to require banks to hold more capital than required under 1st pillar.

• 3rd Pillar: Market Discipline

New public disclosure requirements to compel improved bank risk management.

According to the 1st pillar Banks have to calculate total minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk. The capital ratio is calculated using the definition of regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets.

Three Risks & Capital Charge Method

- **Credit Risk** - debtor's non-payment of a loan, double default etc.
- **Operational Risk** General Computer Control lapses, Fraud, legal documentation etc.

The BIU is comprised of 15 members

1. Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid	- Managing Director	- Chairman
2. Mr. Tanweer Rahim	- Deputy Managing Director (Business Banking)	- Member
3. Mr. Kaiser Tamiz Amin	- Deputy Managing Director (Operations)	- Member
4. Mr. Neaz Mohammad Khan	- Deputy Managing Director (Risk Management)	- Member
5. Mr. M.M. Haikal Hashmi	- SEVP & Head, Credit Compliance	- Member

- **Market Risk** -Interest rates Risk, Foreign Exchange Position Risk, Equities Position Risk and commodities Position Risk.

Bangladesh Bank Requirement

At the end of December 2007 Bangladesh Bank issued a Road Map for implementation of new capital accord (Basel II) in Bangladesh. Major milestones of Bangladesh Bank for the implementation are as below:

On December 31, 2008 Bangladesh Bank issued the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework in line with Basel II). The guideline is structured around following three steps:

- i. **Minimum Capital Requirement** to be maintained by a bank against credit, market and operational risk.
- ii. Process for assessing overall **capital adequacy** in relation to a bank's risk profile and a strategy for maintaining its Capital at an adequate level.
- iii. To make public **disclosure information** on the bank's risk profiles, capital adequacy and risk management.

Basel II Dhaka Bank Perspective

Dhaka Bank considers implementation of Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework in line with Basel II) is one of its topmost priority. Accordingly Dhaka Bank has established a Basel II Implementation Unit (BIU) in the 1st Quarter of year 2007 for effective implementation of the capital accord ensuring Board and Senior Management oversight. The BIU is exclusively assigned with the task of reviewing the nature and level of risks relating to banking assets and planning for adequate capital framework. The BIU members meet on regular basis, at least monthly, to monitor implementation status of Risk Based Capital Adequacy of Banks and also those issues which may directly effect capital requirement (e.g. compliance with DOS 5 circular of 2008).

6.	Mr. Darashiko Khasru	- VP & Head, Finance & Accounts Division	- Member
7.	Mr. Munzoor Mursheed	- VP & In charge, Operations	- Member
8.	Mr. Imran Ahmed	- SAVP & In-Charge, Internal Control & Compliance	-Member Secretary
9.	Mr. Saiful Momin	- FAVP & In charge, Information Technology	- Member
10.	Mr. Mohammad Ali	- AVP, Internal control & Compliance	- Member
11.	Mr. Md. Shahinur Rahman	- AVP, Internal control & Compliance	- Member
12.	Mr. Headayetul Kabir	- AVP, Internal control & Compliance	- Member
13.	Mr. KM Faisal Faruqui	- SPO & In-Charge, Treasury	- Member
14.	Mr. Mohammad Ainul Haque	- PO, Finance & Accounts Division	- Member
15.	Mr. Sheikh Nahid Reza	- Senior Officer, Information Technology	- Member

In a view to make the BIU more functional Dhaka Bank has formed a Basel II Core Team headed by Deputy Managing Director (Business Banking). Dhaka Bank has been

successful to meet all the deadlines so far as prescribed by Bangladesh Bank with quality deliverables like quarterly Minimum Capital Reporting, Position Paper etc.

Basel II Implementation Status in Dhaka Bank

SIn	Deliverables	Format/Method	Compliance Remarks
1.	Quantitative Impact Analysis (QIS)	Prescribed Questionnaire	Complied
2.	Establishing Basel II Implementation Unit	Bangladesh Bank Directive	Complied
3.	Nomination of recognized External Credit Assessment Institutes (ECAIs)	BRPD Circular # 09/2008 and BRPD Circular # 05/2009	Complied
4.	Pillar – 1: Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) Reporting	Reporting Format per BRPD Circular # 09/2008	Complied
	Credit Risk	Standardized Approach	
	Operational Risk	Basic Indicator Approach	
	Market Risk	Standardized Approach	
5.	Pillar -1: A separate MCR Reporting for Islamic Branches	Reporting Format under BRPD Circular # 09/2008	Complied
6.	Pillar – 2: Supervisory Review Process (a detailed Plan for maintaining adequate capital to compensate all risks, risk management techniques, setting capital target & pricing that are commensurate with bank's risk profile and control environment etc.)	Chapter 8 of the BB Guideline	A Position Paper submitted in October 2009.
7.	Pillar – 3: Market Discipline A Disclosure Framework (Qualitative & Quantitative)	Chapter 9 of the BB Guideline Effective Date: March 31, 2010	Quantitative Breakdowns – done Qualitative - In-progress

Syndication and Structured Finance

In the current corporate finance environment, the role of a separate Syndication and Structured Finance Unit is undoubtedly a major necessity for the Bank / Financial Institute. Proper structuring of a financial facility is a comfort to both the lender and the borrower in terms of investing fund and mitigating risk factors. Syndication finance has become a popular mode of financing from the viewpoint of both sides especially for setting up big size projects/ventures. This popularity of syndications can be primarily attributed to the prudential lending guidelines of the Bangladesh Bank. A commercial bank may provide funded facilities up to a maximum of 15% of its equity. Due to this reason, projects with sizeable costs need to approach more than one bank for their debt requirements and therefore the demand for syndications exists.

However, the Syndication Financing faced a set back in the year 2009 due to slow investment in the state of global economic meltdown in the whole world. Therefore, investors/sponsors adopted a go-slow strategy to initiate new ventures, which subsequently deters the credit growth in project financing.

At Dhaka Bank Limited, the Syndication and Structured Finance unit was setup in October 2004. The unit has successfully closed 14 (fourteen) syndicated deals till the year 2009. In this year, DBL has arranged 2 (two) syndication deals for a total amount of BDT 1,535.00 million. Despite of the economic slowdown in the year 2009, the activities of the team ended on high note as we have been able to close 2 (two) syndicated deals as the Lead Bank and 7 (seven) deals as participant with other banks.

As the world is getting out of the impact of the global financial meltdown, the investors/sponsors of our country would also feel encouraged to initiate new ventures. Moreover, our main export oriented industry, i.e. RMG and Textile Sector has also managed to absorb the shock of the global financial turmoil and expect to attain substantial growth in their export volume and earnings in the coming years.

Therefore, for the next year we are hopeful that we would be able to increase our business portfolio substantially in

different sectors including RMG and textile sub sector. Moreover, we would explore new business opportunities in different infrastructure projects i.e. power, port/container terminal, etc. to be implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP) program. In the coming year, the unit also wants to expand its business horizon through dealing with the new Structured Finance products like Asset-based Securitization, Bond, Foreign Currency Syndication, etc. along with conventional financial products in financial sectors.

At the same time the Unit is committed to handle all the existing deals / accounts efficiently which will give the Bank a sound portfolio from this area of investment.

Human Resource Development

We aim to be the best bank to our customers-and to achieve this, we must also be the best banks for our employees. They are the ones who work with competence, dedication, reliability and a strong focus on service to make the Dhaka Bank Limited a successful institution. This is why we are committed to offering our staff an environment where they can identify and develop their skills with optimal advantage. Centralized Human Resources Management is the paraphernalia to achieve the goal. Its new focus of Human Resources Management as well as marking operational and structural adjustments, it is now concentrating even more on the strategic aspects of HR work. That means we are playing a more active role in shaping the future and the success of our "Internal Customers", i.e. "the Employee's". We thus provide more targeted, ongoing support not only to the Bank's individual divisions/branches but to each of its employees as well.

Promoting internal talent and potential, optimal and efficient processes, and closeness to our staff are decisive factors in the ever changing, complex world of human resources that help us identify and retain the right people to take the Bank forward into the future by transforming Human Resources (HR) into Human Capital (HC). HR work that confines itself to a purely administrative focus will not succeed in meeting this challenge. It needs to look ahead and take appropriate action. The aim, more particularly in critical times, is to win new talented people and create an attractive environment for high achievers,

so that we can remain successful in the fiercely contended financial services marketplace.

This is a major reason why our HR activities pursue a long-term approach that is in line with the market and employee-driven. This works by interacting closely with the strategies of the individual business lines, which feed directly into our HR policy concepts and instruments. What is important here is the clear separation of strategic from operational tasks, and advice that is professional and specific to the target group.

Attracting and keeping young, talented and highly potential people is essential to conserve Dhaka Bank's ability to thrive in future. Besides attracting and retaining young professionals with praiseworthy academic qualifications, who are well managed and enabled to develop their skills further, going forward the Bank will also have a talent pool of specialists, project and management experts. In order to fill vacant positions even better in future, and above all as quickly as possible, the Bank will keep a precise record of all employees' capabilities and potential as well as their goals and career aims by way of creating a talent management wing. This will enable us to fill internal vacancies systematically and effectively, thereby considerably reducing the number of external recruitments—and hence the induction time needed for new job entrants. At the same time, we will be able to show employee's development prospects and career paths that make bank as a branded employer over the long term in the market. These included the planning of career steps but also ensuring that employees are qualified and trained with a view to a specific function to ensure achieving the organizations goals and objective as a Term Dhaka Bank in the days to come.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Dhaka Bank is committed to corporate social responsibilities towards the community. The Bank allocates 2% of pre-tax profit for CSR practices each year. Last year, the Bank has taken numerous initiatives towards social welfare and community improvements, which includes donation of Tk20.00 Million to Kidney Foundation Hospital to install state of the art Dialysis Unit to mitigate the sufferings of the poor women and children of the country. The Bank provided Tk1.2 Million to Center

for Women & Child Health (CWCH) and donated Tk1.2 Million to BIRDEM as a gesture of humanitarian consideration for the dialysis treatment of the financially needy kidney patients. In 2008 Dhaka Bank Limited associated with Bangladesh Hockey Federation as Partners in Progress for development of Hockey and donated Tk 2.5 Million to Bangladesh Hockey Federation.

The Bank also sponsored -

- Dhaka Bank Victory Day Hockey Tournament
- Dhaka Bank Shaheed Dibash Hockey Tournament
- Dhaka Bank Independence Day Hockey Tournament
- 1st Dhaka Bank Cup Golf Tournament
- Dhaka Bank 22nd Bangladesh International Junior Tennis Championships
- National Hockey Team in Asia Cup
- National Hockey Team in Nehru Cup
- Dhaka Bank Premier Cricket League at Rangpur

In 2009 Dhaka Bank was awarded

- Certificate of Merit from ICAB
- Best Bank Award
- CSR Award

Off-Shore Banking 2009 and beyond

We have come a long way since we launched our Off-shore Banking operations in Dhaka Export Processing Zone 3 years ago. Marking another successful year, Dhaka Bank Limited ended 2008 with more than 7 (Seven) Type-A clients, up from only 3 (Three) in December 2006. The Off-shore Banking Unit has been able to maintain its leadership position in the area of Off-shore banking business among local private sector banks by continuing to deliver tailor made services and support to its clients. Prevailing stable law and order environment, generous management support and continued good work of all Off-shore team members have truly paved the way to earn a profit of USD800,000.00 from Off-shore Unit in 2009. Together with the assistance and support of our clients, we have been able to execute export of US\$ 40 million while an import of US\$37 million in 2008 with honesty, integrity and compassion.

Dhaka Bank Limited has so far invested around US\$ 10 Million in Off-Shore unit to strengthen its asset portfolios

since inception and eager to invest more in future depending on the stable and steady growth in this sector.

As a second generation private commercial Bank, Dhaka Bank Limited Off-shore Banking Unit has already earned confidence of the foreign investors due to its strong commitment and dedication. We, the Off-shore Banking Unit, pride ourselves in our ability to provide premier Off-shore trade solutions to our clients, while ensuring that the highest levels of professionalism is practiced by our colleagues.

Dhaka Bank Limited expects to uphold its strong foothold in Off-shore arena by doing business of at least 12 Type-A customers with an exposure of around 50 million USD within the end of December 2009. The Off-shore Banking Unit is determined to continue its journey of success and look forward to put commendable contribution to the growth and prosperity of Dhaka bank Limited in the year to come.

Retail Banking & Cards

RETAIL BANKING

In 2009, Dhaka Bank further consolidated its position as a leading bank in the country's consumer banking arena. Emphasis on customer service, product innovation, asset quality and brand building continued to be the cornerstones of our Retail Banking strategy.

The major products and services of Retail Banking include:

Liability Products

- Savings Bundled Product
- Deposit Pension Scheme (DPS)
- Special Deposit Scheme
- Deposit Double Scheme
- Gift Cheque

Asset Products

- Home Loan
- Personal Loan
- Vacation Loan
- Car Loan
- Any Purpose Loan

Services

- Internet Banking
- SMS Banking
- Locker
- ATM Card
- VISA Credit Card
- Utility Bill/Tuition Fee Collection

In 2010, Dhaka Bank will introduce its own ATM network and introduce innovative, technology-based products and services to further strengthen our position in the Retail Banking sector.

SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (SME)

The business model that Dhaka Bank pursues and tried to perfect through out 2008 has been significantly applied in 2009 in lending various fund and non-fund based loans & advances to a wide array of customers through existing as well as a number of new SME Branch and Service Centers. The Bank was quite optimistic about surpassing the portfolio of 2008. But, due to sharp fall in demand for credit in the market caused by global meltdown and constant repayment against continuous, short, mid and long-term loans, it's very unlikely that the expectation could be translated into reality in the time left.

Despite this setback, the Bank is optimistic as before. Because, the appetite of investors for borrowed funds seems to be growing again and Bank's network too is expected to be expanded through opening of another 6 to 7 SME Branch and / or Service centers across the country by the end of 2009. Signing of a new refinancing deal on 'Solar Energy, Solar panel assembling plant and ETP with Bangladesh Bank is another major reason behind this optimism. Anyways, if everything goes well in 2010, the Bank will be able to do a great deal of businesses in addition to existing and generate a handsome profit from this sector.

Financial Performance of the Bank

Dhaka Bank Limited is high performing private commercial bank, which further consolidated its position in the market in terms of quality services to the customers and value addition for the shareholders. The Bank made healthy progress in all areas of business in 2009.

Assets

As of 31 December 2009 total asset of the Bank stood at Tk.77.77 billion, an increase of 9% as against 2008. The increase in asset was mainly driven by significant growth of customer deposits. The growth of deposits was used for funding in loans & advances and holding of securities for SLR.

• **Cash & Balances with Bangladesh Bank and its Agent:** The Cash & Balances with Bangladesh Bank and its Agent registered 33% growth as of 31 December 2009. The growth of deposits increased the balances with Bangladesh Bank and its agent for maintaining the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR), which was maintained adequately.

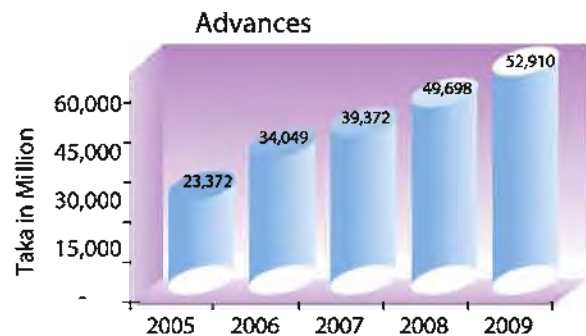
• **Balances with Other Banks and Financial Institutions:** The Balances with Other Banks and Financial Institutions increased by 9% which was mainly due to transfer of fund to Current Accounts of different banks for covering the payments against Inward Foreign Remittances to beneficiaries.

• **Money at Call and Short Notice:** This was the major functional area of the Treasury Division of the Bank. The Bank registered a growth of 35% in Money at Call & Short Notice as against previous year. The amount of Placement was invested at higher rate of interest to NBFIs during the year 2009.

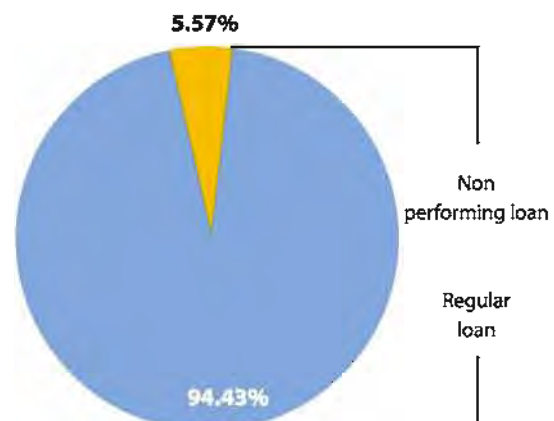
• **Investment:** The Bank's Investment during the year 2009 were mostly in long term Government Securities which stood at Tk.8,660 million as against Tk. 7,239 million making a growth of 20% over the last year. The Government Treasury Bonds purchased at higher rate of interest to cover the increased SLR arising from the growth of deposit liabilities.



• **Loans and Advances:** The Bank implemented the system of credit risk assessment and lending procedures by stricter separation of responsibilities between risk assessment, lending decisions and monitoring functions to improve the quality and soundness of loan portfolio. The Bank recorded a 6% growth in advances with a total loans and advances portfolio of Tk.52,910 million at the end of December 2009 compared to Tk. 49,698 million at the end of December 2008.

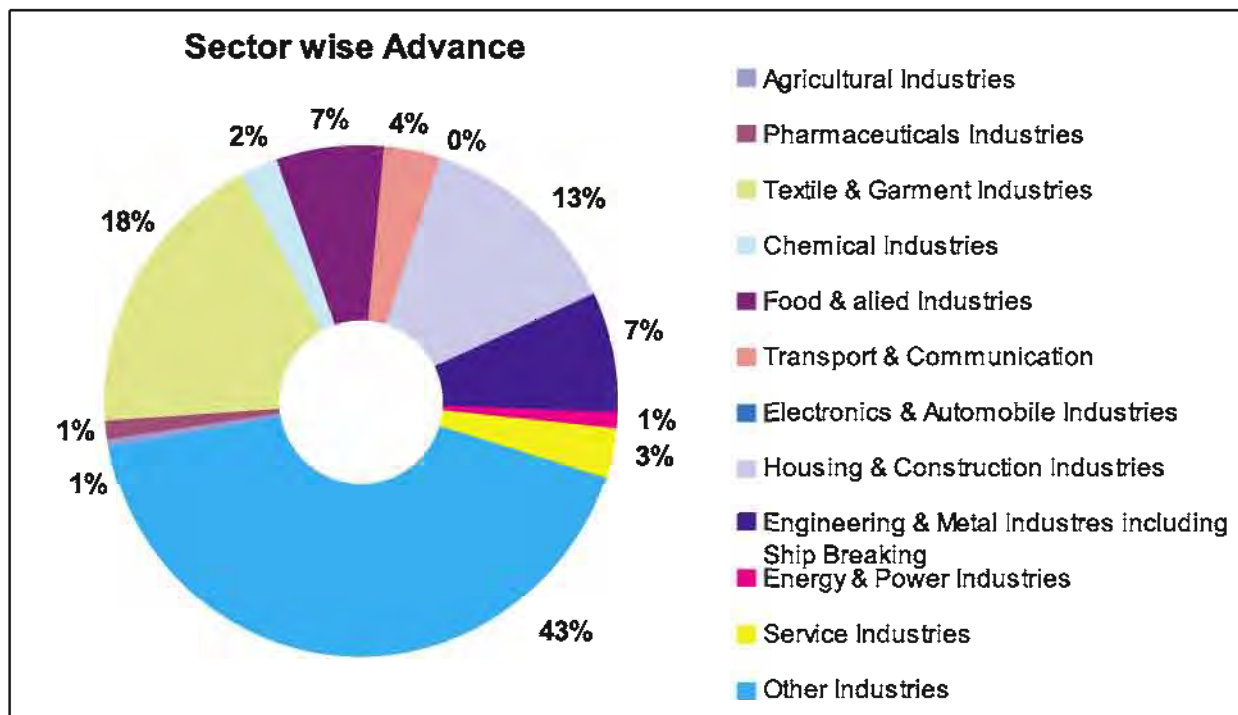


• As of 31 December 2009, 94.43% of the total Bank's loan portfolio was regular while only 5.57% of the total portfolio was non-performing as compared to 3.84% of 2008. Bank made required provision as of 31 December against performing and non-performing loans as per rate and classification norm provided by Bangladesh Bank. The volume of non-performing loans stood at Tk.2,946 million in 2009 from Tk. 1,908 million in 2008. Of the total loan provision of Tk.2,113 million, Tk.625 million was general provision, which was 30% of the total provision. The rest Tk.1,488 million was against the classified accounts.



- A wide range of business industries and sectors constitutes the Bank's advance portfolio. Major sectors where the Bank extended credit include steel & engineering, ship breaking, edible oil, sugar, housing & construction, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, electronic & automobiles, energy & power, service industries, trade finance, personal / consumer credit, leasing etc. The Bank continued to support Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and expended credit facilities to them through its SME Cell.

Sectoral allocation of advances reveals a well-diversified portfolio of the Bank with balance exposure in different sectors. High concentration sectors are textile and garment industries with outstanding of Tk.9,729 million, housing and construction with Tk.6,916 million, food and allied industries with Tk.3,506 million and engineering and metal including ship breaking with Tk.3,937 million as at 31 December 2009.



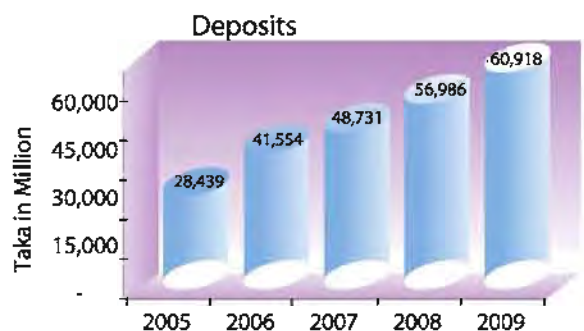
Liabilities

Total liabilities of the Bank stood at Tk.72,802 million as of 31 December 2009 registering a growth of 8% over the last year. This has happened for increase of deposits from customers mainly and settlement of import payments against deferred and cash Letter of Credits.

- **Borrowings from Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents:** Treasury Division resorted to borrowing from money market. The Bank registered a negative growth of 3% in Borrowings from Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents as against last year position. The main reason of this negative growth was DBL's borrowing from call money market was significantly reduces.

- **Deposits:** The deposit base of the Bank continued to register a steady growth and stood at Tk.60,918 million

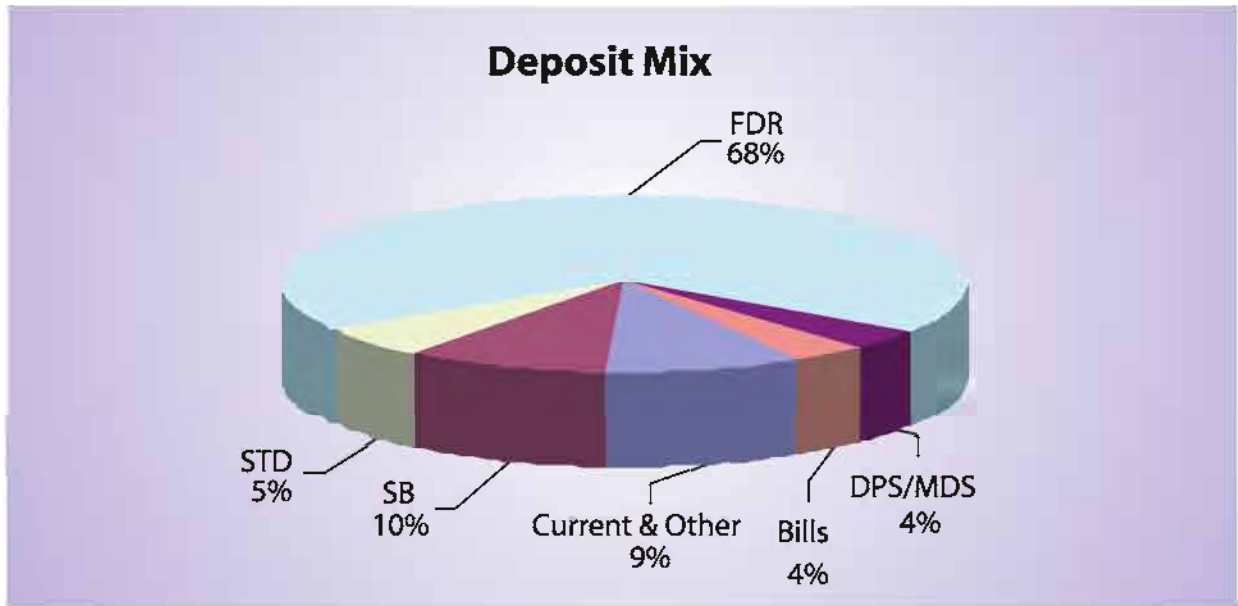
excluding call as of 31 December 2009 compared to Tk. 56,986 million of the previous year registered a 7% growth. The growth was supported by branch network and high standard products and service along with competitive interest rate provided to customers. The customer group of the Bank was Individuals, Corporation,



NBFI, Government Bodies, NGO, Autonomous Bodies etc. network and high standard products and service provided to customers. The customer group of the Bank was Individuals, Corporation, NBFI, Government Bodies, and Autonomous Bodies etc.

The cost free and low cost deposits comprised of 28% of the deposits. Fixed deposits remained the main component of deposits contributing about 70% of the total deposits. Average Cost of Deposits was 8.68% in 2009 as against 9.40% in 2008. Deposit Mix of the Bank as of 31 December 2009 was as follows:

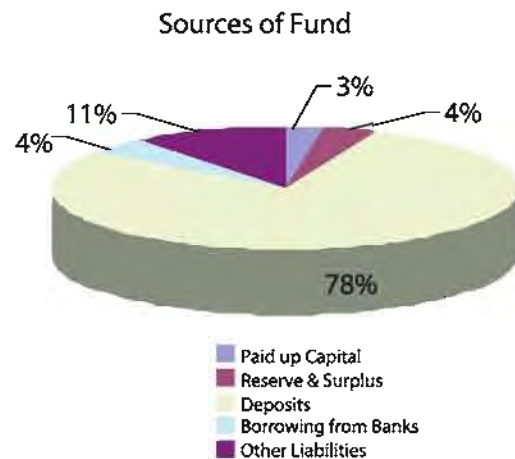
Types of Deposit	Taka in Million	% of Total Deposit
Current and other deposits	5,553	9
Savings Deposits	5,881	10
Short Term Deposits	3,319	5
Fixed Deposits	41,795	69
DPS / MDS & Gift Cheques	2,219	4
Bills payable	2,151	4
Total	60,918	100
	=====	===

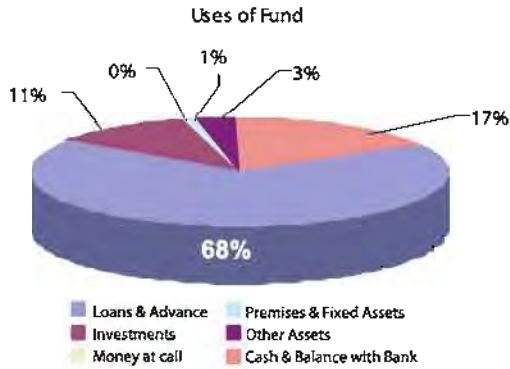


• **Capital:** Dhaka Bank Limited commenced its operation on July 05, 1995 as a private sector bank with an authorized capital of Tk.1,000 million and paid-up capital of Tk.100 million. The Bank raised its authorized capital from Tk.1,000 million to Tk.2,650 million in 2005 and Tk.6,000 million in 2007.

The paid-up capital of the Bank amounted to Tk.2,128 million as of 31 December 2009. Paid-up capital increased by Tk.194 million (bonus share of 2008) in 2009. The statutory reserve also increased by Tk.427 million during the year by transferring 20% of pre-tax profit as per Companies Act 1991. The total shareholders' equity (capital & reserve) of the Bank as at the end of December 2009 stood at Tk.4,965.68 million including sponsor capital of Tk.1,192 million. The Bank also made general provision of Tk.625 million as per rate given by Bangladesh Bank against the unclassified loans and

advances, and provision of Tk.208 million was made against Off Balance Sheet Exposure, both of which will be treated as supplementary capital. The strong growth in equity will help the bank to expand its business.





Income and Revenue

- Interest income increased by 4% from Tk.7,171 million in 2008 to Tk.7,466 million in 2009. The growth of advance resulted this growth of interest income. Average yield on advance was 14.32% during 2009.
- Income from investments increased by 38% from Tk.664 million in 2008 to Tk.920 million in 2009 mainly due to the income from five and ten years Government Bonds at higher rate of interest which was maintained for SLR purpose.
- Commission and Exchange earnings decreased by 1% from Tk.1,077 million in 2008 to Tk.1,061 million in 2009 due to decrease of import & Export business which ultimately cause the decrease of commission & fees income.
- The Net Interest Margin (NIM), which is derived by net interest income divided by average assets, was 4.56% in 2009 as compared to 4.60% in 2008. The decrease of Net interest margin (NIM) was mainly because of increase of earning assets but lower rate of return from advance which results the lower spread.
- Net Interest Income (NII) increased by 14% from Tk. 2,622 million in 2008 to Tk.2,980 million in 2009 mainly

due to increase of interest income from both advances and investments.

Expenses

- Interest expense increased by 4% from Tk. 5,214 million in 2008 to Tk.5,407 million in 2009. This rise in interest expense is mainly attributable to the overall increase in Deposit base of the bank.
- Salary & Allowance increased by Tk.68 million from 2008 mainly due to recruitment of new Employees during the year, annual increment etc.
- Other overhead expenses increased by only Tk.3 million as compared to 2008 mainly because of increase of Office Rent, Insurance of Banks Assets, printing stationery, legal expenses, opening of some new branches, depreciation of assets, repair & maintenance, direct sales agents remuneration, contractual agency charges etc.
- Earning Base in Assets of the Bank remains unchanged in 2009, which was 88% in 2008. The ratio indicates efficient utilization of resources to earn revenues.

Operating and Net Profit

Dhaka Bank Limited registered an operating profit of Tk.2,810 million in 2009 compared to Tk. 2,533 million in 2008 making a growth of 11%. After all provisions including general provisions on unclassified loans, profit before tax stood at Tk.2,135 million. Provision for tax for the year 2009 amounted to Tk. 1,176 million. The net profit of the Bank as of 31 December 2009 stood at Tk.959 million compared to previous year's Tk.839 million making growth of 14%. Earning per Share (EPS) was Tk.45.09 in 2009 compared to Tk.39.42 in 2008.



Provision for Tax

Provision for current year tax was Tk.1,176 million compared to Tk.1,025 million of previous year. Deferred tax was introduced as per requirement of Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 12 from the year 2006 and a sum of Tk.0.08 million was shown to Profit and loss Account for creating deferred tax asset in the account.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

Capital adequacy is measured by the ratio of the Bank's capital to risk weighted assets both on balance sheet and off balance sheet transactions. The Eligible capital fund of the Bank increased by Tk.826 million in 2009. Shareholders' equity grew by Tk.966 million and stood at Tk.4,966 million during the year. Total capital (Tier-1 & Tier-2) of the Bank as of 31 December 2009 stood at Tk.5,634 million against Tk.4,808 million of 2008. Bank's risk weighted assets increased by Tk.8,500 million and stood at Tk.49,098 million in 2009 due to mainly increase of loans and advances. According to Balance Sheet 2009, capital ratio was equivalent to 11.31% of Risk Weighted Assets against 11.84% of 2008 (see note-14.8 for detail).

Implementation of BASEL - II

After a year of parallel run with Basel-I for a period from 1st January 2009 to 31st December 2009 Bangladesh Bank has formally rolled out Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework in line with Basel-II) fully into force from 1st January 2010. Basel II accord or the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards is designed to help banks adopt a more comprehensive, sophisticated and risk-sensitive approach for its lending business. Objectives of this accord are:

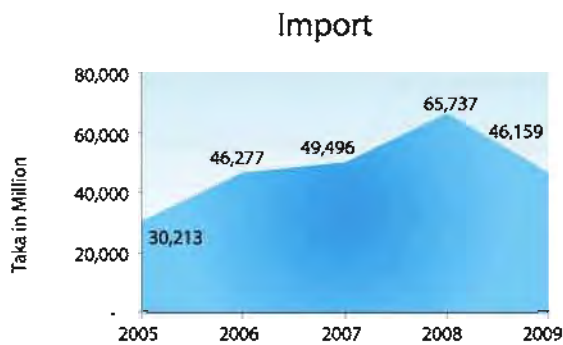
- To provide comprehensive coverage of risks;
- To provide more precise classifications of risk levels;
- To encourage continuous improvement in bank's internal risk management capabilities;
- To use a consistent framework for all banks.

The status of Implementation of Basel-II Accord in Dhaka Bank Limited is as below:

- The Bank has duly submitted the Quantitative Impact Analysis (QIS) to Bangladesh Bank.
- The Bank has established a separate unit for Basel-II implementation as per Bangladesh Bank requirement.
- The Bank has nominated Credit Rating Information and Services Ltd. (CRISL) and Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Ltd. (CRAB) as its External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs). Both the companies are recognized by Bangladesh Bank.
- The Bank submitted four quarterly reports on Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) under Pillar-1 of Basel-II to Bangladesh Bank parallel to semiannual reporting of MCR under Basel-I
- The Bank is currently devising a process for maintaining adequate capital to compensate all risks, risk management techniques, setting capital targets & pricing that are commensurate with the bank's risk profile and control environment etc under Pillar 2: Supervisory Review Process. In this regard, the Bank has submitted a detailed plan (Position Paper) to Bangladesh Bank.
- The Bank is developing a disclosure framework (Qualitative and Quantitative) under Pillar 3: Market Discipline, which will be reported to Bangladesh Bank along with Q1/2010 MCR Report.
- The Bank arranged a seminar on "Importance of Credit Rating for Better Access to Finance" in January 2010, where the representatives from Bangladesh Bank and also from CRISL & CRAB gave their valuable presentation before the Bank's major clients. Counterparty credit rating took a more vigorous turn after the seminar.

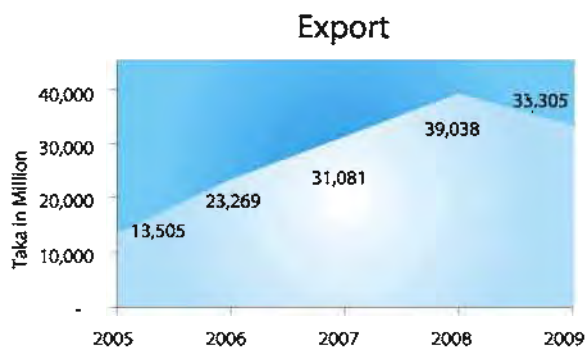
Import

In the year 2009, Dhaka Bank Limited was active in extending services to their valued clients related with import business. As of 31st December 2009 our import volume was Tk. 46,160 million compared to the volume of 2008 for Tk. 65,737 million Showing a decrease of 30% from the last year. The major import items of the year were: Capital Machinery scrap vessel, hot rolled non alloy steel, HDPE, raw cotton, fabrics & accessories, fertilizers and edible oil/oil seeds.



Export

Dhaka Bank Limited experienced a negative growth of export business in 2009 from 2008. The volume of export business decrease to Tk. 33,305 million from Tk. 39,038 million in 2009 showing a decrease of 15%. As before, readymade garments still remained the major export item of 2009. The other export items were jute, accessories (buttons, interlinings, labels etc.) and footwear etc.



Inward Foreign Remittance

Dhaka Bank Limited has ended the year 2009 with total Inward Foreign Remittance of Tk.9,786 million. It has commenced its operation with the view to serving the expatriate Bangladeshis through fast and efficient disbursement of remittances. Providing fast and efficient service to its expatriate clients has been the banks top priority, along with increasing the inflow of foreign currency to contribute to the country's foreign reserve. We begin our journey in 2010 with a view to avail further Banking Services to its valued clients local and abroad.

Internal Control & Compliance

The Bank stresses on both the design and operation effectiveness of its internal control system to protect the bank from possible loss that may arise from either intentional/ unintentional errors or from fraudulent activities. The Audit & Internal Control Division of the Bank is independent and able to carry out its assignments with objectivity and impartiality. The division makes a year wise risk based audit plan to carry out comprehensive audits and inspections on the banking operations in various divisions of head office and branches in order to ensure that internal control practice and procedures are in place and complied with. On the other hand, the Muraqib under Shariah Council conducts shariah audit in the Islamic banking branches at least twice in the year as per instruction given by Shariah Council of the Bank. The Audit Committee of the Board subsequently reviews all audit/inspections reports and authorizes suggested corrective measures.

The Information Systems/Information Technology Audit Unit conducts audits to evaluate the system's efficacy and security protocols, in particular, to evaluate the Bank's ability to protect its information assets and properly dispense information to authorized parties. The IS/IT audit focuses on determining risks that are relevant to information assets, and in assessing & suggesting controls in order to reduce or mitigate these risks to acceptable level.

The Compliance Unit of the division works as the point of contact when any regulatory inspection is carried out and ensures that corrective measures are taken and the appropriate responses are made on a timely fashion. If the regulatory authority identifies any major lapses then it notifies to the senior management and/or to the Audit Committee of the Bank.

The Monitoring Unit of the division monitors and follow-up the ethical standards through Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL), Loan Documentation Check List (LDCL) and Quarterly Operation Reports. On receipt of the compliance report the Monitoring Unit carefully checks the compliance status with the help of systems. It also regularly monitors branch MIS (e.g. Classification, Excess Over Limit, Overdue facilities, KYC, TP etc.) online from the systems and notifies deficiencies, if any, to the

auditee management as well as to the top management and/or the Audit Committee for regularization/rectification.

Moreover, External Auditors conducts an independent assessment of Bank's internal controls over financial reporting and comment on its effectiveness. The External Auditors also reports strengths and weaknesses of the internal control system of the Bank.

Remittance

With an astounding increase of 23%, the last fiscal year has been a ground breaking successful one for Remittance flow in Bangladesh. The whole banking sector was focused to smoother mobilization of fund from the NRBs. DBL also intensified its Remittance operation for a easier transfer of the hard earned money of NRBs. As a result of its constant endeavor, DBL has channeled USD 374 Mln to Bangladesh in last 3 year with the last year alone contributing USD 112 Mln as remittance.

For easing up the whole remittance disbursement process, DBL is continuously trying to increase its distribution channel. As a part of the effort, DBL has already started payment of remittance through two renowned NGO of Bangladesh-PAGE and PADAKHEP MANOBIK UNNOYON KENDRO, which added 250 more distribution points to DBL's existing network. Moreover, the bank has entered into the 9-Bank Elite Network known as 'El Dorado' covering 950 locations only to augment its remittance facility to the furthest part of the country. Besides, the bank has diversified its network strength with Private Commercial Banks like Islami Bank and Southeast Bank for faster disbursement of remittance.

DBL has enhanced its reach to the NRBs for safer transfer of money. It has started operation with one of the largest money transfer network- Western Union Money Transfer. Along with its 13-exchange house network, affiliation with Western Union has ameliorated DBL's presence to the NRBs worldwide. With USA, UK, Italy, Germany, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia- Spain, Libya, Oman and Australia were also brought under the coverage of DBL as result of such frequent efforts.

To achieve excellency in exposure to the immigrant Bangladeshis, DBL is considering to introduce a dedicated NRB service. From money transfer to investment, this One Stop service will be devoted to satisfy all the banking needs of the NRBs related to banking activities in Bangladesh. The bank is about to introduce Mobile remittance disbursement partnering with Banglalink, which will be a revolution in remittance payment system in our country. Inauguration of this Mobile payment system will definitely make remittance disbursement faster and easier. With such acumen and execution DBL is hopeful to continue the successful trend of remittance in upcoming years.

Correspondent Banking

Despite the volatility in global markets & low commodity prices due to recession, year 2009 brought better results to the bank in terms of significant increase in fee based earnings from Correspondent Banking. For effective negotiation with the correspondents and better monitoring, Rebate earnings from L/C advising and Charges in Guarantee against Counter Guarantee increased by 461%, and 100% respectively compared to 2008.

Dhaka Bank Limited, as always, keeps enhancing its correspondent relationships for accommodating increasing client requirements for Letter of Credit issuance, confirmation and payment through internationally reputed banks. To reinforce its international acceptability and improve capacity to issue more L/Cs requiring confirmation, Dhaka Bank Limited signed the Issuing Bank Agreement with Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 17th December, 2009 in Dhaka. Under the agreement ADB shall offer Trade Finance Guarantee Facility to L/C confirming banks under it's Trade Finance Facilitation Program (TFFP) for confirmation of L/Cs issued by Dhaka Bank Limited.

In addition to the above Dhaka Bank Ltd. tied up with few large & highly reputed Foreign Banks in 2009 to further enhance our L/C advising, confirmation and payment facilities in specific corridors for South-East Asia and European regions.

With augmented correspondent network and support from the newly introduced Trade Operations team, we

are highly hopeful of optimizing our relations and doing better in trade towards superior growth of revenue in 2010.

Offshore Banking

The offshore Banking Units in Bangladesh are operated through completely separate counter and maintain own account relating to Off-shore Banking business separately. We the Dhaka Bank Limited have started Off-shore Banking operation in the year of 2006 in Dhaka Export Processing Zone. At present we have extended OBU services to the clients of CEPZ. We will extend our services to another 02(Two) EPZ located in Karnafuli & Adamjee with in the year of 2010.

Off shore banking unit of Dhaka Bank limited ended 2009 with 11 (Eleven) Type- A clients, up from only 3 (three) in December 2006. The Off-shore Banking Unit has been maintaining its leadership position in the area of Off-shore Banking business & revenue market share among local private sector banks by delivering excellent services and support to its clients. Generous management support and continued hard work of all Off-shore team members have earned a profit of US\$ 825,000.00 from Off-shore Unit in 2009 in spite of global recession and economic down trend over the world. Continuing assistance and support of our clients, the unit have been able to execute export of US\$ 40 million while an import of US\$ 20 million in 2009 with honesty, integrity and compassion.

Dhaka Bank Limited has so far invested around US\$ 13 million in offshore clients to strengthen its asset portfolios since inception. The unit wants to expand its business horizon by investing more in future depending on the stable and steady growth in this sector.

As a second-generation private commercial Bank, Dhaka Bank Limited Off-shore Banking Unit has already earned confidence of the foreign investors due to its strong commitment and dedication. We, the Off-shore Banking Unit, pride ourselves in our ability to provide premier Off-shore trade solutions to our clients, while ensuring that the highest levels of professionalism is practiced by our colleagues.

Dhaka Bank Limited expects to uphold its strong foothold

in offshore arena by doing business of at least 14 Type -A customers with an exposure of around 40 million USD within the end of December 2010. The Off-shore Banking Unit is determined to continue its journey of success and look forward to put commendable contribution to the growth and prosperity of Dhaka Bank Limited in the year to come. At the same time the unit is committed to handle all the existing clients efficiently that will give the Bank a sound portfolio from this area of investment.

Customer Service

Dhaka Bank is committed to deliver better service to our distinguished customers. Customers are our first priority and driving force. Superior quality customer service through the integration of the latest state-of- the-art technology is our motto. Our customers come from all walks of life. They are professional, businessmen, public servants, entrepreneurs, homemakers, men & women, residents and non-residents maintaining local & foreign currency accounts. Introducing new products and developing the quality of the existing products are the strategies adopted by the Bank to serve the customers. We are always committed to sustain the commitment "Excellence in Banking".

We are aware of natural consequences of globalization, liberalization, privatization, reforms, foreign investment, economic policy and infrastructure development. We have long-term sustainable relationship with strong bondage of caring and sharing with our customers.

Information Technology

The Information Technology (IT) Division of Dhaka Bank Limited is run by a highly-motivated talent pool, enabling the Bank to deliver the benefits of truly real-time, on-line banking services to customers through all its 51 branches and 6 SME service centers.

Branch banking transactions are processed on a real-time basis side-by-side with customer transactions picked up through alternate delivery channels such as ATM, SMS and Internet Banking. At the enterprise level, IT provides senior management with a wide-range of MIS reports through its powerful reporting engine.

The Bank has embarked on a new initiative to implement

its own ATM Switch and Card Management System as well as ATM machines. This will further expand its service delivery capability by opening the doors of greater interoperability with other networks in the country.

In 2009, Dhaka Bank became a member of the El Dorado inter bank fund transfer network which allows real-time electronic fund transfers between customers of member banks.

Also during the year, the Bank introduced MICR enabled check processing as part of the Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH) project of Bangladesh Bank and is working closely with the Central Bank for full automation of this important function at a national level.

In line with the organizational imperative to achieve better economies of scale and efficiency in transaction processing the IT Division played a key role in the centralization of Trade Finance and Credit operations in 2009.

The Bank continues to invest more resources to further strengthen its robust IT platform and keeping it aligned with industry best practices and the ever-expanding needs of its customers.

Environmental Policy

Sustainable economic, ecological and social development of the surroundings are the key elements of business decisions of Dhaka Bank Limited. Our environmental management policy stipulates adherence with environmental health and safety regulations and guidelines, refraining from business that impairs the ability to our future generations to meet their own needs. The policies with regard to safety, health and environment management are being observed in our lending decisions, several steps have also been taken within the Bank such as declaring all Dhaka Bank branches and offices smoking free zones.

Asset Liability Management

The Asset Liability Management procedure has been designed to earn an adequate return while maintaining a comfortable level of Assets with liabilities. The Dhaka Bank has a committee typically called the Asset Liability

Committee (ALCO), which should meet at least once every month to Analyze, Review and Formulate strategy to manage the Balance Sheet of the Bank.

The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of the Dhaka Bank monitors Market Risk and Liquidity Risks, and at the same time it interprets the market views, competition and the potential target market. ALCO prepares the liquidity plan as per the Maturity Profile of Assets and Liabilities, Deposits and Advances, and analyzes the Factor Sensitivity of interest rates.

The most important objective of the ALCO is to maintain a contingency plan to equivocate significant market volatility like Interest Rate Risk. Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) evaluates liquidity requirement and the pricing strategy of the bank. It also emphasizes on maximizing return and minimizing risk by acquiring assets that have a low rate of default risk and by diversifying asset holding.

ALCO takes necessary market information from Treasury Division, Finance & Account Division and from all other well conversant members of the committee to take strategic decision. The members of the committee are

The Managing Director,
The Deputy Managing Director-Business Development,
The Deputy Managing Director- Operations
The Deputy Managing Director - Risk Management,
The Head of Credit,
The Head of Retail Banking,
The Head of Finance & Accounts Division,
The Head of Treasury Division.

ALCO also includes invitees to enrich the decision making process by their valuable interpretation. Through ALCO, Dhaka Bank takes all major strategic plan regarding interest rates on Deposits and Advances, Market Risk, Interest Rate Risk and compliance with the regulatory requirement of Bangladesh Bank. In every ALCO meeting the key points of the discussion are minuted and the action points are highlighted to strengthen the balance sheet position of the bank.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity management is the constant ability to

accommodate liability maturities and deposit withdrawals, funded asset growth and business operations, and meet contractual obligations. Liquidity management involves forecasting funding requirements and maintaining sufficient capacity to meet the financial needs and accommodate fluctuations in asset and liability levels due to changes in our business operations or unanticipated events.

To ensure ample liquidity through the full range of potential operating environments and market conditions, we conduct our liquidity management and business activities in a manner that will preserve and enhance funding stability, flexibility and diversity. Liquidity Risk Management enables us to ensure that the bank does have sufficient fund to meet its financial commitments even in times of crisis.

The main objective of liquidity management is to ensure to generate sufficient funds to meet all of its financial commitments in a timely and cost effective manner. The liquidity risk management framework is designed to identify, measure, monitor, and control the liquidity position. Dhaka Bank's liquidity risk management process has been maintaining adequate liquidity and a healthy funding profile.

Dhaka Bank has an overall flexible funding strategy to cover both short and long-term liquidity needs. Dhaka Bank's liquidity risk management approach starts at the intra day level managing the daily payment queue, forecasting cash flows and our access to central bank. A contingency plan is in place to cover unexpected or unusual situations, which could lead to market disruptions. We manage the liquidity structure of our assets, liabilities and commitments so that the cash flows are appropriately balanced and all funding obligations are met when appropriate. Sources of liquidity include deposits and other customer-based funding, wholesale market-based funding, and liquidity provided by the sale or securitization of assets.

Money Market Scenario

The overall money market scenario was stable and sound throughout the year 2009. The weighted average interest rates in the call money market in the first quarter of 2009

moved within the range of 7.50% to 15.00% but after that in the next quarters of 2009 the weighted average interest rates moved within the range of 0.20% to 4.50%. In such there was no liquidity crunch due to decrease of Government borrowing for infrastructure development and the lower growth of demand for credit in the private sector comparing to the previous year and abundant inflow from wage remittance. The fund utilization was also decreased due to lower commodity price. At the same time investment in the private sector as well as public sector was depressing because of the lack of business confidence caused by recession in the global market.

While pursuing a contraction measure in the first two quarters and also considering an expansionary measure in the remaining period of 2009, taken by the Bangladesh bank in the Monetary policy, Bangladesh bank kept the Repo and Reverse repo window open time to time whenever required. Repo injects money in the market while Reverse Repo takes it away from the market. The interest rate on Repo in the first three quarters of 2009 was 8.50% but the subsequent quarter, Repo interest rate was 4.50% while the interest on Reverse repo in the first three quarters of 2009 was 6.50% but the subsequent quarter, the Reverse Repo rate was 2.50%.

Foreign Exchange Reserve

Foreign Exchange Reserve, the stock of foreign currencies a country holds to buffer out imbalances foreign receipts and payments. Main objectives of the Bangladesh bank for holding foreign exchange reserves include maintenance and safety of adequate level of reserve to meet foreign obligations, liquidity of reserve for the purpose of monetary and exchange rate management and finally, optimal return from the reserves assuming controlled risks in a prudent manner that will preserve the nominal value of the reserve.

Foreign Exchange Reserves of the Bangladesh bank continued to grow in the backdrop of steadily increasing workers' remittances as well as export earnings, and stood at USD 10340.00 million as at the end of November 2009 and initially it was 5577.10 million as at end of January 2009. This was, however, higher than the reserves as of end November 2008 by USD 5245.40 million.

Period	FX Reserve (Fig. In Million)
Jan'09	5577.10
Feb'09	5871.90
Mar'09	5953.20
Apr'09	6508.50
May'09	6562.90
June'09	7470.90
July'09	7741.50
Aug'09	9155.70
Sep'09	9362.60
Oct'09	9544.70
Nov'09	10340.00



Source : Bangladesh Bank.

Public Finance

Public finance is the study of government finance, which includes spending by public bodies, taxation, incomes from government properties, and debt and borrowing. Collection of taxes from those who benefit from the provision of public goods and services by the government, and the use of those tax funds toward production that is, transformation of tangible inputs and intangible inputs into goods or services and distribution of the public goods and services.

Total revenue collection, both tax and non-tax, was under performed slightly in FY09. Preliminary estimate of total revenue earning stood at Tk.660.0 billion in FY09 as against the yearly revised target of Tk.691.0 billion, which is 10.60% higher than the actual revenue collection of FY08. During FY09, tax revenue and non-tax revenue earning stood at Tk.523.4 billion and Tk.135.0 billion as against the yearly revised targets of Tk.555.2 billion and Tk.136.6 billion respectively, which is 5.4% and 36.8% higher than their actual levels in FY08.

The preliminary estimated data indicate that current expenditure stood at Tk.695.0 billion in FY09 as against the yearly revised target of Tk.671.0 billion, which is 22.5% higher than the level of the same period of FY08 due to increased expenditure on subsidies and current transfer including relief and stimulate package for protecting economic activities from bad impact of global

downturn, interest payment and salary of Government employee. In the budget of FY09, the sector-wise share of revenue expenditure shows that the largest allocations of current expenditure are likely to go to subsidies and current transfer (36.7%), pay and allowances (23.2%), and interest payments (18.8%). In the backdrop of low implementation of ADP, the target for development expenditure has been trimmed down to Tk.230 billion for FY09 from Tk.256 billion fixed in the FY09 budget. The sector-wise ADP expenditure shows that the major allocations would go to local government and rural development (21.0%), energy and power (15.7%), transport and communication (12.7%), education and information technology (12.8%), health (8.9%), and agriculture (8.5%). The preliminary estimate data show that ADP expenditure stood at Tk.153.6 billion in FY09.

The overall budget deficit in FY09 was revised at Tk.249.6 billion (4% of GDP) from original target of Tk.305.80 billion (4.99% of GDP), In FY09, deficit financing from domestic and foreign sources is revised at Tk.141.98 billion and Tk.58.33 billion respectively from original target of Tk.169.98 billion and Tk.72.36 billion respectively. Among domestic sources, bank financing was revised at Tk.106.98 billion and non-bank financing at Tk.35.0 billion as against the original of Tk.135 billion and Tk.35 billion respectively.

Training

To ensure effective implementation Dhaka Bank has trained around 150 of its employees at national and international levels. The Bank arranges trainings and workshops on Basel II compliance regularly.

Rating of Clients/Obligors of Dhaka Bank

Dhaka Bank recognizes the fact that capital requirement increases for the Bank if it holds risky assets and decreases significantly if it holds safer portfolios and counterparty credit rating is the primary driver to ensure risk sensitive portfolio. Dhaka Bank is consistently pursuing its clients for credit rating.

As per Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 05 dated April 29, 2009 Dhaka Bank has nominated two recognized External Credit Assessment Institute (ECAI) namely (i) Credit Rating Information & Services Ltd. (CRISL) and (ii) Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh (CRAB).

Minimum Capital Calculation and Reporting

Dhaka Bank regularly submits reports to Bangladesh Bank on Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR), Eligible Capital and Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) under Risk Based Capital (Basel II) since first quarter of 2009.

Part II

Risk Management Unit (RMU)

During the 3rd quarter of the year 2009 the Management of the Bank has set up a Separate Risk Management Unit (RMU) in line with Bangladesh Bank directives. The RMU functions under direct supervision of the Managing Director, who is assisted by the Deputy Managing Director (Risk Management). The Risk Management Unit supervises and monitors independently and consistently the management of following Main Risks:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Credit Risk | 8. Operational Risk |
| 2. Asset-Liability Risk | 9. Market Risk |
| 3. Foreign Exchange Risk | 10. Liquidity Risk |
| 4. Internal Control & Compliance | 11. Reputational Risk |
| 5. Anti Money Laundering | 12. Insurance Risk |
| 6. Information & Communication Technology | 13. Sustainability Risk |
| 7. Balance Sheet Risk | |

The main purpose for establishing the RMU is to prevent the Bank from taking too much risk and build up a Capital Adequacy, which is more risk sensitive. The RMU tends to take necessary measures and find out strategy against financial crisis, unusual market condition, and different investment vulnerabilities.

Under the scope of Basel-II implementation, Dhaka Bank emphasizes on the reserve of adequate Risk Based Capital to keep the Bank shock absorbent and stabilized. The Managing Director regularly apprises the Board of Directors of the Bank on recent updates of RMU on regular basis.

Functions/Purposes of RMU

The Terms of Reference (ToR) of RMU includes the following functions:

- Conducting Stress Testing for all functional levels of the Bank in a view to eliminate the existence of any in-explicable mistakes and analyze resilience capability of the Bank in combating different financial distress.
- Measuring the Risk appetite of the Bank and try check taking excessive risk even in lure of hefty bonus.

Helping the Bank in preparing to combat any likely financial distress, economic or industry downturns, market risk events and liquidity conditions and update the BOD and Managing Director on regular basis.

Branch Network

The Bank has a total number of 50 branches and 1 Off Shore Banking Unit at DEPZ Savar Dhaka, 7 SME Service Centres, 1 Kiosk (Business Centre) and 1 Central Processing Centre in 2009. We committed to present ourselves at all commercially important places across the country and to provide with multidimensional banking services to the people. Next year we have a plan to add a few new branches to our network, which will offer the Bank new opportunities in terms of operation and business potentials.

Internal Control System

Internal Control System are processes designed by the management and effected by the Board of Directors and

all tiers of management to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, operation and risk management and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes and includes objectives that:

- i. Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and quality management of assets.
- ii. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparations of financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS) and applicable laws.
- iii. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention and timely detection of unauthorized operational and financial activities that could have material effect on the financial statements.
- iv. Facilitates fraud and reputation-risk assessments at the Divisions, branch level and links & documents antifraud control activities to identified fraud risk.
- v. Ensures efficiency and effectiveness of the activities of the bank, reliability, completeness and timelines of financial and management information & compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- vi. Providing reasonable assurance that, all IS/IT assets (i.e. People, Process & Technology) are adequately safeguarded against fraud and malicious attempts from internal and external threats.

Dhaka Bank Training Institute

Human resource development is the most important part in any organizational sustainability, growth, development and expansion. The need for professional excellence at Dhaka Bank was duly recognized by its Board of Directors and Management and since December 1999, as it is evident by the decision to create Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI) that came into reality in 2000.

Initially in June 2000, a makeshift arrangement was made at a temporary location at DBL Local Office and the training institute later was relocated to Uttara and shifted to the present premises of Sara Tower in Motijheel Commercial Area in January 2004.

The DBTI is committed to develop the human resources, the main driving force of the Bank through structured

modular training programs. With a view to achieve professional excellence in Banking, DBTI conducts various courses, workshops, executive development programs mainly for officers and executives of the Bank. During August 2000 till December 2009, the DBTI trained as many as 7130 participants through 291 different training programs covering all diverse courses for banking, finance, managements, laws etc. DBTI has international exposure and formulated, designed and delivered 12 training courses under the Capacity Building Technical Assistance Project of National Bank of Tajikistan(Central Bank) financed by Islamic Development Bank for "Assistance in formulating Courses based on Banking Services' at Dushanbe, Tajikistan during November 2005 to April 2006.

Besides conventional banking related trainings; the DBTI also arranged, facilitated and conducted various Executive Development Programs, workshops, discussion meetings and exchanged views for the improvements in banking challenges in twenty-first century. Alongside normal training programs DBTI arranges short programs and events and regularly visit braches and conduct different workshops..

Internal and external resource persons are invited to lead the class sessions.at DBTI. It has full-furnished facilities with computers, IT and all modern electronic devices to accommodate 50 trainees at a time. DBTI has a library with more than 1,050 books covering all sides of banking needs. The DBTI library has professional linkages with many organizations at home and abroad.

As a complete Training Institute, DBTI not only train staffs of Dhaka Bank but also renders training services to other banks as well.

The DBTI maintains constant liaison with Universities/other organizations/Training Institutes for keeping itself updated with recent changes/development in relevant areas and also for necessary dissemination thereof among our people working at field level.

Dhaka Bank Training Institute has been working with its full dedication & efforts and continuous support from Board of Directors and Management to provide Excellence in Banking through development of attitude, knowledge and skill keeping in view the organizational goal and economic prosperity of the country in the background of present globalize world .In 2009, DBTI has conducted 45 courses involving 1173 participants.

Details of Executive Development Program/ Training Course /Workshop on 2009

Sl. No.	Title Of Courses	Number of Courses	Number of Participants
1	Dhaka Bank Savings Bundle Product	4	106
2	Workshop on SBS-2 & SBS-3	2	52
3	Balance of Payments & Reporting of Foreign Exchange Transactions to Bangladesh Bank	1	20
4	Automated Clearing House	1	56
5	Credit Risk Management	1	26
6	Anti-Money Laundering: Policies & Implementation	2	51
7	IT Operations & Policy Compliance: Branch Perspective	1	26
8	IT Training for Branch System Administrator	1	80
9	Workshop on UCP600	1	28
10	Workshop on BACH & MICR	1	25
11	Training on Credit Management	1	32
12	Training on Handling the Cash Counter	1	23
13	Training on Eldorado: The Nationwide Remittance and Payment System	2	55
14	Orientation & Basics of Banking	1	33
15	Workshop on Professional Skill Development & Anti-Money Laundering Issues	15	286
16	International Trade Finance & Foreign Exchange	1	26
17	Executive Development Program on Fund Management & Product Development	1	32
18	Presentation on Automated Clearing Module Under BACH	1	16
19	Training Workshop on General Ledger Reconciliation	1	21
20	Software Demonstration Training by Techno Haven	1	15
21	Foundation Training for Bankers Course	1	37
22	Islamic Banking – conducted by Central Shariah Board for Islamic Banks of Bangladesh	1	30
23	BASEL II: Technical Issues, Challenges and Implementation Initiative	1	47
24	Workshop on Marketing of Bank Services, Skill Development & Anti - Money Laundering Initiatives	2	50
	Grand Total	45	1173

Credit Risk Management

At its core, Credit Risk Management in Dhaka Bank Ltd, operates independent of but in partnership with the business. Within this framework, limits and approval authorities are exercised by branch managers, and risk officers at Head Office level within defined approval authorities conferred by the Board.

During 2008, the Bank continued to evaluate and further refine its risk management process. In line with Bangladesh Bank guideline necessary steps have been taken to reevaluate the scope of Credit Risk and Credit Operations. Centralized Credit Operations and Administration department is established at Head Office level which looks after all post-approval processes including disbursement, adjustments, monitoring of the accounts, exception reporting and approval processes, documentation validation etc. Credit Risk is managed through a series of fundamental principles within the regulatory framework, and following Bank's internal policies, procedures and documentation standards. All credit lines are approved in accordance with Bank's Credit Policy. Credit and Marketing functions are segregated at Head Office level. In addition, whenever possible loans and advances are secured by acceptable forms of collaterals in order to mitigate credit risk.

The asset portfolio of the bank remains strong and the growth remains stable. The Bank has a conservative policy for early recognition of impaired assets and for building up sufficient reserves for non-performing assets as per Central Bank guideline. All credit facilities are monitored by Credit Operations Department through different monitoring tools. Moreover, periodic reviews are also conducted by Bank's audit department. Retail and SME Lending is also growing at healthy pace. Each retail credit application is considered for approval according to a product program duly approved by the Board.

Asset Liability Management

ALCO is responsible for monitoring and managing the Bank's assets and liabilities with the main objective of managing liquidity to ensure obligations, commitments and applicable regulatory requirements are met on an ongoing basis and on the other hand also mitigating interest rate risks.

The strategy of ALCO is to structure assets and liabilities in line with the Bank's strategic goals in line with the market demand and guidance receive from the its Board and to guide / direct the efforts of different line of business in the overall interest of the Bank.

ALCO looks after the deployment of assets across the Bank, monitors the liability mix and associated costs, acts as the focal point for continuous adjustment of pricing and maturity profiles of the Bank's deposits, advances and investments. It also reviews the Bank's foreign currency exposure and setting dealing / exposure limits for Treasury.

The Bank's ALCO is consisted of Managing Director, Deputy Managing Directors, Head of Credit, Head of Finance & Accounts, Head of Treasury, Head of Retail Banking and also invites representatives from different business group on need basis.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities at a point of time. The Bank's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed situations, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and necessary steps are taken by the Bank's Treasury department to keep the liquidity position up to the mark. The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the Advances to Deposit ratio, matching of different maturity profiles, projection of payments, assets and liabilities maturity analysis, and different key management indicators which are thoroughly discussed in the monthly ALCO meetings.

MARKET RISK

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in different market variables, namely:

1. Interest Rate Risk
2. Equity Position Risk

- 3. Foreign Exchange Risk
- 4. Commodity Risk

All these risks are monitored by the Treasury. The Bank uses simulation-modeling tools to periodically measure and monitor interest rate sensitivity. The sensitivity of equity is analyzed by maturity of the assets. The foreign exchange risk is managed by setting limits on open foreign exchange position.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK MANAGEMENT

Foreign Exchange risk represents the fluctuation in exchange rate movement which may affect the Bank's open position on some currency. The Bank has set limits on positions by currencies which are monitored daily and hedging tools are used to ensure that positions are maintained within the prescribed limits.

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance represents the system by which business corporations are directed and controlled. The Corporate Governance structure specifies the distribution of rights and responsibilities among different participants in the corporation, such as, the Board, Managers, Shareholders and other Stakeholders and spells out the rules and procedures for making decisions on corporate affairs. By doing this it also provides the structure through which the company objectives are set and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance.

Other than Regulatory Authorities, parties to Corporate Governance are Board of Directors, Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, Management Credit Committee, Asset Liability Committee, Management Committee, etc.

The objective of the Management structures headed by the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited and led by the Chairman are to deliver sustainable value to shareholders. Implementation of the strategy set by the Board is delegated to the Branch Management and Unit Management under the leadership of Managing Director. The Board sets the strategy and approves the annual operating plans presented by the Management for achievement of the strategic objectives. The Board of Directors meets regularly and Directors receive information between meetings about the activities of the

Committees and developments in the Bank's business. All Directors have full and timely access to all relevant information and may take independent professional advice if necessary. The Bank has taken the following measures to implement Corporate Governance as instructed by Bangladesh Bank and the Securities and Exchange Commission:

Internal Control System

Internal Control System are processes designed by the management and effected by the board of directors and all tiers of management to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, operation and risk management and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes and includes objectives that:

- i. Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and quality management of assets.
- ii. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparations of financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS) and applicable laws.
- iii. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention and timely detection of unauthorized operational and financial activities that could have material effect on the financial statements.
- iv. Facilitates fraud and reputation-risk assessments at the Divisions, branch level and links and documents antifraud control activities to identified fraud risk.
- v. Ensures efficiency and effectiveness of the activities of the bank, reliability, completeness and timelines of financial and management information & compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- vi. Providing reasonable assurance that, all IS/IT assets (i.e. People, Process & Technology) are adequately safeguarded against fraud and malicious attempts from internal and external threats.

Composition of the Board

The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of 21 (twenty one) Directors. Among them one Director has come from Group "B" shareholders i.e. from Public Sector, as per Article 89 of the Articles of Association of the Bank.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors is comprised of 8 (eight) Board Members, the Managing Director and the Company Secretary. The Executive Committee sits once a week and evaluates all the business proposals forwarded by Management Credit Committee received from branches and units. Besides approving or declining the business proposals, the Executive Committee takes strategies, policies and management decisions to run the Bank effectively and efficiently.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is comprised of three members of the Board and Company Secretary. Audit Committee sits in meeting on regular

basis and verifies audit reports of different regulatory authorities. Besides, the Committee is empowered to verify for the purpose of internal control of each and every matter of the Bank, which may affect the interest of the Bank. Audit Committee of the Board of Directors takes initiative to keep the Bank from any possible mishap.

The pattern of shareholdings

The Authorized Capital of Dhaka Bank Limited is Tk.600,00,00,000 divided into 6,00,00,000 ordinary shares of Tk.100 each. The Paid Up capital of the Bank is Tk.2,127,678,163 divided into 21,276,781.63 ordinary shares. As per Section 1.4 (k) of SEC Notification No-SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/Admin/02-08 dated February 20, 2006 the pattern of shareholding is given below:

- i) Parent/Subsidiary/Associated Companies and other related parties: N/A
- ii) Share held by Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and their spouses and minor children are as follows:

a) Shares held by the Directors and their spouses:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Number of Shares	Name of Spouse	Number of Shares
01	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman	6,33,377	Mrs. Nilufar Hossain	32,369
02	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	6,48,104	Mrs. Rowshan Ara Hanif	17,644
03	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	4,58,980	Mrs. Selina Hai	26,479
04	Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director	6,53,028	Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed	4,60,428
05	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	1,20,549	Mr. A.T.M.Hayatuzzaman Khan	3,55,531
06	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	6,11,041	Mrs. Jasmine Sultana	1,43,720
07	Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director	4,42,293	Mrs. Ayesha Amir	33,550
08	Mr. Aminul Islam	Director	2,64,585	Mrs. Lucky Islam	69,307
09	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	6,88,894	Mrs. Shamsi Rahman	69,169
10	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	4,06,660	Mrs. Amena Begum	Nil
11	Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	Director	4,49,842	Mrs. Nazmun Nahar	2,15,583
12	Mr. M.N.H. Bulu	Director	5,55,429	Mrs. Jannat Ara Pushpa Bulu	Nil
13	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	3,21,839	Mrs. Jesmin Sultana Chowdhury	46,472
14	Mrs. Kamala Khatun	Director	5,000	Late Abdur Razzaque	Nil
15	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	4,60,198	Mrs. Mamtaj Begum	96,472
16	Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin	Director	5,04,080	Mrs. Afroza Begum	1,13,615
17	Mr. Abdul Wahed	Director	2,31,365	Mrs. Zaheda Wahed	319
18	Mr. Al Haj Mohammad Ali Sarker	Director	2,92,646	Mrs. Amina Khatun	32,529
19	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	1,54,922	Mr. Asoke Das Gupta	Nil
20	Mr. Suez Islam	Director	76,691	Mrs. Arman Islam	Nil
21	Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain	Director (B Group)	73,047	Mrs. Sabera Hussain	Nil

b) Shares held by the Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Head of Internal Audit:

Sl.No	Name	Status	Number of Shares
01	Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid	Managing Director	Nil
02	Mr. Arham Masudul Huq	EVP & Company Secretary	Nil
03	Mr. Darashiko Khasru	Vice President & Head of Finance & Accounts Division	Nil
04	Mr. Imran Ahmed	Senior Assistant Vice President	Nil

c) Shares held by top five salaried employees other than the Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Head of Internal Audit are as follows:

Sl.No	Name	Status	Number of Share
01	Mr. Tanweer Rahim	Deputy Managing Director (BB)	Nil
02	Mr. Kaiser Tamiz Amin	Deputy Managing Director (Oper.)	Nil
03	Mr. Neaz Mohammad Khan	Deputy Managing Director (RM)	Nil
04	Mr. Muhammad Mustafa Haikal Hashmi	Senior Executive Vice President	Nil
05	Mr. Md. Sirajul Hoque	EVP & Regional Manager, Ctg.	Nil

Board Meetings

During the year 2009, 11 (eleven) Board Meetings were held. The attendance by each Director is as follows:

Name of Directors	Position	Number of Meeting Held	Attended
Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman	11	11
Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	11	10
Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	11	11
Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director	07	06
Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	08	06
Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	11	03
Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director	11	10
Mr. Aminul Islam	Director	11	05
Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	07	06
Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	11	08
Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	Director	07	00
Mr. M.N.H. Bulu	Director	11	04
Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	07	07
Mrs. Kamala Khatun	Director	07	00
Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	11	10
Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin	Director	07	06
Mr. Abdul Wahed	Director	07	00
Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker	Director	07	00
Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	07	07
Mr. Suez Islam	Director	07	06
Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain	Director	11	07
Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid	Managing Director	09	09

AGM

14th Annual general meeting was held on Tuesday March 31, 2009. 15th Annual general meeting is scheduled to be held on Sunday March 28, 2010.

Dividend

It is a great pleasure for the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited to recommend a 25% Stock Dividend i.e. 1 (one) Bonus Share for every 4 (four) shares for the year that ended on December 31, 2009 subject to approval of the 15th Annual General Meeting.

Election of Directors

The Chairman informed that the under noted Directors of the Bank who retired by rotation in terms of Article 98 having given their consent for reelection in terms of Articles 100 including one Director from existing sponsors are hereby reelected as Directors in the 15th Annual General Meeting.

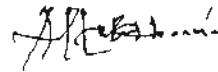
1. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director
2. Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	Director
3. Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director
4. Mr. Aminul Islam	Director
5. Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director
6. Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director
7. Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain	Director

Appointment of Auditors

In terms of Article 141 of the Articles of Association the Company at each annual General Meeting shall appoint one or more Auditors being a Chartered Accountant or Accountants to hold the office until the next Annual General Meeting. Retiring Auditors shall be eligible for re-appointment (Article 141. C.) M/s. ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants has completed 3rd year as Auditors of the Bank to hold office until the conclusion of the 15th Annual General Meeting. As such M/s. ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants will not be eligible for re-appointment.

Conclusion

The Board of Directors of the bank takes the opportunity to express gratitude to the shareholders, valued customers, patrons and well wishers of the bank for their appreciation and continued support and cooperation. The Board of Directors also places on record its deep appreciation for the employees, the steering wheels of the bank. The bank is indebted to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bank, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Securities and Exchange Commission, Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange for their continued support towards the growth of the bank.



Altaf Hossain Sarker
Chairman

পরিচালকবৃন্দের প্রতিবেদন

বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি

আইএমএফ প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী, বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতি পুনরায় তার গতিশীলতায় ফিরে আসছে। এই উত্তরণের পেছনে রয়েছে শক্তিশালী এশীয় অর্থনীতিসমূহ এবং অন্যান্য স্থিতিশীল কিংবা মাঝারি ধরনের অর্থনৈতিক পুনর্গঠন। অগ্রসর অর্থনীতিগুলোতে নিজের বিহীন সরকারি অনুদান ও পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা বেশ কিছু অর্থনীতিকে স্থিতিশীল এবং এমনকি প্রবৃদ্ধিকে সন্তোষজনক মাত্রায় নিয়ে যেতে সহযোগিতা করেছে। এশিয় অর্থনীতিতে পুনর্জাগরণ অগ্রসরমান ও উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতিগুলোকে স্বাভাবিকভাবেই অর্থনৈতিক পুনর্গঠনের পথে এগিয়ে দিয়েছে। ভোগ্য পণ্যের উচ্চমূল্য এবং সহযোগী নীতিমালা এসব অর্থনীতিকে সাহায্য করেছে। বিশেষ করে ইউরোপের অনেকগুলো অগ্রসরমান এবং কমনওয়েলথভুক্ত দেশগুলোর অর্থনীতিতে মন্দা শক্ত আঘাত হেনেছে এবং অন্যান্য স্বাভাবিক উন্নয়নকে বাধাগ্রস্ত করেছে। সর্বত্রই পুনর্গঠন প্রক্রিয়ার গতি যথেষ্ট ধীর এবং অর্থনৈতিক গতিশীলতা এখনও মন্দাপূর্ব অবস্থার থেকে অনেক কম। এই পুনর্গঠনকে নেতৃত্ব দিচ্ছে শিল্পোৎপাদনে উর্ধ্বগতি এবং নির্মাণ সামগ্রীর মূল্য বৃদ্ধি। খুচরা বাজার ক্রমশ স্থিতিশীলতা, ভোক্তাদের মধ্যে আস্থা অর্জন এবং গৃহায়ন বাজারে দৃঢ়তা ফিরে আসার মধ্যে এর প্রভাব পরিলক্ষিত হচ্ছে। সম্ভাবনার উন্নতি ঘটায় বছরের শুরু অবস্থা থেকে আবারও ভোগ্য পণ্যের দাম বৃদ্ধি এবং বিশ্ব বাণিজ্য উর্ধ্বমুখী হতে শুরু করেছে। আর এই পরিবর্তনের পেছনে কাজ করেছে উন্নত এবং অগ্রসরমান অর্থনীতিগুলোতে গৃহীত শক্তিশালী সরকারি নীতিসমূহ যা চাহিদা পূরণের পাশাপাশি বিশ্ব মন্দার ভীতি দূর করেছে। এই ভীতি দ্বিতীয় বিশ্ব যুদ্ধের পর প্রথমবারের মত বিশ্বের অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডে এবং বাণিজ্যে সর্বাধিক ধ্বস নামায়। কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকগুলো সুদের হার ব্যাপকভাবে কমিয়ে আনা, সরাসরি অর্থ সঞ্চালন এবং দীর্ঘমেয়াদে ঋণ সুবিধা প্রদানের মত খুব দ্রুত কিছু পদক্ষেপ নেয়। সরকারগুলোর পক্ষ থেকে বড় ধরনের রাজস্ব প্রণোদনা এবং সহযোগী ব্যাংকগুলোও জামানত ও সরাসরি অর্থ সঞ্চালনের (লিকুইড ইনজেক্ট) উদ্যোগ নেয়। এই যৌথ উদ্যোগ অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার উন্নতি সাধন করেছে, যার প্রমাণ মিলছে বাজারের সাবলীলতায় এবং আন্তর্জাতিক পুঁজি প্রবাহের পুনরুজ্জীবনের মধ্যে। ফলে অনিশ্চয়তা দূর করে আস্থা ফিরে এসেছে। তারপরেও নিচের দিকের ঋণ গ্রহিতাদের জন্য পরিস্থিতি এখনও যথেষ্ট প্রতিকূল। আরও সাধারণভাবে বলতে গেলে, যেভাবে অক্টোবর ২০০৯ এ গ্লোবাল ফিন্যান্সিয়াল স্ট্যাবিলাইটি রিপোর্ট এ (জিএফএসআর) গুরুত্ব দিয়ে বলা হয়েছে, এরকম বিপর্যয়ের ঝুঁকি বাজারের সুনির্দিষ্ট বৈশিষ্ট্য এবং বেশ কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অর্থনৈতিক সূচক উর্ধ্বমুখী থাকে। সামনের দিকে তাকালে দেখা যাবে, যে সমস্ত নীতি নির্ধারণী শক্তিসমূহ চলমান পুনর্গঠনকে পরিচালনা করেছে সেগুলোর ক্রমশঃ দুর্বল হয়ে পড়বে এবং সত্যিকারের অর্থনৈতিক শক্তিসমূহ যদিও ক্রমশঃ সংগঠিত হচ্ছে তথাপি সেগুলো দুর্বলই

থেকে যাবে। বিশেষ করে রাজস্ব প্রণোদনা বন্ধ হয়ে যাবে এবং নির্মান সামগ্রীর উচ্চ মূল্য তার প্রভাব হারাবে। অর্থনৈতিক শর্তসমূহ বিভিন্ন প্রতিবন্ধকতায় এখনও আবদ্ধ থাকার কারণে খরচ ও বিনিয়োগে যথেষ্ট গতিশীলতা পরিলক্ষিত হচ্ছে না। এভাবে ২০০৯ সালে ১ শতাংশ সংকোচনের পরে পূর্বাভাস দেয়া হয় বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির গতিশীলতা ২০১০ সালে ৩ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পাবে। যা প্রাক সংকটকালের হারের তুলনায় যথেষ্ট কম। এ বিষয়গুলো জুলাই ২০০৯ এ ওয়ার্ল্ড ইকোনমিক আউটলুক আপডেট এর মূল্যায়নে প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে। ২০১০ সালে অগ্রসর অর্থনীতিগুলোর শক্ত গতিশীলতা বছরের শেষ নাগাদ ক্রমবর্ধমান বেকারত্ব নিয়ে বজায় থাকবে। ২০০৯ সালের ৩.৫ শতাংশ সংকোচনের পথ ধরে ২০১০ সালে ১.২৫ শতাংশ বার্ষিক প্রবৃদ্ধি দেখানো হয়েছে। আশা করা হচ্ছে সত্যিকারের জিডিপি ১.৭৫ শতাংশে উন্নীত হবে যা গত বছরের দ্বিতীয়ার্ধের প্রবৃদ্ধি ০.৫ শতাংশ (এনুয়ালাইজড) এবং প্রথমার্ধের ২ শতাংশ সংকোচনের থেকে বেশি। উদীয়মান অর্থনীতি গুলোতে ২০১০ সাল সত্যিকারের জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি দেখানো হয়েছে ৫ শতাংশ যা ২০০৯ সালের ১.৭৫ শতাংশের তুলনায় বেশি। চীন, ভারত এবং বেশ কিছু উদীয়মান এশীয় অর্থনৈতিক শক্তিসমূহ এই অর্থনৈতিক পুনর্গঠনে নেতৃত্ব দিচ্ছে। অন্যান্য উদীয়মান অর্থনীতিতে প্রণোদনা নীতির সাহায্যে মাঝারি মানের পুনর্গঠন সম্পন্ন করছে এবং এ ডাবেই বিশ্ব বাণিজ্য ও অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার উন্নতি ঘটছে। প্রবৃদ্ধির নিম্নমুখী প্রবণতা দূর হলেও অশংকা পুরোপুরি কাটেনি। স্বল্প মেয়াদে সর্বাধিক ঝুঁকি হচ্ছে পুনর্গঠন প্রক্রিয়া স্থবির হয়ে পরা। হঠাৎ পুনর্বাসনমূলক অর্থায়ন এবং রাজস্ব প্রণোদনা প্রত্যাহার করে নিলে মারাত্মক ঝুঁকির সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। কারণ সরকারি কর্তৃত্বে পুনর্গঠন প্রক্রিয়া ভোক্তাদের চাহিদা বৃদ্ধিতে ভুল হতে পারে। সাধারণভাবে ভঙ্গুর বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি এখনও ডেলের মূল্য বৃদ্ধি, মারাত্মকভাবে H1N1 এর ক্রিকে আসা, ভূ-রাজনৈতিক ঘটনাবলী কিংবা উগ্র সংরক্ষণবাদীতার মত বিভিন্ন মাত্রার তীব্র আঘাতের ঝুঁকিতে রয়েছে।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সর্বশেষ বিবরণীতে (MPS) বলা হয়েছে, চলমান বিশ্ব মন্দায় এ অঞ্চলের অন্যান্য অর্থনীতিগুলোর তুলনায় বাংলাদেশ অনেক কম ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত

হয়েছে। এর প্রমাণ মিলেছে ২০০৮ অর্থ বছরে প্রকৃত জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি ৬.২ শতাংশ অনুসরণ করে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের জন্য তা ৫.৯ শতাংশ নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। বাংলাদেশের মুদ্রা বাজার ও প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলো দূষিত সম্পদ থেকে মুক্ত থেকেছে এবং আন্তর্জাতিক মুদ্রাবাজারের মহামারিতে আক্রান্ত হয়নি এবং অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদা পূরণ করেও বেশ জোরালো অবস্থানে ছিলো। চাহিদা কমে যাওয়ায় তৈরি পোষাক ও টেক্সটাইল ছাড়া অন্য অধিকাংশ পণ্যের রপ্তানী কমে গেছে। ফলে এসব পণ্যের রপ্তানী প্রবৃদ্ধি মছর হয়ে পড়েছে। ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে মূলধনী যন্ত্রাংশ আমদানী কমে যাওয়ায় বিনিয়োগে স্থবিরতা দেখা দিয়েছে। বিশ্ব মুদ্রা বাজার এবং প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোয় পুনর্গঠনের লক্ষণগুলো উপস্থিত থাকলেও এর মছর গতি গোটা পৃথিবীজুড়েই দৃশ্যমান। এ অবস্থা ২০১০ সালের মাঝামাঝি পর্যন্ত অব্যাহত থাকবে। যেমন ২০০৯ অর্থ বছর পুরোটা জুড়েই আমাদের রফতানী শিল্প এবং বিনিয়োগ ক্ষেত্রে মছর প্রবৃদ্ধি। একই সাথে ২০১০ অর্থ বছরে প্রকৃত জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি রক্ষণশীল হিসাবে দেখানো হয়েছে ৫.৫ থেকে ৬.০ শতাংশ। তবে পরিস্থিতি এর থেকেও ভালো হতে পারে যদি বিশ্ব বাজার দ্রুত পুনর্গঠিত হয় এবং অবকাঠামো উন্নয়নে পাবলিক প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশিপ (PPP) এর মত অসাধারণ উদ্যোগসহ ২০১০ অর্থ বছরে জাতীয় বাজেটে প্রস্তাবিত উদ্যোগগুলো আন্তরিকতার সাথে বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়।

মুদ্রাস্ফীতির ফ্লাক্স ও পূর্বাভাসঃ ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে দুই অংকের বার্ষিক গড় ভোগ্য পণ্যের মুদ্রাস্ফীতি (জুলাই ২০০৮ এ ১০ শতাংশ) নিয়ে শুরু করলেও দ্বিতীয় প্রান্তিকে তা এক অংকে নেমে এসেছে। এর পেছনে ভালো অভ্যন্তরীণ কৃষিজ উৎপাদন এবং আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে ভোগ্যপণ্যের দামের হ্রাস ফেটে যাওয়ার মত ঘটনা ঘটনাগুলো ভূমিকা রেখেছে। বার্ষিক গড় ভোগ্যপণ্যের মূল্যস্ফীতি ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে কমতে থাকে- ২০০৯ এর মে মাসে এই হার ৭.৩ শতাংশ এবং জুন মাসে তা কমে ৭.০ শতাংশে দাঁড়ায়। ভোগ্য পণ্য মূল্যের দ্রুত পতন প্রবণতা ২০০৯ এর প্রথম ভাগে ব্যাপকভাবে বন্ধ হয়। নির্দিষ্টভাবে ২০০৯ এর এপ্রিল মাস থেকেই অভ্যন্তরীণ ভোগ্য পণ্যের মূল্যস্ফীতি কমতে শুরু করে। এসমস্ত ছোট ছোট আলামত প্রমাণ করে, অন্যান্য

ভোগ্য পণ্যের উপর কম প্রভাব রেখেই নির্মাণ সামগ্রীর দাম বাড়ছে। এভাবে অভ্যন্তরীণ ভোগ্য পণ্যের মূল্যস্ফীতি কমেছে এবং ২০১০ অর্থ বছরের মে মাস নাগাদ তা কমে ৬.৫ শতাংশে দাঁড়াবে।

২০১০ অর্থ বছরের জুন মুদ্রাস্ফীতির ফলাফল এবং পূর্বাভাসঃ
২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের প্রথম প্রান্তিকে বৈশ্বিক মন্দা শুরু হলেও দুই অংকের মুদ্রাস্ফীতি এবং অভ্যন্তরীণ উচ্চ ঋণ প্রবৃদ্ধি (বছরে ২০ শতাংশের বেশি) পরিলক্ষিত হয়। এ অবস্থায় বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের পূর্ব সতর্কতামূলক ২৫ বুনিয়াদি সূচকে রেপো এবং রিজার্ভ রেপো সুদের হার বেড়ে যায়। পরবর্তীতে অভ্যন্তরীণ মুদ্রাস্ফীতি হ্রাস পাওয়া এবং ঋণ প্রবৃদ্ধি স্বাভাবিক নেমে আসার পাশাপাশি বৈশ্বিক মন্দা রক্তানী চাহিদা এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকাণ্ড দুর্বল করে দেওয়ায় এই উর্ধ্বগতি ২০০৯ এর মার্চ মাস নাগাদ থেমে যায়। তৈরি পোষাক শিল্পে প্রতিযোগিতা এই খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি দুই অংকে ধরে রাখলেও অভ্যন্তরীণ খাদ্য শস্যের ভাল উৎপাদন এবং জ্বালানী তেলসহ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ আমদানী পণ্যের দাম কমে যাওয়ায় মোট আমদানী হ্রাস পেয়েছে। ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে বাইরের দেশগুলোতে নিজস্ব কর্মসংস্থান নতুন করে তৈরি না হলেও বাংলাদেশে রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহের হার ২২.৩ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতিতে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছর জুড়েই চলতি হিসাবের উদ্বৃত্ত স্থানীয় বাজারে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা বিনিময় টাকার তারল্য ধরে রেখেছে। (ACU- Asian Currency Unit) বিক্ষিপ্তভাবে এসিইউ বাই-মাল্লী মিমাংসার পরেও বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ১.৪৮ বিলিয়ন ডলার স্থানীয় বাজার থেকে কিনে নিয়েছে। ফলে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের শেষ প্রান্তিকে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ ৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার ছাড়িয়ে যায়। আমদানীতে শ্রুৎ গতির কারণে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছর জুড়ে টাকা চাপের মধ্যে থেকে যায়। তবে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক রক্তানীতে প্রতিযোগিতা টিকিয়ে রাখতে এবং প্রবাসী শ্রমিকদের বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা দেশে পাঠাতে উৎসাহিত করার জন্য নিয়মিত বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা ক্রয় এবং টাকার অবমূল্যায়ন ঘটায়। অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদাকে উৎসাহিত করার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ঋণ শর্তসমূহ গ্রাহকদের জন্য সহজ রেখেছে। এজন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক বিশেষ করে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে টাকার তারল্য বজায় রাখতে রিজার্ভ রেপো কার্যক্রম

থেকে বিরত থাকে। ফলে বাজারে ব্যাংকের তহবিল নিরাপত্তা এবং মূলধনী সুদের হার দ্রুত পতনের মধ্য দিয়ে সামঞ্জস্যতা অর্জন করে। তবে এর সঙ্গে সংশ্লিষ্ট ঋণ সুদের হার বা পরিসেবা মূল্য এবং ফি'স এর পতন ঘটেনি। এই পরিস্থিতি মোকাবেলা করতে প্রদত্ত ঋণ সুদের মাত্রা ও পরিসেবা মূল্য, বিশেষ করে অপেক্ষাকৃত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ আর্থিক খাতগুলোর জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক পরামর্শকের ভূমিকার বদলে ব্যাংকগুলোকে বাধ্যবাধকতার আওতায় নিয়ে আসে। বাজারে ব্যাংকগুলোর আচরণের ওপর বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কঠোর নজরদারি করছে। ঋণের ক্ষেত্রে সুদের হারের স্থবিরতা কাটাতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ক্রমান্বয়ে পদক্ষেপের মাধ্যমে প্রতিযোগিতাপূর্ণ ঋণ মূল্য চালুর মাধ্যমে বাজারে ঋণের নিম্নমুখী অবস্থানের সমাধানেরও ব্যবস্থা নেবে। বর্তমানের বৈশ্বিক মন্দার পরিস্থিতিতে অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি ধরে রাখতে ২০১০ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক সহজ শর্তে ঋণের সুবিধা অব্যাহত রাখবে। এক্ষেত্রে, কৃষি এবং এসএমই এর মতো অর্থনৈতিক মন্দায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত খাতগুলোর দিকে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দেওয়া হবে। ২০১০ অর্থবছরের অর্থনৈতিক কর্মসূচি প্রণয়নই করা হয়েছে জিডিপি'র ৬ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধির সঙ্গে সমন্বয় করতেই, যেখানে ২০১০ সালে জুন মাসের মধ্যে মুদ্রাস্ফীতি লক্ষ্য নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে ৬.৫ শতাংশ। এছাড়া, প্রকৃত জিডিপি'র বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনে ব্যক্তিগত ঋণ প্রদান সুবিধা সহজলভ্য করার বিষয়টিকেও বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক গুই অর্থবছরের পরিকল্পনায় অত্যন্ত গুরুত্ব দেবে। আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোকে দৃঢ় অবস্থানে দাঁড় করাতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক পদক্ষেপ নিয়েছে। এর মধ্যে নগদ অর্থ ও মূলধনের সরবরাহ পর্যাপ্ত রাখা এবং বুকি নিরসনের ওপর বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেয়া হচ্ছে। এর উদ্দেশ্য হলো, বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির এরূপ প্রতিকূল পরিবেশেও অস্থিতিশীলতা থেকে মুক্ত থাকার মাধ্যমে আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলো যেন প্রবৃদ্ধিকে গতিশীল রাখায় ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে, তা নিশ্চিত করা। ২০১০ অর্থবছরের জন্য যে অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালার কথা আগে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে, তাতে প্রবৃদ্ধি ও মুদ্রাস্ফীতি খাতে অনেক প্রতিবন্ধকতা রয়ে গেছে। বাহ্যত অর্থনীতির প্রধান খাতগুলোর প্রবৃদ্ধিকে বিশেষজ্ঞরা বড় করে দেখাচ্ছেন, তবু তাদের আসলে নিশ্চিত হতে হবে যে, বিশ্ববাজার ও প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলো প্রকৃতই সঙ্কট উত্তরণের শক্ত ভিত্তির ওপর দাঁড়িয়েছে। যদি বৈশ্বিক উত্তরণ বাধাগ্রস্ত হয়,

তাহলে আমাদের রপ্তানির প্রবৃদ্ধি ও শ্রমিকদের রেমিট্যান্স কমে যাবে এবং ওই অর্থবছরে বিনিয়োগ দুর্বল হয়ে পড়বে, যা আসলে জিডিপি বৃদ্ধির ওপর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলবে। বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক মন্দা থেকে অপ্রত্যাশিতরকম দ্রুত উত্তরণের বিপরীত দিকে অভ্যন্তরীণ মুদ্রাস্ফীতির পরিস্থিতি অবনতির দিকে যাওয়ার আশঙ্কা রয়েছে। অভ্যন্তরীণ দৃশ্যপটে, যথাযথ বাজার মূল্যের পাশাপাশি সময়মতো সেচ ও সারের মতো প্রয়োজনীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রাপ্তিতে সহজলভ্যতার ওপর কৃষির প্রবৃদ্ধি নির্ভর করবে, যে চ্যালেঞ্জ অতীতে যথাযথভাবে মোকাবেলা করা হয়নি। কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়ের দৃঢ় নেতৃত্ব ও এ খাতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক সম্প্রতি ঘোষিত ঋণ দান কর্মসূচি এ খাতে বেশ সহায়ক ভূমিকা রাখবে বলে আশা করা যায়। অবকাঠামোগত যেসব দুর্বলতা রয়েছে, বিশেষ করে শক্তি ও গ্যাস ক্ষেত্রে, তা প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের দ্রুত গতিতে বাধা তৈরি করছে; তবে ২০১০ অর্থবছরে অবকাঠামোর উন্নয়নে চলমান প্রকল্পগুলো ত্বরিত সাধনে বাজেট নিয়োগ ত্বরান্বিত করতে হবে, যেন অর্থনীতির সকল খাতে প্রবৃদ্ধির প্রত্যাশিত মাত্রার লক্ষ্যপূরণ করা যায়। অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতির উত্তরণে বিদ্যমান নীতিমালা ও গৃহীত পদক্ষেপের পরিবর্তন প্রয়োজন হলে তা সমন্বয়েও বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রস্তুত থাকবে। সার্বিক অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা ও দায়িত্ব নিরসনে বাংলাদেশের জনগণ ও সরকারের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনের জন্যে উদ্বৃত্ত চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলায় প্রস্তুত থাকতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রতিনিয়ত অভ্যন্তরীণ ও বৈশ্বিক উন্নয়নের ওপরও নজরদারি করবে।

১. নীতিমালা ও পদক্ষেপ

লক্ষ্যমাত্রার মধ্যে প্রকৃত জিডিপি মাত্রা অর্জনের জন্যে পর্যাপ্ত প্রবৃদ্ধি নিশ্চিত করতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রতিটি অর্থবছরেই (জুলাই-জুন) বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক কর্মসূচি গ্রহণ করে থাকে। প্রবৃদ্ধি সহায়ক কর্মসূচি ও অর্থনীতির প্রসারের ক্ষীতির প্রভাব মূল্যায়নের পথ নির্ণয়ের দিক-নির্দেশনাও এই কর্মসূচিতে রয়েছে। তফসিলি ব্যাংকগুলোর জন্যে সিসিআর (ক্যাশ রিজার্ভ রেশিও) ও এসএলআর (স্ট্যাটিউটারি লিকুইডিটি রেশিও) নির্ধারণও অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালার অপর হাতিয়ার। বৈশ্বিক মন্দার এ পরিস্থিতিতে ঋণ সুবিধা সহজ রাখতেও পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া হচ্ছে। কৃষি ও এসএমই এর মতো

খাতগুলোতে ঋণ সুবিধার অবাধ ব্যবস্থা নিশ্চিত করতেও ব্যাংকগুলোর ওপর বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নিয়মিত নির্দেশনা রয়েছে। বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকগুলোতে কৃষি ঋণ প্রদান বাধ্যতামূলক রাখা হয়েছে, এসএমই এবং এর মতো অন্যান্য জরুরি খাতেও প্রাধান্যের ভিত্তিতে একইভাবে সুবিধা রাখতে এখন আরো বেশি নির্দেশনা রয়েছে। সর্বস্তরের মানুষের কথা মাথায় রেখে বাজারে বিদ্যমান যাবতীয় ব্যবধান ও ব্যর্থতা কাটিয়ে অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনই এর মূল লক্ষ্য। অর্থনীতির প্রধান খাতগুলোতে ক্লায়েন্টদের সেবাদানের চার্জ/ফিস এবং সুদের হার সর্বশেষ সীমায় রাখতেও নির্দেশনা রয়েছে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাম্প্রতিক নীতিমালায়। বাংলাদেশের অভ্যন্তরীণ বাজার অর্থনীতিতে অর্থ জমাকারী ও ঋণগ্রহীতা উভয়েই অভ্যন্তরীণ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়ামক। তাই, ভোক্তার স্বার্থ রক্ষায় মূল্য নির্ণয় পদ্ধতিতে বিধিবদ্ধ হস্তক্ষেপ ব্যাংকগুলোর মৌল নীতিগুলোরই অন্তর্গত।

২. বৃহৎ অর্থনীতির ফলাফল এবং পূর্বাভাস

প্রবৃদ্ধিঃ

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের হিসাব অনুযায়ী ২০০৮ অর্থ বছরে প্রকৃত জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি ৬.২ শতাংশের বিপরীতে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে ৫.৯ শতাংশ অর্জিত হয়। তবে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের জন্য প্রাথমিক লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৬.৫ শতাংশ ছিল। কিন্তু বিশ্ব অর্থনীতিতে ধস রপ্তানী প্রবৃদ্ধি এবং বিনিয়োগ গতিশীলতার উপর বিরূপ প্রভাব ফেলার কারণে পরবর্তীতে এই লক্ষ্যমাত্রা কমিয়ে ধার্য করা হয়। কৃষি খাতে উপযুক্ত আবহাওয়া এবং বাস্তব সম্মত মূল্য আকাঙ্ক্ষা থাকার কারণে জিডিপি'তে শক্তিশালী ভূমিকা রাখে। পাশাপাশি গত বছরের প্রতিকূলতা কাটিয়ে ওঠা সম্ভব হয়েছে। তবে রপ্তানী চাহিদা কমে যাওয়ায় শিল্প ও সেবা খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি হ্রাস পায়।

কৃষিঃ

২০০৮ অর্থ বছরের ৩.২ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধির বিপরীতে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের কৃষি খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি ৪.৬ শতাংশ অর্জিত হয়। শস্য, উদ্যান ফসল এবং পশু খামারের মত উপ খাতগুলোতেও অধিকতর প্রবৃদ্ধি (গত বছরের প্রবৃদ্ধি যথাক্রমে ২.৭ ও ২.৪ শতাংশের বিপরীতে এ বছর ৫ ও ৩.৫ শতাংশ) অর্জিত হয়। বনজ সম্পদ খাতে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে

এর আগের বছরের সমান অর্থাৎ ৫.৫ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জিত হয়। চিহ্নি রপ্তানীতে ধস নামায় মৎস্য খাতে প্রবৃদ্ধি কমে ৪ শতাংশে দাঁড়ায়, যেখানে গত বছর ছিল ৪.২ শতাংশ।

শিল্পঃ

২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে বছরের ৬.৮ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধির তুলনায় কমে ৫.৯ শতাংশে দাঁড়ায়। ম্যানুফ্যাকচারিং খাতে ২০০৮ সালের ৭.২ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি কমে ৫.৯ শতাংশ হয়; বিদ্যুৎ, গ্যাস এবং পানি খাতে প্রবৃদ্ধি ২০০৮ অর্থ বছরের ৬.৮ শতাংশ থেকে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে ৪.৫ শতাংশে নেমে আসে এবং সব ক্ষেত্রেই প্রবৃদ্ধিতে স্থায়ী অপ্রতুল অবকাঠামোর বিষয়টি প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে। খনিজ উত্তোলনে মাঝারি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জিত হয়েছে; ২০০৮ অর্থ বছরের ৮.৯ শতাংশের পরে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে ৯.৪ শতাংশ অর্জিত হয়েছে। নির্মাণ শিল্পে ২০০৮ অর্থ বছরের ৫.৭ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরেও বজায় থাকে।

সেবাঃ

সেবা খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি ২০০৮ অর্থ বছরের ৬.৫ শতাংশ থেকে কমে ৬.৩ শতাংশে নেমে আসে। পরিবহন, সংরক্ষণ এবং যোগাযোগ শিল্পের প্রবৃদ্ধি ২০০৮ অর্থ বছরের ৮.৬ শতাংশ থেকে কমে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে ৭.৬ শতাংশে এসে দাঁড়ায়। আর্থিক সেবার প্রবৃদ্ধিও হ্রাস পায়। ২০০৮ অর্থ বছরের ৮.৯ শতাংশ থেকে কমে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে ৮ শতাংশ হয়। ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরে আমদানি ও রপ্তানী প্রবৃদ্ধি কমে যাওয়ার ফলে এই উভয় প্রবৃদ্ধি হ্রাস পেয়েছে। কৃষি খাতে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের তুলনায় ২০১০ অর্থ বছরে বেশি বা সমান প্রবৃদ্ধি নাও হতে পারে। তবে বিদেশে রফতানী বাজার মন্দার প্রভাব দ্রুত কাটিয়ে উঠতে পারলে মৎস্য সম্পদ খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি ব্যতিক্রম হিসেবে বাড়তে পারে। সরকার ও বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের দিক থেকে বড় ধরনের আশ্বাস কৃষি খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি ৪ শতাংশের বেশি বা তার কাছাকাছি রাখবে। তবে বড় ধরনের দুর্ভোগ বিবেচনার বাইরে রাখা হচ্ছে। মধ্য মেয়াদে কৃষি খাতের উচ্চ প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনে নিজেদের বিভিন্ন এলাকার জন্য উপযোগী উচ্চ মানসম্পন্ন শস্য বীজ (হাইব্রীড বা সুপার হাইব্রীডসহ) উৎপাদন করতে হবে। তাছাড়া বাজারে কৃষি উৎপাদনের প্রাথমিক উপকরণের পর্যাপ্ততা, পরিবহন, গুদামজাতকরণ, প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ এবং কৃষক ও তাদের ঋণ দাতাদের ফসল

ও মূল্য বৃদ্ধির হাত থেকে রক্ষা করতে শস্য বীমার (সাধারণভাবে গুরু করা কঠিন) মতো বিষয়গুলোকে মনযোগের কেন্দ্র বিন্দুতে নিয়ে আসতে হবে। একটা সুপারিকল্পিত শস্য বীমায় ভর্তুকী প্রদান, বর্তমানে প্রচলিত কর্মকান্ড (যদিও ব্যবস্থাপনা যথেষ্ট নয়) যেমন- সহযোগী মূল্যে শস্য কেনা এবং শস্য নষ্ট হলে ঋণ মণ্ডকুফের তুলনায় অধিকতর কার্যকর হতে পারে।

২০১০ অর্থ বছরে শিল্প এবং সেবা খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধির ভবিষ্যত অনেক ঋণ নির্ভর করছে রপ্তানী চাহিদা বৃদ্ধি এবং নতুন নতুন বিনিয়োগ কর্মকাণ্ডের উপর। বৈশ্বিক মন্দা আরও গভীর ও দীর্ঘায়িত হলে, রপ্তানী প্রবৃদ্ধি নাও টিকতে পারে। এবং বিদেশে কর্মরত শ্রমিকদের একটা বড় অংশ সংশ্লিষ্ট দেশগুলোতে মন্দা স্থায়ীভাবে চড়ে বসলে চাকরি হারাতে এবং দেশে ফিরে আসবে। যা বাংলাদেশের অভ্যন্তরীণ সংকটগুলোর সাথে আরও নতুন কিছু মাত্রা হিসেবে যুক্ত হবে। এই ঋণের কথা বিবেচনা করেই ২০১০ অর্থবছরে রক্ষণশীল হিসাবে ৫.৫ থেকে ৬.০ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি দেখানো হয়েছে। যাই হোক বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি সামলে ওঠার প্রবণতা দেখা যাচ্ছে; বিশ্বের বড় বড় শেয়ার বাজারগুলো সংকটের শেষ সীমা থেকে ঘুরে দাঁড়িয়েছে। আমেরিকায় অর্থনৈতিকভাবে বিপর্যস্ত কিছু বৃহৎ শক্তি ইতিমধ্যে সরকারের বেইল আউট ফান্ড থেকে নেয়া ঋণ পরিশোধ করেছে এবং অল্পকালিক মুদ্রা তহবিল, বিশ্ব ব্যাংকসহ ভবিষ্যত বক্তারা তাদের বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির প্রবৃদ্ধি সংক্রান্ত মূল্যায়ন সংশোধন করেছে। বাংলাদেশে ২০১০ অর্থ বছরের বাজেট ঘোষণায় সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বেষ্টনীর জন্য বর্ধিত বরাদ্দ এবং মহা মন্দায় আক্রান্ত খাতগুলোতে সহযোগিতা প্যাকেজ রাখা হয়েছে। এসমস্ত অর্থনৈতিক মানদণ্ডসমূহ এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের আর্থিক সহায়তামূলক পলিসি সমূহ অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদা এবং অর্থনৈতিক সক্রিয়তাকে শ্রুত হওয়ার হাত থেকে রক্ষা পেতে সহায়তা দিয়েছে। এবং বাংলাদেশ হযত বেশ ভালভাবেই প্রকল্পিত ৬.০ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করতে পারবে বিশেষ করে পাবলিক প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপসহ অবকাঠামো উন্নয়নের উদ্যোগ যদি অল্পকালিকতার সাথে বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়।

মুদ্রাস্ফীতিঃ

২০০৮ সালে বিশ্বে পণ্য মূল্যের বৃদ্ধির চেয়ে যাতায়াত বাংলাদেশের অভ্যন্তরীণ মুদ্রাস্ফীতিতে প্রভাব পড়ে। ২০০৮ অর্থ বছর থেকে শুরু হয়ে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের প্রথম প্রান্তিক পর্যন্ত মুদ্রাস্ফীতিজনিত চাপের কারণে দুই অংকের বার্ষিক গড় কনজুমার প্রাইস ইনডেক্স ইনফ্লেশন ঘটে। পরবর্তীতে জালা ফলনের কারণে খাদ্য শস্যের দাম কমে যায় এবং জ্বালানী তেল ও অন্যান্য পণ্যের আমদানি খরচ কমে যায়। ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের শেষ নাগাদ যে মুদ্রাস্ফীতি ছিলো তার উপাত্তসমূহ বর্তমানে প্রায় একই রয়েছে। মুদ্রাস্ফীতির মান প্রায় ৭ শতাংশ বজায় রয়েছে। বিশ্বে ভোগ্য পণ্যের মূল্য পতন প্রবনতা ২০০৯ এর শুরুতে হ্রাস পায় এবং পরবর্তীতে জ্বালানী তেল এবং অন্যান্য খাদ্য সামগ্রীর দাম মূলতঃ বেড়েছে। আইএমএফ এর ডাব্লিউইও এঞ্জিল ২০০৯ সংখ্যায় পূর্বাভাস দিয়ে বলা হয়েছে, অগ্রসরমান ও উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতিগুলোয় ভোগ্য পণ্যের দাম ১ শতাংশ হ্রাস পাবে এবং উন্নত দেশগুলোয় তা ধানাত্মক দিকে সামান্য (দেড় শতাংশ বেড়ে ০.৩ শতাংশ) বাড়বে। বাংলাদেশে বার্ষিক কনজুমার প্রাইস ইনডেক্স স্ফীতি ২০০৯ এর এপ্রিল মে নাগাদ সর্বোচ্চ হয়; ভোগ্য পণ্যের দামের উপর কিছু প্রভাবসহ রিয়েল এস্টেট ব্যবসার তেজী ভাব এবং বাজারের তারল্য দীর্ঘসময় ধরে বজায় থাকলে এবং যদি তা উৎপাদনমুখী ও ক্রমবর্ধমান সরবরাহ ব্যবহারের মধ্যে আন্ড্রিভূত না হলে মুদ্রাস্ফীতির বাস্তবতা তৈরি হতে পারে। ফলে ২০১০ অর্থ বছরের কনজুমার প্রোডাক্ট ইনডেক্স স্ফীতি কম ও শূন্য হবে বলে আশা করা হচ্ছে। এই হার ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের শেষে ৭ শতাংশ থেকে ২০১০ অর্থ বছরের শেষে (জুন ২০১০) ৬.৫ শতাংশ ধার্য করা হয়েছে। অবকাঠামোর উন্নয়নের জন্য পাবলিক প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপসহ ২০১০ অর্থ বছরে জাতীয় বাজেটে অর্থনৈতিক সক্রিয়তা এবং বিনিয়োগ খাতে ঘোষিত বিভিন্ন মাপের প্রণোদনার কার্যকর বাস্তবায়ন প্রবৃদ্ধির জন্যই নয় বরং মুদ্রাস্ফীতিজনিত চাপ নিয়ন্ত্রণের জন্যও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। সে অনুযায়ী ২০১০ অর্থ বছরে গৃহীত কর্মসূচি ইঙ্গিত দিচ্ছে চলতি অর্থ বছরের শেষভাগে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা রিজার্ভ অর্থ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারে ঠেকবে যা ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের থেকে কম। এর কারণ হলো বিনিয়োগ এবং পণ্য ব্যবহারে মুদ্রা বাজারে দীর্ঘদিন বজায় থাকা তারল্য ব্যবহার করা।

অর্থ ও ঋণ উন্নয়নঃ

বিগত বছরান্তে ২০ শতাংশের অধিক হারে ঋণ প্রবৃদ্ধি সমেত ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের প্রথমার্ধে গৃহীত কর্মসূচির তুলনায় বড় আকারের অর্থ ও অভ্যন্তরীণ ঋণ প্রবৃদ্ধির ঝোঁক উর্ধ্বমুখি ছিলো। ঋণ প্রবৃদ্ধি গৃহীত কর্মসূচির সমান্তরালে নিয়ে আসতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ২০০৮ এর সেপ্টেম্বর ও নভেম্বর মাসে তার রিপোর্ট ও রিজার্ভ রিপোর্ট ক্ষেত্রে সুদের হারে ২৫ বুনিয়াদী সূচক প্রণয়ন করে। খাদ্য শস্য আমদানি চাহিদা ও বিশ্বে ভোগ্য পণ্যের দাম কমে যাওয়া এবং বিনিয়োগ তৎপরতা মন্দাজনিত কারণে নিজীব হয়ে পড়ায় ঋণ চাহিদা ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের দ্বিতীয়ভাগে স্বাভাবিক হয়ে আসে। আমদানি বাবদ বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা বহিঃপ্রবাহ হ্রাস পাওয়া এবং প্রবাসী শ্রমিকদের পাঠানো রেমিট্যান্স ও রপ্তানী থেকে প্রাপ্তিসহ ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের শেষের মাসগুলোতে অভ্যন্তরীণ বাজার বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা ও টাকার তারল্যে সয়লাব হয়ে যায়। বৈশ্বিক মন্দার আবহে এবং অভ্যন্তরীণ ঋণ শর্ত সহজ করার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ২০০৯ সালের মার্চ মাসে তার পূর্ববর্তী রেপো এবং রিজার্ভ রেপো সুদের হারের উর্ধ্বগতির হ্রাস টেনে ধরে এবং ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের শেষ প্রান্তিকে রিজার্ভ রেপো কার্যক্রম থেকে বিরত থাকে এবং আন্তঃব্যাংক বাজার থেকে নিয়মিত মার্কিন ডলার কিনে টাকার তারল্যকে ক্ষতির হাত থেকে রক্ষা করে। ফলে টাকার তারল্য প্রবাহের অর্থ দাঁড়ালো রিজার্ভ অর্থের (মুদ্রা সঞ্চালন + বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাথে ব্যাংকগুলোর ভারসাম্য) প্রবৃদ্ধি। যার ফলে ২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের শেষে ব্যাংকগুলোর হিসাব মিলাতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ৯৮.৯ বিলিয়ন অতিরিক্ত সি অর আর টাকা প্রবাহিত করার প্রস্তুত রেখেছিল। ব্যাংকগুলোর মধ্যকার সুদের হার রাতারাতি ০.১ শতাংশের মত কমে গেলো। ফলস্বরূপ ট্রেজারি বন্ড বা বিল এবং ডিপোজিট সুদের হার কমে গেলো। কিন্তু ব্যাংকগুলো তাদের সংশ্লিষ্ট লোনে সুদের হার পতন রোধে কোনো উৎসাহ দেখালো না। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ঋণে সুদের হারের বেয়ে এই পতন প্রবণতা চিহ্নিত করে এবং ব্যাংকগুলোকে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অর্থনৈতিক খাতগুলোর জন্য ঋণ সুদের হার এবং ঋণ গ্রহিতাদের চার্জ ফি'র সর্বোচ্চ সীমা নির্দিষ্ট করার পরামর্শ দেয়। বাজারের অসামঞ্জস্যতা এবং ব্যর্থতা সংশোধন করে ন্যায্যসঙ্গত এবং বড় ধরনের প্রবৃদ্ধিকে উৎসাহিত করার জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কেবল উপদেশমূলক

দিকনির্দেশনার পরিবর্তে ব্যাপক বিস্তৃত আর্থিক সাহায্য নিয়ে পাশে দাঁড়িয়েছে এবং কৃষি খাতে (বর্তমানে সকল বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের জন্য বাধ্যতামূলক) এবং ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি শিল্প উদ্যোগের মত যেগুলো বাজারে বিশেষ সুবিধা করতে পারছে না তাদের ঋণ দেওয়ার জন্য ব্যাংকগুলোকে ভিত্তি সহযোগিতা দিয়েছে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক। শাখা ভিত্তিক গ্রামীণ কৃষক পরিবারে ক্ষুদ্র ঋণ বিতরণ ব্যয়বহুল এবং শহর ভিত্তিক বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকগুলোর জন্য বাস্তব সম্ভব নয়। তাই তারা স্থানীয়ভাবে সক্রিয় ক্ষুদ্র ঋণদাতা সংস্থাগুলোর মাধ্যমে পরোক্ষ ভাবে কৃষি ঋণ কর্মসূচীতে নিজেদের সম্পৃক্ত করছে। তারা সৃজনশীল ভাবে মোবাইল ফোন কোম্পানির মাধ্যমে মোবাইল ফোন ভিত্তিক ব্যাংকিং ব্যবস্থা প্রচলন করতে পারে এবং তথ্য প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে মোবাইল ফোনের স্থানীয় প্রতিনিধিদের নেটওয়ার্ক ব্যবহার করে ক্ষুদ্র ঋণ গ্রহীতাদের ঋণ বিতরণ এবং আদায়/পুনরুদ্ধার (recover) করতে পারে। এভাবে তারা দ্রুত নতুন নতুন গ্রাহক ক্ষেত্র ঋণ কর্মসূচির আওতায় নিয়ে আসতে পারে। বাংলাদেশের জন্য নিজস্ব ক্রেডিট রেটিং নির্ধারণ করতে সরকার এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপ চূড়ান্ত করেছে। এর উদ্দেশ্য হলো বেসরকারি শিল্পখাতের মাধ্যমে ঋণ সুবিধা সর্বত্র ছড়িয়ে দেয়া এবং ক্রেডিট লাইন আরও সহজতর করার নিশ্চয়তা বিধান করা। অনুরোধে দেশগুলোতে ঋণ এবং ক্রেডিট রুনফর্মেশন লাইন এর উপর দেশীয় ঋঁকি প্রিমিয়াম খুব বেশি। তাই বাংলাদেশের নিজস্ব ক্রেডিট রেটিং ব্যক্তি খাতের ঋণ গ্রহীতা এবং ব্যাংকগুলোর জন্য এইসব ব্যয় কমাতে বলে আশা করা হচ্ছে। তারপরেও আন্তর্জাতিক বাজার থেকে সরকারের ছাড়হীন বাণিজ্যিক শর্তে ঋণ গ্রহণের ব্যাপারে কোনো পরিকল্পনা নেই।

২০১০ অর্থ বছরের প্রথম ভাগের জন্য রূপরেখাঃ

২০০৯ অর্থ বছরের দ্বিতীয়ার্ধের আর্থিক সহযোগী শর্তগুলো ২০১০ অর্থ বছরের প্রথমার্ধেও প্রায় অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে। বিশেষ করে চলমান বিশ্ব মন্দার ধাক্কার বিরুদ্ধে অভ্যন্তরীণ অর্থনৈতিক তৎপরতা এবং বিনিয়োগের গতিশীলতা ফিরিয়ে আনার ক্ষেত্রে পরিস্থিতি একই থাকবে। ২০১০ অর্থবছরের অর্থনৈতিক এবং ঋণ প্রবৃদ্ধির জন্য নির্ধারিত অর্থনৈতিক কর্মসূচি টেবিল-২ এর শেষ কলামে পাওয়া যাবে; ৬.৫

শতাংশ মুদ্রাস্ফীতি এবং অর্থের আয় গতিশীলতার ৩ শতাংশ পতনসহ ৬ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি ধারণ করে কর্মসূচি প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে। পাশাপাশি সামগ্রিক পরিস্থিতি বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক অনুসরণ ও তদারকি করবে। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক অব্যাহতভাবে মুদ্রা বিনিময়ের হার ও সুদের হার তদারকি করবে। এছাড়াও বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক টাকার মান ধরে রাখতে, সঞ্চয়কারি ও বিনিয়োগকারি উভয়ের জন্য পরিস্থিতি স্থিতিশীল এবং শৃঙ্খলা বজায় রাখতে প্রয়োজনে হস্তক্ষেপ করবে। প্রবৃদ্ধি কিংবা মুদ্রাস্ফীতি উল্লেখযোগ্যরূপে পরিবর্তিত হলে অর্থনৈতিক রূপরেখা যথার্থভাবে পরিবর্তন করা হবে। পরিবর্তনগুলোর ফলাফল পরবর্তী এমপিএস এ উপস্থাপন করা হবে।

যথার্থীতি প্রবৃদ্ধি এবং মুদ্রাস্ফীতি আকাঙ্ক্ষা (অভ্যন্তরীণ ও বাইরে) বেশ কিছু শর্ত এবং অসুবিধাজনক ঋঁকির মধ্যে রয়ে গেছে যা ২০১০ অর্থ বছরের জন্য গৃহিত অর্থনৈতিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গির মূলে রয়েছে। বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি মন্দা থেকে পুনরুদ্ধারের পথে এবং প্রবৃদ্ধি উন্নত হওয়ার পূর্বাভাস রয়েছে। তবে বিশ্ব অর্থনৈতিক বাজার ও এর প্রতিষ্ঠনগুলো ঋঁকিমুক্ত হয়েছে এবং একটা ব্যাপক বিস্তৃত মজবুত ভিত্তির উপর দাঁড়াচ্ছে সে ব্যাপারে বিশ্লেষকরা সবাই এখনও আশাবাদী নন। কোনরকম ভুল পদক্ষেপ বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির পুনর্গঠন যদি দ্রুতপূর্ণ কিংবা শিথিল করে ফেলে তবে আমাদের রফতানী ও দেশে প্রবাসী শ্রমিকদের রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহ স্থিতিশীল নাও হতে পারে এবং বিনিয়োগ তৎপরতা দুর্বল হয়ে পড়বে। এর খারাপ প্রভাব পড়বে প্রবৃদ্ধি ও অর্থনৈতিক সমৃদ্ধির উপর। বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির অপ্রত্যাশিত দ্রুত পুনরুদ্ধারের বিপরীত চিত্রটি হচ্ছে, এটি আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে পণ্যমূল্যের ফাটকাবাজিতে পুনঃইন্ধন যোগানোর ঋঁকি বাড়াবে এবং আবার দ্রব্য মূল্যের বৃদ্ধি সৃষ্টি করবে, দীর্ঘস্থায়ী এবং অতিরিক্ত তারল্য বহনকারী আমাদের অর্থনীতিকে খারাপ দিকে ধাবিত করবে। অভ্যন্তরীণ ক্ষেত্রে ২০১০ অর্থ বছরে ঘোষিত বজেটে গৃহিত দৃঢ় পদক্ষেপের সুফল পাবে অবকাঠামো ঘাটতি এবং বিভিন্ন খাতে প্রবৃদ্ধি যা নির্ভর করবে দক্ষ বাস্তবায়নে সামর্থের উপর। বার্ষিক বজেটে ঘোষিত এডিপি বাস্তবায়নে বছরব্যাপি অদক্ষতা সামর্থের মাত্রাই নির্দেশ করছে। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক তারল্যের উপর নজরদারি জোরদার করেছে, ঋঁকির পর্যাঙ্কতা এবং ব্যাংক ও

আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোর ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা শক্তিশালী করেছে। এর উদ্দেশ্য হলো, অভ্যন্তরীণ আর্থিক বাতঙলোকে অগ্রসর অর্থনীতিগুলোরমত পীড়াদায়ক অস্থিতিশীলতা থেকে রবা করা। জানুয়ারী ২০০৯ প্রকাশিত এমপিএস (MPS) এ বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্পোরেট প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোর মাত্রারিক্ত প্রয়াস/সুবিধা কমিয়ে আনতে এবং অর্থনৈতিক মন্দায় তাদের দুর্দশার ঝুঁকি দূর করার জন্য যথার্থ নিয়ন্ত্রণের কথা উল্লেখ করেছে। তারল্যের প্রয়োজনীয়তা এবং সুবিধাদির নিয়ন্ত্রণ রোকার-ডিলার রোলে পুঁজি বাজারের প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোর জন্য কাক্ষিতও হতে পারে। অন্যান্য নিয়ন্ত্রক এবং স্টেকহোল্ডারসহ বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক এ ধরনের বিষয়গুলো তদারকিতে সম্পৃক্ত হতে প্রস্তুত। অপেক্ষাকৃত দীর্ঘদিন ধরে লালিত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নির্ভরশীল ছিল মূলত কর্তৃ নির্ভর বিনিয়োগের বদলে সমতা ভিত্তিক বিনিয়োগ এবং একই ভাবে ঋণ ভিত্তিক ব্যয়ের বদলে ডিসপোজেবল আয় ভিত্তিক ব্যয়, যা অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতার জন্য নিয়ত জটিলতা সৃষ্টিকারি কতগুলো বিধিনিষেধ এর পরিবর্তে অনেক বেশি নিরাপদ। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক নিয়মিত দেশীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক পরিস্থিতি পর্যবেক্ষণ করবে এবং বৃহৎ অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা অর্জন, প্রবৃদ্ধি ও সরকারের দারিদ্র দূরিকরণ কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়নের চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলায় প্রয়োজনে হস্তক্ষেপ করতে প্রস্তুত থাকবে।

ইতিমধ্যে বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকগুলোর বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা লেনদেনে সম্পৃক্ত হওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিধান বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক সহজ করেছে যাতে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা সহজে দেশীয় অর্থনীতিতে যুক্ত হতে পারে। নতুন বিধান বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা লেনদেনকারি ব্যাংকগুলোকে কোন ধরনের বিধি নিষেধ ছাড়া বৈদেশিক মুদ্রায় সম্মুখ বাণিজ্য (forward trade) করার ক্ষেত্রে শক্তিশালী করেছে। গত ৪ অক্টোবর ২০০৯, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক একটি প্রজ্ঞাপন জারি করেছে যেখানে বানিজ্যিক ব্যাংকগুলোকে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা লেনদেনের ক্ষেত্রে নব্য প্রণিত বিধানটি অনুসরণ করতে বলা হয়েছে।

ব্যাংক-২ বাস্তবায়ন:

ঢাকা ব্যাংক নির্ধারিত সময়সীমার মধ্যে ব্যাংক-২ বাস্তবায়নে খুবই আন্তরিক। ব্যাংক প্রস্তাবনা (অ্যাকর্ড) দ্বিতীয় পর্যায় ব্যাংক-২ বিষয়ে এ ব্যাংক বেশ কিছু কর্মশালার আয়োজন

করেছে। ব্যাংকিং তদারকি বিষয়ক ব্যাংক কমিটি ব্যাংকিং আইন ও নীতিমালা সম্পর্কে এ প্রস্তাবনা জারি করেছে। ২০০৪ সালের জুনে প্রাথমিকভাবে এ ব্যাংক-২ প্রকাশ করা হয়। ব্যাংকগুলো আর্থিক ও পরিচালনা সংক্রান্ত যেসব ঝুঁকির মুখোমুখি হয় তা মোকাবেলার জন্য কতটা পুঁজি আলাদা করে রাখা প্রয়োজন সে সম্পর্কে ব্যাংকিং নিয়ন্ত্রকদের নীতিমালা তৈরিতে একটি আন্তর্জাতিক মান বজায় রাখাই ব্যাংক-২ এর লক্ষ্য। ব্যাংক-২ এর সমর্থকরা বিশ্বাস করেন, এ ধরনের আন্তর্জাতিক মানসম্মত নীতিমালা আন্তর্জাতিক আর্থিক ব্যবস্থার বিভিন্ন ধরনের সমস্যায় কোনো বৃহৎ ব্যাংক বা অনেকগুলো ব্যাংকের ধস ঠেকাতে সাহায্য করতে পারে। বাস্তবে উন্নয়ন ঝুঁকি ও পুঁজি ব্যবস্থাপনার দরকারি বিষয় নির্ধারণের মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক-২ এটি সম্পন্ন করার চেষ্টা করে। ঋণ ও বিনিয়োগের কারণে কোনো ব্যাংক নিজে যে ঝুঁকির মধ্যে থাকে তা মোকাবেলায় যথাযথ মূলধন রিজার্ভ নিশ্চিত করতে পুঁজি ব্যবস্থাপনা তৈরি করা হয়েছে। সহজভাবে বলা যায়, এসব নীতিমালা মানে ব্যাংকের দৃশ্যমান বড় ধরনের ঝুঁকি, ব্যাংকের আর্থিক সুরক্ষা ও সার্বিক অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতায় প্রয়োজনীয় বৃহৎ পুঁজি।

শেয়ার বাজার:

ব্যাংক ঘুরে দাঁড়ানো ও পুঁজি বৃদ্ধিসহ শেয়ার বাজার সফলভাবে ২০০৯ সাল অতিক্রম করেছে। এই সময়ে ব্যক্তিগত ও প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক উভয় ধরনের বিনিয়োগই ছিল বেশ ভালো। ডিএসইর মোট পুঁজি ইতিমধ্যে ১৮ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার ছাড়িয়েছে, যা ১০ বিলিয়ন ডলার টার্নওভার। ডিএসইর সাধারণ সূচক তিন হাজার ছাড়িয়েছে। এটি সর্বোচ্চ রেকর্ড। ওই বছরে থামীন কোম লিমিটেডের (জিপি) আইপিও বাজারে এসেছে। দেশের ইতিহাসের সবচেয়ে বেশি চার দশমিক ৮৬ বিলিয়ন টাকার আইপিও ছাড়ে তারা। 'পুঁজি বাজারের সেবা'য় আরও বেশি শাখা খোলার মাধ্যমে শেয়ার বাজারে দক্ষ সেবা দেওয়ায় ঢাকা ব্যাংক বিপুল সংখ্যক বিনিয়োগকারী আকৃষ্ট করতে পেরেছে। বর্তমানে ঢাকা, চট্টগ্রাম ও সিলেটে ঢাকা ব্যাংকের ছয়টি সিএমএস সেন্টার রয়েছে।

করপোরেট সামাজিক দায়িত্ব (সিএসআর):

বর্তমান প্রতিযোগিতামূলক বিশ্ব অর্থনীতিতে সব ধরনের

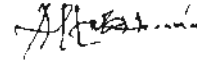
ব্যবসা-প্রতিষ্ঠানের জন্য সিএসআর একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ক্ষেত্র হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। সমাজে ইতিবাচক প্রভাব রাখার মাধ্যমে এটি কোম্পানির ব্যবসা ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রক্রিয়ার স্বীকৃতি বাড়িয়ে দেয়। সিএসআর মানে নৈতিকতার সঙ্গে ব্যবসা পরিচালনার অঙ্গীকার বজায় রাখা এবং কর্মী ও তাদের পরিবারের সদস্যদের পাশাপাশি স্থানীয় লোকজনের জীবনমান উন্নয়ন ও সমাজের অগ্রগতির মাধ্যমে অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে অবদান রাখা।

প্রকৃতপক্ষে, বিশ্বব্যাপী বিনিয়োগকারী ও ব্যবসায়ীদের কাছে সিএসআরের চাহিদা ক্রমশ বাড়ছে। ইথিক্যাল ট্রেডিং ইনিশিয়েটিভসের (ইটিআই) মতো ধারণার গুরুত্ব স্বীকৃতি পেয়েছে। এ কারণে বিশ্ব বাজারে পণ্য এবং রপ্তানিকারক কোম্পানি ও ব্যবসার চাহিদা বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রে ইটিআই কোড মেনে চলার মাত্রার ওপর নির্ভর করে।

এ কোডগুলো কর্মীর উৎপাদনশীলতা ও ধারণা সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়, সরবরাহ প্রক্রিয়া ব্যবস্থাপনা, ভোক্তাদের উদ্বেগ নিরসন, লোকজনের সঙ্গে সম্পর্ক উন্নয়ন এবং স্থানীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক আইন মেনে চলার সঙ্গে সম্পৃক্ত। এ প্রেক্ষাপটে বিশ্বের অন্যান্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের মতো বাংলাদেশের ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোকে দেরি না করে সিএসআর গ্রহণ করা উচিত। বিশ্ব অর্থনীতিতে প্রতিযোগিতাকারী ব্যবসা সিএসআর সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়গুলো উপেক্ষা করতে পারবে না। যাই হোক সফল ব্যবসার বিপণনের নতুন ধারণা হচ্ছে সিএসআর ঘিরে বেড়ে ওঠা। ভোক্তা ও স্টেকহোল্ডারদের মধ্যে এখন নৈতিক মান নিয়ে উদ্বেগ বাড়ছে। বর্তমান বিশ্বে সিএসআর মান নিয়ন্ত্রণের দরকারি ব্যবস্থা ও মানবাধিকারের উন্নয়নের প্রতিনিধিত্ব করে। এখন উৎপাদনভিত্তিক সব ধরনের কর্মকাণ্ডে আংশিকভাবে এটি বাস্তবায়ন করা প্রয়োজন। সব ধরনের বাস্তবক্ষেত্রে এখন দায়িত্বশীল কোম্পানি ও ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের সামাজিক দায়িত্বের অপর নাম সিএসআর। এটি অপেক্ষাকৃত নতুন বিষয়, যা সমাজে জবাবদিহিতা ও স্বচ্ছতা বাড়ানোর আকাঙ্ক্ষা পূরণ করছে। সফল উদ্যোগ নিতে স্টেকহোল্ডারদের প্রত্যাশা ও ব্যবসায়িক কর্মকাণ্ডের মধ্যে সামঞ্জস্য বিধানই এর লক্ষ্য। এর ফলে সামাজিক রিপোর্টিংয়ের আন্তর্জাতিক মান হয়ে উঠেছে প্রধান আকর্ষণ।

দায়িত্বশীলতা এবং সামাজিক ও নৈতিক দায়িত্বের ক্ষেত্রে গুণগত মান বাড়িয়ে, নিরীক্ষা ও প্রতিবেদন তৈরি (এসইএআর) করে ব্যবসায়িক সংগঠনের সার্বিক কাজের উন্নয়নের জন্যই এই মান। এটা একটা অতিপ্রয়োজনীয় প্রক্রিয়াক্রম মান, এটা কোনো স্বতন্ত্র কাজের মান নয়।

শক্তিশালী সিএসআর এর কারণে ঢাকা ব্যাংক গর্বিত। ইতোমধ্যে ঢাকা ব্যাংক সিএসআর এর জন্য কিছু পুরস্কারও পেয়েছে।



আলাউদ্দিন হোসেন সরকার
চেয়ারম্যান

Compliance Report on SEC Notification

Status of compliance with the conditions imposed by the Commission's Notification No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/Admin/02-08 dated February 20, 2006 issued under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969.

Directors' Report to the Shareholders as per SEC notification SEC/CMRRCD/2006/-158/Admin/02-08 dated February 20, 2006.

The Directors also report that:

The financial statements prepared by the management of the company present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.

Proper books of account of the company have been maintained.

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.

International Accounting Standards, as applicable in Bangladesh, have been followed in preparation of the financial statements.

The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.

There are no significant doubts upon the issuer company's ability to continue as a going concern.

There is no significant deviation in the operating results from the result of the last year.

Key operating and financial data of 5 preceding years have been presented in summarized form (page No. 07).

The number of Board Meetings and Executive Committee Meetings and the attendance of Directors during the year 2007 showed in Annexure -2

The pattern of share holding along with name wise details of:

Parent/ Subsidiary/Associated companies and other parties: Nil

Directors: Shareholding presented in Related Party Disclosure at page 122 and Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and their spouses and minor Children, Senior Executives.

Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company as at 31 December 2009: Nil.

Annexure-II

Number of Board Meetings and attendance of Directors (from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009)

Name of Directors	Position	Number of Meeting Held	Attended
Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman	11	11
Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	11	10
Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	11	11
Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director	07	06
Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	08	06
Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	11	03
Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director	11	10
Mr. Aminul Islam	Director	11	05
Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	07	06
Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	11	08
Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	Director	07	00
Mr. M.N.H. Bulu	Director	11	04
Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	07	07
Mrs. Kamala Khatun	Director	07	00
Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	11	10
Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin	Director	07	06
Mr. Abdul Wahed	Director	07	00
Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker	Director	07	00
Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	07	07
Mr. Suez Islam	Director	07	06
Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain	Director	11	07
Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid	Managing Director	09	09

Number of Executive Committee Meetings and the attendance of the Directors, (from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009)

Name of Directors	Position	Number of Meeting Held	Attended
Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman	47	46
Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	47	34
Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	47	39
Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director	32	32
Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	36	30
Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	47	28
Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	32	20
Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director	47	37
Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid	Managing Director	39	39

Annexure-III

Status of Compliance with the conditions imposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission's Notification No.SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/Admin/02-08 dated 20th February 2006:

Condition No.	Title	Complied status		Explanation for non-compliance. With the condition.
		Complied	Not Complied	
1.00	<u>Board of Directors</u>			
1.1		√		After the death of former Independent Director, New Independent Director is yet to be appointed.
1.2 (i)	Board's size:			
1.2 (ii)	Independent Director		√	
1.3	Appointment of Independent Directors Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer			
1.4	The Directors' Report to the Shareholders			
1.4(a)	Fairness of state of affairs	√		
1.4(b)	Keeping proper books of accounts	√		
1.4(c)	Consistent application of Accounting Policies in preparation of Financial Statements	√		
1.4(d)	Observance of Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS)	√		
1.4(e)	Soundness in design and efficiency of internal control	√		
1.4(f)	Ability to continue as going concern	√		
1.4(g)	Significant deviations from last year in operating result	√		
1.4(h)	Summary of key operating and financial data for the last three years	√		
1.4(i)	Declaration of stock dividend	√		
1.4(j)	Disclosure about number of Board meeting held during the year and attendance by each Director	√		
1.4(k)	Disclosure about shareholding pattern	√		
2.00	<u>Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and Company Secretary</u>			
2.1	Appointment of Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Head of Internal Audit Company Secretary	√ √ √	√	The condition is under review.
2.2	Requirements to Attend Board Meetings Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Company Secretary	√	√	The condition is under review.
3.00	<u>Audit Committee</u>			
3.1(i)		√		The condition is under review. No such case
3.1(ii)	Number of Members of Audit Committee		√	
3.1(iii)	Inclusion of Independent Director in the Audit Committee	√		
3.2(i)	Filling of the casual vacancy in the Audit Committee	√		
3.2(ii)	Selection of Chairman of the Audit Committee			
3.2(ii)	Qualification of Chairman of the Audit Committee			

3.3	<u>Reporting of the Audit Committee</u>			
3.3.1(i)		√		
3.3.1(ii)(a)	Reporting its activities to the Board of Directors	√		
3.3.1(ii)(b)	Reporting to the Board of Directors on conflicts of interest	√		
3.3.1(ii)(c)	Reporting to the Board of Directors on suspected or presumed fraud or irregularity or material defect in the internal control system	√		
3.3.1(ii)(d)	Reporting to the Board of Directors on suspected infringement of laws, including securities related laws, rules and regulations	√		
3.3.2	Reporting to the Board of Directors on any other matter which should be disclosed to the Board of Directors	√		
3.4	Reporting to the Authorities	√		
	Reporting to the Shareholders and General Investors	√		
4.00	<u>External/ Statutory Auditors:</u>			
4.00(i)		√		
4.00(ii)	Appraisal or valuation services of fairness opinions	√		
4.00(iii)	Financial information systems design and implementation	√		
4.00(iv)	Book-Keeping or other services related to accounting records of Financial Statements	√		
4.00(v)	Broker-dealer services	√		
4.00(vi)	Actuarial services	√		
4.00(vii)		√		

Annexure-IV

Status of Compliance of Bangladesh Bank's guideline for Corporate Governance (BRPD circular no 16 dated 24.07.2003)

Sl No	Particulars	Compliance Status
1.	Responsibilities and authorities of the Board of Directors	
(a)	Work-planning and strategic management:	Complied
(i)	The board shall determine the objectives and goals and to this end shall chalk out strategies and work-plans on annual basis. It shall specially engage itself in the affairs of making strategies consistent with the determined objectives and goals and in the issues relating to structural change and reorganization for enhancement of institutional efficiency and other relevant policy matters. It shall analyze/monitor at quarterly rests the development of implementation of the work-plans.	
(ii)	The board shall have its analytical review incorporated in the Annual Report as regard the success/failure in achieving the business and other targets as set out in its annual work-plan and shall apprise the shareholders of its opinions/recommendations on future plans and strategies. It shall set the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the CEO and other senior executives and have it evaluated at times.	Complied
(b)	Lending and risk management:	Complied
(i)	The policies, strategies, procedures etc. in respect of appraisal of loan/ investment proposal, sanction, disbursement, recovery, reschedulement and write-off thereof shall be made with the board's approval under the purview of the existing laws, rules and regulations. The board shall specifically distribute the power of sanction of loan/investment and such distribution should desirably be made among the CEO and his subordinate executives as much as possible. No director, however, shall interfere, directly or indirectly, into the process of loan approval. (ii) The board shall frame policies for risk management and get them complied with and shall monitor at quarterly rests the compliance thereof.	Complied

<p>(c) Internal control management: The board shall be vigilant on the internal control system of the bank in order to attain and; maintain satisfactory qualitative standard of its loan/investment portfolio. It shall review at quarterly rests the reports submitted by its audit committee regarding compliance of recommendations made in internal and external audit reports and the Bangladesh Bank inspection reports.</p>	Complied
<p>(d) Human resources management and development: i) Policies relating to recruitment, promotion, transfer, disciplinary and punitive measures, human resources development etc. and service rules shall be framed and approved by the board. The chairman or the directors shall in no way involve themselves or interfere into or influence over any administrative affairs including recruitment, promotion, transfer and disciplinary measures as executed under the set service rules. No member of the board of directors shall be included in the selection committees for recruitment and promotion to different levels. Recruitment and promotion to the immediate two tiers below the CEO shall, however, rest upon the board. Such recruitment and promotion shall have to be carried out complying with the service rules i.e., policies for recruitment and promotion.</p>	Complied
<p>ii) The board shall focus its special attention to the development of skills of bank's staff in different fields of its business activities including prudent appraisal of loan/investment proposals, and to the adoption of modern electronic and information technologies and the introduction of effective Management Information System (MIS). The board shall get these programs incorporated in its annual work plan.</p>	Complied
<p>(e) Financial management: (i) The annual budget and the statutory financial statements shall finally be prepared with the approval of the board. It shall at quarterly rests review/ monitor the positions in respect of bank's income, expenditure, liquidity, non-performing asset, capital base and adequacy, maintenance of loan. Loss provision and steps taken for recovery of defaulted loans including legal measures.</p>	Complied
<p>(ii) The board shall frame the policies and procedures for bank's purchase and procurement activities and shall accordingly approve the distribution of power for making such expenditures. The maximum possible delegation of such power shall rest on the CEO and his subordinates. The decision on matters relating to infrastructure development and purchase of land, building, vehicles etc. for the purpose of bank's business shall, however, be adopted with the approval of the board.</p>	Complied
<p>(f) Formation of supporting committees: For decision on urgent matters an executive committee, whatever name called, may be formed with the directors. There shall be no committee or sub-committee of the board other than the executive committee and the audit committee. No alternate director shall be included in these committees.</p>	Complied
<p>(g) Appointment of CEO: The board shall appoint a competent CEO for the bank with the approval of the Bangladesh Bank.</p>	Complied
<p>2. Responsibilities of the Chairman and Board of Director (a) As the chairman of the board of directors (or chairman of any committee formed by the board or any director) does not personally possess the jurisdiction to apply policymaking or executive authority, he shall not participate in or interfere into the administrative or operational and routine affairs of the bank.</p>	Complied
<p>(b) The chairman may conduct on-site inspection of any bank-branch or financing activities under the purview of the oversight responsibilities of the board. He may call for any information relating to bank's operation or ask for investigation into any such affairs; he may submit such information or investigation report to the meeting of the board or the executive committee and if deemed necessary, with the approval of the board, he shall effect necessary action thereon in accordance with the set rules through the CEO. However, any complaint against the CEO shall have to be apprised to Bangladesh Bank through the board along with the statement of the CEO.</p>	Complied
<p>(c) The chairman may be offered an office-room, a personal secretary/ assistant, a telephone at the office and a vehicle in the business-interest of the bank subject to the approval of the board.</p>	Complied

<p>3. Responsibilities of Adviser The adviser, whatever name called, shall advise the board of directors or the CEO on such issues only for which he is engaged in terms of the conditions of his appointment. He shall neither have access to the process of decision- making nor shall have the scope of effecting executive authority in any matters of the bank including financial, administrative or operational affairs.</p>	No Adviser
<p>4. Responsibilities and authorities of CEO The CEO of the bank, whatever name called, shall discharge the responsibilities and effect the authorities as follows:</p>	
<p>(a) In terms of the financial, business and administrative authorities vested upon him by the board, the CEO shall discharge his own responsibilities. He shall remain accountable for achievement of financial and other business targets by means of business plan, efficient implementation thereof and prudent administrative and financial management.</p>	Complied
<p>(b) The CEO shall ensure compliance of the Bank Companies Act, 1991 and/ or other relevant laws and regulations in discharge of routine functions of the bank.</p>	Complied
<p>(c) The CEO shall report to Bangladesh Bank of issues violative of the Bank Companies Act, 1991 or of other laws/regulations and, if required, may apprise the board post facto.-</p>	Complied
<p>(d) The recruitment and promotion of all staff of the bank except those in the two tiers below him shall rest on the CEO. He shall act in such cases in accordance with the approved service rules on the basis of the human resources policy and sanctioned strength of employees as approved by the board. The board or the chairman of any committee of the board or any director shall not get involved or interfere into such affairs. The authority relating to transfer of and disciplinary measures against the staff, except those at one tier below the CEO, shall rest on him, which he shall apply in accordance with the approved service rules. Besides, under the purview of the human resources policy as approved by the board, he shall nominate officers for training etc.</p>	Complied

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a yellow pen with a black and gold tip, poised to write on a document. The background is a soft-focus office setting with a calculator visible. The image is overlaid with a light blue geometric design consisting of several parallel lines and a large triangular shape on the left side.

Financial *Report*

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DHAKA BANK LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet of Dhaka Bank Limited as at 31 December 2009 and the related Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Liquidity statement and Notes to the financial statements for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Bank. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standard on Auditing (BSA). Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above which have been prepared in the format prescribed by Bangladesh Bank vide Circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003 give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Bank as at 31 December 2009 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended and comply with the Companies Act, 1994, the Bank Company Act 1991, Rules and Regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank, Securities and Exchange 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 purpose 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 purpose of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;
- (iii) the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- (iv) the expenditure incurred were for the purpose of the Bank's operations;
- (v) the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2009 and the Profit for the year then ended have been properly reflected in the financial statements, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles;
- (vi) the financial statements have been drawn up in conformity with the Bank Company Act, 1991 and in accordance with the accounting rules and regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank;
- (vii) adequate provision have been made for advances and other assets which are, in our opinion, doubtful of recovery;
- (viii) the records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;
- (ix) the financial statements conform to the prescribed standards set in the accounting regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank after consultation with the professional accounting bodies of Bangladesh;

- (x) the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
- (xi) Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR) with Bangladesh Bank have been maintained as per rule;
- (xii) As far as it was revealed from our test checks, the existing rules and regulations for loan sanctioning and disbursements have been followed properly;
- (xiii) It appeared from our test checks that the internal control system was satisfactory and adequate to prevent probable frauds and forgeries;
- (xiv) Adequate capital of the Bank, as required by law, has been maintained during the year under audit;
- (xv) We are not aware of any other matters, which are required to be brought to the notice of the shareholders of the Bank;
- (xvi) 80% of the risk-weighted assets of the Bank have been audited; and
- (xvii) We have been spent approximately 3,450 man hours for the audit of books and accounts of the Bank.

Dhaka
11 February 2010



ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2009

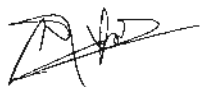
	Notes	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash	03	5,035,699,739	3,797,376,032
Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)		546,917,770	508,308,936
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies)		4,488,781,969	3,289,067,096
Balance With Other Banks & Financial Institutions	04	8,224,866,995	7,566,847,030
In Bangladesh		7,277,224,162	6,805,881,557
Outside Bangladesh		947,642,833	760,965,473
Money at Call and Short Notice	05	269,800,000	199,900,000
Investments	06	8,659,565,948	7,239,437,583
Government		8,440,481,806	7,134,620,224
Others		219,084,142	104,817,359
Loans & Advances	07	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
Loans, Cash Credit & Over Draft etc.		51,343,861,849	47,709,856,197
Bills Discounted and Purchased		1,565,952,168	1,987,849,424
Premises and Fixed Assets	08	424,462,708	386,594,140
Other Assets	09	2,243,203,687	2,206,581,614
Non-Banking Assets	10	-	42,400,000
Total Assets		77,767,413,094	71,136,842,020
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL			
Borrowings from other banks / financial Institutions and agents	11	3,489,759,326	3,614,567,300
Deposits and Other Accounts	12	60,918,374,023	56,985,924,645
Current Accounts & Other Accounts		5,552,769,281	5,926,486,159
Bills Payable		2,151,455,682	2,123,586,864
Savings Bank Deposits		5,881,201,270	5,015,235,168
Term Deposits		47,332,947,790	43,920,616,454
Other Liabilities	13	8,393,597,775	6,536,838,019
Total Liabilities		72,801,731,124	67,137,329,964
Capital / Shareholders' Equity			
Paid-up Capital	14	2,127,678,163	1,934,252,875
Statutory Reserve	15	1,970,287,116	1,543,198,507
Other Reserve	16	3,438,685	21,016,806
Revaluation Reserve on Investment	16 (a)	331,993,799	35,058,770
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account	17	532,284,207	465,985,098
Total Shareholders' Equity		4,965,681,970	3,999,512,056
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity		77,767,413,094	71,136,842,020

Consolidated Off Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2009

Notes	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:		
18 Acceptances and Endorsements	6,478,544,661	8,011,876,905
Letter of Credit	7,421,865,808	6,570,930,805
Letter of Guarantee	6,616,431,639	6,225,787,643
Bills for Collection	4,036,788,540	4,637,809,053
Other Contingent Liabilities	506,000,968	514,261,721
TOTAL:	25,059,631,616	25,960,666,127
OTHER COMMITMENTS:		
Documentary credit and short term trade-related transactions	-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed	-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-
TOTAL OFF - BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	25,059,631,616	25,960,666,127


The annexed notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet.



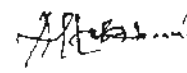
Khondker Fazle Rashid
Managing Director



Khondoker Monir Uddin
Director



Abdul Hai Sarker
Director



Altaf Hossain Sarker
Chairman

This is the Consolidated Balance Sheet referred to in our separate report of even date.

Dhaka
11 February 2010

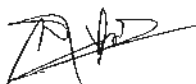


ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Consolidated Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2009

	Notes	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
Operating Income			
Interest / Profit Income	20	7,466,348,667	7,171,329,773
Interest / Profit paid on Deposits & Borrowings	21	5,406,545,979	5,213,697,657
Net Interest Income		2,059,802,688	1,957,632,116
Income from Investment	22	920,155,479	664,473,023
Commission / Fees, Exchange Earnings & Brokerage	23	1,061,326,669	1,077,458,400
Other Operating Income	24	193,493,307	186,800,312
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME (A)		4,234,778,143	3,886,363,851
Operating Expenses			
Salary & Allowances:	25	722,019,707	652,989,727
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc.	26	165,779,070	134,696,933
Legal & Professional Expenses	27	5,531,948	3,777,479
Postage, Stamp, Telecommunication etc.	28	41,479,236	47,052,444
Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc.	29	81,096,575	96,133,707
Chief Executive's salary & allowances	30	7,212,500	7,615,322
Directors' Fee & Meeting Expenses	31	2,131,656	1,634,674
Audit Fee		500,000	550,000
Charges on loan losses	32	517,422	2,002,962
Depreciation of Bank's Assets	33	62,778,905	47,416,007
Repair & Maintenance of Bank's Assets	34	35,632,364	32,385,785
Other Expenses	35	299,771,898	326,783,458
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES (B)		1,424,451,281	1,353,038,498
Profit / (Loss) Before Provision (C) = (A - B)		2,810,326,862	2,533,325,353
Provision for loan	36	674,883,819	545,948,977
Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposure	37	-	119,479,000
Provision for diminution in value of investments	38	-	4,000,000
Provision for Dhaka Bank Foundation	39	-	-
Total Provision (D)		674,883,819	669,427,977
Total Profit / (Loss) before Tax (C - D)		2,135,443,043	1,863,897,376
Provision for Current Tax (Note-13.5)		1,176,070,227	1,025,132,803
Provision for Deferred Tax		-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax		959,372,816	838,764,573
Distribution:			
Statutory Reserve		427,088,609	372,779,475
General Reserve		-	-
Dividend etc.		-	-
Retained surplus		532,284,207	465,985,098
Earning per Share (EPS)	40	45.09	39.42

The annexed notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Profit & Loss Account.



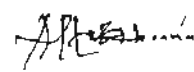
Khondker Fazle Rashid
Managing Director



Khondoker Monir Uddin
Director



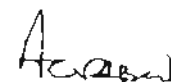
Abdul Hai Sarker
Director



Altaf Hossain Sarker
Chairman

This is the Consolidated Profit & Loss Account referred to in our separate report of even date.

Dhaka
11 February 2010



ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2009

	Notes	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Interest / Profit receipts		7,542,077,472	6,984,225,132
Interest / Profit payments		(5,111,402,791)	(4,639,960,770)
Dividend receipts		2,004,272	882,400
Fee and commission receipts		625,633,314	770,691,334
Recoveries on loans previously written off		914,709	1,263,778
Payments to employees		(722,019,707)	(652,989,727)
Payments to suppliers		(128,607,759)	(147,513,630)
Income taxes paid		(889,049,549)	(708,933,737)
Receipts from other operating activities	41	439,741,485	342,215,173
Payments for other operating activities	42	(511,044,910)	(505,119,134)
Operating profit before changes in current assets & liabilities		1,248,246,536	1,444,760,819
Increase / Decrease in operating assets and liabilities:			
Statutory deposits		-	-
Purchase / Sale of trading securities		(1,008,963,153)	(1,745,230,298)
Loans and advances to other banks		-	-
Loans and advances to customers		(3,212,108,396)	(9,725,802,381)
Other assets	43	9,029,894	(280,760,555)
Deposits from other banks		(2,650,227,914)	808,258,914
Deposits from customers		6,582,677,292	7,446,989,409
Other liabilities account of customers		3,735,486	14,470,343
Trading liabilities		-	-
Other liabilities	44	517,351,369	(389,145,095)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		1,489,741,114	(2,426,458,844)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of securities		917,795,651	663,133,123
Purchase of securities		(114,266,783)	512,344,434
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(100,647,473)	(142,750,937)
Sale of property, plant & equipment		184,400	653,206
Purchase / sale of subsidiary		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		703,065,795	1,033,379,826
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Borrowing from other banks		(124,807,974)	3,084,153,800
Receipts from issue of ordinary shares		-	-
Dividends paid		(290,137,931)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)		(414,945,905)	3,084,153,800
Net increase / (Decrease) in cash (A+B+C)		1,777,861,004	1,691,074,782
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash & cash equivalent		188,346,068	149,435,221
Opening cash & cash equivalent as at 1 January		11,566,811,462	9,726,301,459
Closing cash & cash equivalent as at 31 December		13,533,018,534	11,566,811,462
Closing cash & cash equivalents			
Cash in Hand		546,917,770	508,308,936
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank		4,488,781,969	3,289,067,096
Balance with other banks & Financial Institutions		8,224,866,995	4,565,897,030
Money at call & Short Notice		269,800,000	3,200,850,000
Prize Bond (Investment, Note - 6.1)		2,651,800	2,688,400
Total		13,533,018,534	11,566,811,462

The annexed notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement.


Khondker Fazle Rashid
Managing Director


Khondoker Monir Uddin
Director


Abdul Hai Sarker
Director


Altaf Hossain Sarker
Chairman

This is the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement referred to in our separate report of even date.

Dhaka
11 February 2010


ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2009

Particulars	Paid up capital	Statutory Reserve	Other Reserve	Revaluation Reserve on Investment	Profit and Loss Account	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2009	1,934,252,875	1,543,198,507	21,016,806	35,058,770	465,985,098	3,999,512,056
Changes in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance	1,934,252,875	1,543,198,507	21,016,806	35,058,770	465,985,098	3,999,512,056
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	296,935,029	-	296,935,029
Currency transaction differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gains and losses not recognized in the income statement	-	-	-	331,993,799	-	-
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	959,372,816	959,372,816
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(290,137,931)	(290,137,931)
Changes in reserve	-	427,088,609	-	-	(427,088,609)	-
Issuance of Bonus Shares	193,425,288	-	-	-	(193,425,288)	-
Transferred from Profit and Loss account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2009	2,127,678,163	1,970,287,116	21,016,806	331,993,799	514,706,086	4,965,681,970


Khondker Fazle Rashid
 Managing Director


Khondoker Monir Uddin
 Director


Abdul Hai Sarker
 Director


Altaf Hossain Sarker
 Chairman

Consolidated Liquidity Statement
(Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis)
as at 31 December 2009

Particulars	Upto 01 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets:						
Cash in hand	5,035,699,739	-	-	-	-	5,035,699,739
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	8,224,866,995	-	-	-	-	8,224,866,995
Money at call on short notice	269,800,000	-	-	-	-	269,800,000
Investment	167,554,428	499,795,327	617,430,902	4,226,296,249	3,148,489,042	8,659,565,948
Loans and Advances	9,809,871,510	7,613,261,480	14,627,835,863	18,071,752,791	2,787,092,373	52,909,814,017
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	240,033,915	184,428,793	424,462,708
Other assets	370,959,741	-	742,858,682	1,119,868,908	9,516,356	2,243,203,687
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	23,878,752,413	8,113,056,807	15,988,125,447	23,657,951,863	6,129,526,564	77,767,413,094
Liabilities:						
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, Other banks, financial institutions and agents	(420,000,000)	-	(2,666,440,000)	(296,337,879)	(106,981,447)	(3,489,759,326)
Deposits & Other Accounts	(7,709,577,502)	(9,285,191,241)	(37,710,055,851)	(1,443,290,942)	(4,770,258,487)	(60,918,374,023)
Other liabilities	(3,244,002,566)	-	(5,144,117,463)	(5,477,746)	-	(8,393,597,775)
Capital & Reserve	-	-	-	(4,965,681,970)	-	(4,965,681,970)
Total Liabilities	(11,373,580,068)	(9,285,191,241)	(45,520,613,314)	(6,710,788,537)	(4,877,239,934)	(77,767,413,094)
Net Liquidity Gap	12,505,172,345	(1,172,134,434)	(29,532,487,867)	16,947,163,326	1,252,286,630	0
Cumulative Liquidity Gap	12,505,172,345	11,333,037,911	(18,199,449,956)	(1,252,286,630)	0	-

Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank

SL	Particulars	2009	2008	Change In %
1	Paid up Capital	2,127,678,163	1,934,252,875	10
2	Total Capital	5,799,765,059	4,808,212,249	21
3	Capital surplus / (deficit) [see note 14.8]	652,185,034	748,363,332	(13)
4	Total Assets	77,767,413,094	71,136,842,020	9
5	Total Deposits	60,918,374,023	56,985,924,645	7
6	Total Loans and Advances	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621	6
7	Total Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	25,059,631,616	25,960,666,127	(3)
8	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	86.85	87.21	(0)
9	Percentage of classified loans against total loans and advances	5.57	3.84	45
10	Profit after tax and provision	959,372,816	838,764,573	14
11	Amount of classified loans during the year	2,946,138,271	1,908,258,498	54
12	Provisions kept against classified loans	1,488,012,719	825,217,000	80
13	Provision surplus / (deficit)	-	-	-
14	Cost of fund [deposit cost & overhead cost] (%)	10.94	11.53	(5)
15	Interest earning Assets	68,102,685,664	62,635,781,661	9
16	Non-interest earning Assets	9,664,727,430	8,501,060,359	14
17	Return on Investment (ROI)	11.58	9.18	26
18	Return on Assets (ROA)	1.29	1.18	9
19	Incomes from Investments	920,155,479	664,473,023	38
20	Earning per Share (Taka)	45.09	39.42	14
21	Net Income per Share (Taka)	45.09	39.42	14
22	Price Earning Ratio (Times)	10.72	8.31	29

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

01. Status of the Bank and Principal Activities

The Dhaka Bank Limited was incorporated in Bangladesh as a public limited company with limited liability as on 6 April 1995 under Companies Act 1994 and commenced commercial operation on 5 July 1995. The Company went for the public issue of shares on 18 November 1999 and its shares are listed with the Stock Exchanges of Bangladesh. Now it has 50 branches all over Bangladesh, an offshore banking unit at EPZ, Dhaka, 6 SME Service Centers and 6 units of Capital Market Services (CMS).

The principal place of business is the registered office at 100, Motijheel Commercial Area, Biman Bhaban, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh. The principal activities carried out by the bank include all kinds of commercial banking activities / services to its customers through its branches, SME service centers, CMS units and electronic delivery channels in Bangladesh. Out of the above, two branches of the bank are run under Islamic Shariah, the modus operandi of which is substantially different from other non- Islamic branches. The bank is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange as a publicly quoted company for its general class of shares. Dhaka Bank is also the member of Central Depository of Bangladesh Limited (CDBL).

02. Significant Accounting Policies and basis of preparation of the Financial Statements

2.1 Basis of accounting

a) Conventional Banking:

The financial statements of the Company are made up to 31 December each year, and are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with first schedule of Bank Companies Act (BCA) 1991 as amended by Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank) BRPD Circular No.14 dated 25 June 2003, other Bangladesh Bank circulars, International Financial Reporting Standards adopted as Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), the Companies Act 1994, the Listing Regulations of the Stock Exchanges, the Securities and Exchange Rule 1987 and other laws and rules applicable in Bangladesh on a going concern basis.

b) Islamic Banking:

The bank operates Islamic Banking in two branches designated for the purpose in complying with the rules of Islamic shariah. The operations of Islamic Branches are accounted for and the financial statements of the branches are prepared as per Bank Companies Act 1991, Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS) and Financial Accounting Standard issued by the Accountancy & Auditing organization for Islamic Financial Institutions for which a separate set of books and records are being maintained. A separate balance sheet, income statement and a statement of profit paid on deposits are shown in Annexure - F and the figures appearing in the annexure have been incorporated in the respective heads of these financial statements as recommended by the Central Shariah Board for Islamic Banks in Bangladesh.

c) Off-shore Banking Unit:

The Off-shore banking unit maintains its accounting records in USD from which accounts are prepared according to the Bank Companies Act 1991, Bangladesh Accounting Standards and other applicable directives issued by Bangladesh Bank.

d) Capital Market Services:

Dhaka Bank also performs brokerage operation through its six units under the license issued by Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC), Dhaka, Bangladesh. The unit maintains its accounting record through consolidation with Head Office General Ledger.

e) SME Service Center:

SME Service Centers of Dhaka Bank Limited maintain its accounting records in the general ledger of their parent branches. The main functions of SME Service Centers are to render services only for receiving application,

disbursement, monitoring, and recovery of SME/Retail loans. They also serve the customers for opening of account, payments of foreign remittance etc.

f) Central Processing Center (CPC):

Dhaka Bank established the Central Processing Center for Trade & Credit Operations. The center maintains its accounting records in the general ledger of the respective branches. The import/Export related processing & Credit Operations are centrally controlled and monitored by the CPC for efficient and effective decision-making and reduction of cost as well.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

A Banking software system 'FLEXCUBE' produces consolidated Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account including Offshore Banking and Islamic Banking operation. These consolidated records are maintained at the Head Office of the Bank based on which these financial statements have been prepared.

2.3 Loans and Advances

Interest is calculated on daily product basis but charged and accounted for quarterly on accrual basis. Interest on classified loans is kept in interest suspense account as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines and such interest is not accounted for as income until realized from borrowers. Interest are not charged on bad / loss loans as per instructions of Bangladesh Bank.

Provision for loans and advances is made on the basis of year-end review by the management and of instructions contained in Bangladesh Bank BCD Circular No.34 dated 16/11/1989, BCD Circular No.20 dated 27/12/1994, BCD Circular No.12 dated 04/09/1995, BRPD Circular No.16 dated 06/12/1998 and BRPD Circular No.09 dated 14/05/2001. A provision of Tk.674,883,819 has been made during the year 2009 which has been found to be adequate. The total volume of non-performing loan is Tk.2,946.14 million as of 31 December 2009. The classification rates are given below:

Business Unit		UC Prov (%)	SMA Prov (%)	SS Prov (%)	DF Prov (%)	BL Prov (%)
Consumer:	House building & Professional	2%	5%	20%	50%	100%
	Other than House building & Professional	5%	5%	20%	50%	100%
Small & Medium		1%	5%	20%	50%	100%
All Others		1%	5%	20%	50%	100%

Loans and advances are written off to the extent that (i) there is no realistic prospect to recovery (ii) against which legal cases are pending for more than five years as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. However write off will not reduce the claim against the borrower. Detailed records for all such write off accounts are maintained in separate register.

2.4 Investments

All investment securities are initially recognized at cost, being fair value of the consideration given, including acquisition charges associated with the investment. Premiums are amortized and discounts accredited, using the effective yield method and are taken to discount income. The valuation method of investments used is:

a) Held to Maturity (HTM)

Investments which have fixed or determinable payments and are intended to be held to maturity, are classified as held to maturity. These investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost, less any provision for impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition. Any gain or loss on such investments is recognized in the statement of income when the investment is derecognized or impaired as per IAS-39 " Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

b) Held for Trading (HFT)

The securities under this category are the securities acquired by the bank with the intention to trade by taking advantages of short term price / interest movement, and the securities those are classified as HFT by the banks held in excess of SLR (net of CRR) at a minimum level. Investments classified in this category are principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing on short trading or if designated as such by the management. In this category, investments are measured in fair value and any change in the fair value i.e. profit or loss on sale of securities in HFT category is recognized in the statement of income.

Value of investment have been enumerated as follows:

Particulars	Applicable Accounting
Government Treasury Bills / Bonds	Amortized value
T & T Bonds	Amortized value
Prize Bond	Cost Price
Investment Corporation of Bangladesh Debenture	At redeemable value
Shares (private)	At cost or market value at the Balance Sheet date whichever is lower

For the shortfall in the market price of shares, adequate provisions have been made.

2.5 Fixed Assets and Depreciation

(i) All fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

(ii) Depreciation is charged on straight-line method at the following rates on cost of assets for the full period irrespective of their date of purchase. No depreciation has been charged on Land.

Name of the Assets	Rate of Depreciation
Land	Nil
Building	2.50% p.a.
Furniture & Fixtures	10.00% p.a.
Office Appliances & Equipment	20.00% p.a.
Computer and Software	20.00% p.a.
Vehicles	20.00% p.a.

2.6 Non-Banking Assets

Non-banking assets are acquired on account of the failure of a debtor to repay the loan in time after receiving the decree from Court regarding the right & title of mortgaged property during the period of financial statements. The value of the properties has been incorporated in the books of accounts on the basis of third party valuation report. The property has already sold in 2009 as per decision of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

2.7 Leasing

Leases are classified as Finance Lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as Operating Leases.

a) The Bank as Lessor

Amounts due from leases under finance lease are recorded in the assets side of the Balance Sheet at the amount of the bank's net investment in the leases. Finance lease rental income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the bank's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. No depreciation has been charged for such lease in the account.

b) The Bank as Lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of Bank at fair value at the date of acquisition or if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a Finance Lessee obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income. Assets held under Finance Leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets.

2.8 Offshore Banking Unit

Offshore Banking Unit is a separate business unit of Dhaka Bank Limited, governed under the Rules & Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the Offshore Banking Unit permission vide letter no.BRPD (P)744(92)/2005-2181 dated June 18, 2005. The Bank commenced the operation of its Offshore Banking Unit with effect from May 10, 2006.

2.9 Retirement benefits to the employees

a) Provident Fund - Provident Fund benefits are given to the employees of the bank in accordance with the locally registered Provident Fund Rules. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Tax Zone - 5, Dhaka has approved the provident fund as a recognized provident fund as per section 2(1) of part-B of the first schedule of Income Tax Ordinance 1984. The recognition took effect from 1st July 1996. All confirmed employees of the Bank are contributing 10% of their basic salary as subscription of the fund. The Bank also contributes equal amount of the employees' contribution to the fund. Interest earned from the investments is credited to the members account annually.

b) Superannuation Fund - The bank operates a Superannuation Fund Trust by a Board of Trustees consisting of five members. The death - cum survival benefits are given to the employees as per the eligibility narrated in the Trust Rules. The fund got recognition from the National Board of Revenue (NBR) effect from 1st January 2001 under section 3 & 4 of part- A of first schedule of Income Tax Ordinance 1984. The Bank contributes to the fund annually as per Superannuation Fund Rules of the bank.

c) Gratuity - The bank operates an Employee Gratuity Fund Trust by a Board of Trustees consisting of six members. All confirmed employees who have been in the service of the bank for a minimum of five years without break, should eligible to have the benefit under the gratuity scheme. The Gratuity Trust Rules got recognized from the National Board of Revenue (NBR) effect from 25/04/2006 under section 2 & 3 of part- C of first schedule of Income Tax Ordinance 1984. The bank has started making provision against gratuity from the year 2004.

2.10 Revenue Recognition

The revenue during the year is recognized as following which satisfy all conditions of revenue recognition as prescribed by BAS 18 "Revenue Recognition".

a) Interest Income - The interest receivable on unclassified loans and advances / investments is recognized quarterly on accrual basis. Interest on loans and advances / investments, ceases to be taken into income when such advances are classified or treated as SMA as per Bangladesh Bank BRPD circular No. 16 of 1989, kept in interest suspense account and in memo account. Interest on classified advances is accounted for on a cash receipt basis.

Interest on Credit Card outstanding is calculated on daily product but charged on monthly basis. Interest charged on Credit Card up to 25 December 2009. Monthly bill of Credit Card issued on 25 day of each month and amount payable for transaction occurred after 15 December has not been accounted for.

b) Fees and Commission Income - Fees and commission income arises on services provided by the Bank and recognized on a cash receipt basis. Commission charged to customers on letter of credit and letter of guarantee are credited to income at the time effecting the transactions.

c) Dividend Income - Dividend income from shares is recognized at the time when it is realized.

d) Interest paid and other expenses - The interest paid on deposits and borrowings and other expenses are recognized on accrual basis as prescribed by BAS - 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

2.11 Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted into equivalent Taka currency using the ruling exchange rates on the dates of respective transactions. Assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2009 in foreign currencies are translated into Taka currency at the prevailing selling and buying rates of the concerned foreign currencies of that day. Difference arising through transactions of foreign currencies buying and selling on different dates of the year has been adjusted by debiting / crediting to the Profit & Loss Account.

2.12 Taxation

a) Provision for Taxation

The company is a publicly traded company as per the Income Tax Ordinance 1984. Provision for Current Income Tax has been made at the existing rate of 42.50% as prescribed in Finance Act 2009 of the accounting profit made by the Bank after considering some of the Taxable add backs of income and disallowances of expenditures.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax arises due to temporary difference deductible or taxable for the events or transaction recognized in the income statement. Deferred tax assets are the amount of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax liabilities are the amount of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. The Bank has recognized Deferred Tax accounting policy as per Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS)-12.

2.13 Earning per Shares (EPS)

Earning per share has been calculated in accordance with BAS 33 "Earnings per Share" which has been shown on the face of Profit and Loss Account. This has been calculated by dividing the basic earnings by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Previous year's figures have been adjusted as per guidelines of BAS 33.

2.14 Off-balance sheet items & provisions

As per Bangladesh Bank Guidelines Off-balance sheet items have been disclosed under contingent liabilities & other commitments. Dhaka Bank Limited. has maintained provision @ 1% against off-balance sheet exposures (L/C and Guarantee) as per BRPD Circular #10, dated September 18, 2007.

2.15 Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement is prepared principally in accordance with BAS 7 "Cash Flow Statement" and under the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No.14 dated 25th June 2003. The cash flow statement shows the structure of and changes in cash and cash equivalents during the financial year. It is broken down into operating activities, investing activities and financial activities.

2.16 Statement of Changes in Equity

Statement of Changes in Equity is prepared principally in accordance with BAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and under the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No.14 dated 25th June 2003.

2.17 Statement of Liquidity

The liquidity statement has been prepared in accordance with the remaining maturity grouping of the value of the assets and liabilities as on 31 December 2009 and under the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No.14 dated 25th June 2003.

2.18 Reconciliation of inter-bank / books of Accounts

Books of accounts in regard to inter-bank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) and inter-branch are reconciled and no material difference was found which might effect the financial statements significantly.

Un-reconciled entries in case of inter-branch transactions as on the reporting date are not mentionable due to the time gap before finalizing the same.

2.19 Offsetting

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

2.20 Post Balance Sheet events

No material events had occurred after Balance Sheet date, which could affect the values reported in the financial statements.

2.21 General

(a) Wherever considered necessary figures of previous year have been rearranged to conform to current year's presentation.

(b) The expenses, irrespective of capital or revenue nature, accrued/due but not paid have been provided for in the books of the bank.

(c) Figures appearing in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka

2.22 Number of Employees

The number of employees engaged for the whole year or part thereof was 924 (Male-743 & Female - 181). The Bank recruited 56 numbers of staff during the year. Attrition rate is 3.25% in 2009 compared to 5.23% in 2008.

2.23 Risk Management

The Bank has established effective risk management for steady and stable growth of the Bank in accordance with the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Risk Management of the Bank covers following five core risk areas of banking:

- i) Credit Risk
- ii) Foreign Exchange Risk
- iii) Assets - Liability Management
- iv) Prevention of Money Laundering
- v) Internal Control and Compliance

The prime objective of the risk management is that the bank takes credit and business risks while safeguarding the Bank's interest from the possibility of losses, financial or otherwise. The Bank's risk management ensures internal control and compliance are adhered by all branches and divisions of Head Office. The Bank has Management Committee (MANCOM), Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), Cost Containment Committee and Credit Risk Management Committee for assessment of credit risk, foreign exchange risk, market risk, money laundering risk, reduction of operating cost etc. at Head Office level on regular basis. Above that, the Executive Committee and Audit Committee comprising of members of the Board of Directors conduct the Risk Assessment at Board level.

i) Credit Risk

Credit Risk means un-certainty to meet financial obligations as per agreed terms by the borrowers during the tenure of the credit facilities. For maintaining steady growth rate of the bank and economic development of the country, Dhaka Bank manages the Credit Risk properly. Dhaka Bank extends credit facilities to different clients in different sectors after doing due diligence and mitigating risk factors properly as per guidelines/standard set by Bangladesh Bank, Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and Management Credit Committee of the Bank.

Credit related works are segregated in different stage for mitigating credit risks. The duties of Credit Risk Management is to maintain asset quality, assessing risk in lending to a particular client, sanctioning credit facilities, formulating policy/strategy for extending credit facilities. Credit Administration cell in branch completes all necessary documentation formalities before disbursement of funds. Monitoring & Recovery unit monitor the clients regularly and necessary actions are taken for recovery of loans. Legal & Compliance unit is entrusted with the duties of dealing with the cases filed for recovery of loans and ensuring compliance of terms & conditions of sanction letter. In case of Large Loan, the instructions and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank are followed meticulously and Form-L is submitted to Bangladesh Bank on monthly basis.

ii) Foreign Exchange Risk

To address the issue of Foreign Exchange Risk Management, all foreign exchange activities has been segregated between Front and Back Office. The issue is being addressed through various techniques so that no exposure is uncovered in any time. Dhaka Bank follows all prudential procedures for covering foreign exchange risks as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Treasury Division always monitors the market scenario of risks and manage the foreign exchange operations in a way so that earnings is not hampered against any adverse movement in market prices. The foreign exchange risk is at minimum level as all the transactions are carried out on behalf of the customers against L/Cs and remittances. All Nostro accounts are reconciled on monthly basis and outstanding entry beyond 30 days is reviewed by the management for its settlement.

iii) Assets Liability Management

Dhaka Bank formed Assets Liability Committee (ALCO) in March 2003. The ALCO comprises of the Managing Director, Deputy Managing Directors, Head of Treasury, Credit, Personal Banking, & Finance and Accounts Divisions. ALCO regularly reviews issues like Interest Rates trends, Foreign Exchange position, Balance Sheet Risk, Rates of Interest on Deposit and Advances, liquidity requirements of the bank, maturities mismatch position of Asset and Liabilities, Cost of Deposits, Net Interest margin etc. and takes appropriate action.

iv) Prevention of Money Laundering

Money laundering risk is defined as the loss of reputation and expenses incurred as penalty for being negligent in prevention of money laundering. Nominated anti money laundering compliance officers in branches report to Chief Anti Money Compliance Officers (who is also Head of Operation Division) in head office on any suspicious transaction. Steps are taken to have transaction profile before opening any account. Bank has prepared its money-laundering manual for applications. Training has been continuously given to all officers and executives for developing awareness and skill for identifying suspicious transactions/activities.

v) Internal Control and Compliance

The Bank stresses on both the design and operation effectiveness of its internal control system to protect the bank from possible loss that may arise from either intentional/ unintentional errors or from fraudulent activities. The Audit & Internal Control Division of the Bank is independent and able to carry out its assignments with objectivity and impartiality. The division makes a year wise risk based audit plan to carry out comprehensive audits and inspections on the banking operations in various divisions of head office and branches in order to ensure that internal control practice and procedures are in place and complied with. On the other hand, the Muraqib under Shariah Council conducts shariah audit in the Islamic banking branches at least twice in the year as per instruction given by Shariah Council of the Bank. The Audit Committee of the Board subsequently reviews all audit/inspections reports and authorizes suggested corrective measures.

The Information Systems/Information Technology Audit Unit conducts audits to evaluate the system's efficacy and security protocols, in particular, to evaluate the Bank's ability to protect its information assets and properly dispense information to authorized parties. The IS/IT audit focuses on determining risks that are relevant to information assets, and in assessing & suggesting controls in order to reduce or mitigate these risks to acceptable level.

The Compliance Unit of the division works as the point of contact when any regulatory inspection is carried out and ensures that corrective measures are taken and the appropriate responses are made on a timely fashion. If the regulatory authority identifies any major lapses then it notifies to the senior management and/or to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

The Monitoring Unit of the division monitors and follow-up the ethical standards through Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL), Loan Documentation Check List (LDCL) and Quarterly Operation Reports. On receipt of the compliance report the Monitoring Unit carefully checks the compliance status with the help of systems. It also regularly monitors branch MIS (e.g. Classification, Excess Over Limit, Overdue facilities, KYC, TP etc.) online from the systems and notifies deficiencies, if any, to the auditee management as well as to the top management and/or the Audit Committee for regularization/rectification.

To managing core risk in banking, Dhaka Bank formed a management Reporting System (MRS) Committee to ensure effective reporting system in consistent format for efficient decision making. The MRS committee comprises of Deputy Managing Directors, Head of Credit, Operations, Finance & Accounts, Information Technology, Internal Control & Compliance and Treasury to evaluate periodically reported data and data channel for accuracy and efficacy.

2.24 Audit Committee of the Board of Directors

i) Particulars of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board was duly constituted by the Board of Directors of the Bank in accordance with the BRPD Circular No. 12 dated December 23, 2002 issued by Bangladesh Bank. The Committee was formed comprising 3 (three) members of the Board.

Sl	Name	Status with Bank	Status with Committee	Educational Qualification
01	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	Chairman	M.Com
02	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	Member	Intermediate
03	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	Member	Intermediate

ii) Meeting held with Audit Committee

During the year, the Audit Committee of the Board conducted three meetings to undertake various functions including reviewing financial statements in compliance with the Bangladesh Bank. The discussed issues are as follows:

- Audit plan for the year 2009
- Financial Report on the health of the Bank
- Status of progress report of all irregular accounts
- Review of classified loans and advances
- Review of court cases
- Reviewing the status of top borrowers of the Bank
- Reviewing the half- yearly financial statements of the Bank
- Global Inspection Report of Dhaka Bank Ltd covering the period from January 01, 2009 to December 31, 2009

iii) Steps taken for implementation on effective internal control procedure of the Bank

The Committee placed its report regularly to the Board of Directors of the Bank mentioning its review results and recommendations on internal control system, compliance of rules and regulations and establishment of good governance within the organization.

2.18 Reconciliation of inter-bank / books of Accounts

Books of accounts in regard to inter-bank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) and inter-branch are reconciled and no material difference was found which might effect the financial statements significantly.

Un-reconciled entries in case of inter-branch transactions as on the reporting date are not mentionable due to the time gap before finalizing the same.

2.25 Shariah Council Committee

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors constituted Shariah Council of Dhaka Bank Limited. The following are the members:

Sl	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
01	Mr. M.Azizul Huq	-	Chairperson	M.A (Economics)
02	Professor Moulana Mohammad Salah Uddin	-	Member	Kamil, MA (Islamic Studies)
03	Mr. Md. Mokhiesur Rahman	-	Member	Kamil, M.A (Islamic Studies)
04	Mr. M.Ziaul Hassan	-	Member	Barrister at Law
05	Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid	Managing Director	Member	MBA from IBA, Dhaka University
05	Mr. Syed Abdul Quader	Vice President & Manager, Islamic Banking Branch- Motijheel	Secretary Member	B. Com (Hons.) M. Com (Management)

During the year 2009, the following issues were discussed in the meetings:

- Awareness for Compliance of Shariah Principles among the executives & officers.
- Decision regarding Compensation/Doubtful Income.
- Implementation of Islamic Banking guidelines circulated by Bangladesh Bank.
- Distribution of Final Profit in different Mudaraba Deposit Accounts after adjustment.
- Introduction of Common Islamic Banking Software or to modify the existing software with the Islamic Shariah Principles.

2.26 Information about Segment Reporting

The bank operates under the following business segments:

Particulars	Conventional	Islamic	Total
Total Operating Income	4,107,013,054	127,765,089	4,234,778,143
Allocated Expenses	1,396,644,018	27,807,263	1,424,451,281
Operating Profit (Before Tax & Provision)	2,710,369,036	99,957,826	2,810,326,862
Total Provision (Loans/Advances & Others)	-	-	674,883,819
Profit Before Tax	-	-	2,135,443,043
Provision for Income Tax	-	-	1,176,070,227
Net Profit	-	-	959,372,816
Segment Assets	71,364,402,836	6,403,010,258	77,767,413,094
Segment Liabilities	71,364,402,836	6,403,010,258	77,767,413,094

The operations of these segments are specifically identified by Income, expenses, assets and Liabilities. Based on such allocation, segment balance sheet as at 31 December 2009 and segmental profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2009 have been prepared.

2.27 Compliance report on Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS)

Name of the BAS	BAS no	Status
Presentation of Financial Statements	1	Applied
Inventories	2	N/A
Cash Flow Statement	7	Applied
Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting estimates & errors	8	Applied
Events after the Balance Sheet Date	10	Applied
Construction Contracts	11	N/A
Income Taxes	12	Applied
Segment Reporting	14	Applied
Property Plant & Equipment	16	Applied
Leases	17	Applied
Revenue	18	Applied
Employee benefits	19	Applied
Accounting for Governments Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistances	20	N/A
The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	21	Applied
Borrowing Costs	23	Applied
Related Party Disclosures	24	Applied
Accounting for investments	25	Applied
Accounting & Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	26	Applied
Consolidated & Separate Financial Statements	27	Applied
Investments in Associates	28	N/A
Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and similar Financial Institutions	30	Applied
Interest in Joint Ventures	31	N/A
Earning Per Share	33	Applied
Interim Financial Reporting	34	Applied
Impairment of Assets	36	Applied
Provisions, contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	37	Applied
Intangible Assets	38	N/A
Investment Property	40	Applied
Agriculture	41	N/A

* N/A = not applicable

03 Cash

3.1 Cash in Hand

In Local Currency (Bangladesh Bank Note & Government Note)
In Foreign Currencies

516,981,549
29,936,221

492,689,563
15,619,373

546,917,770

508,308,936

3.2 Balance with Bangladesh Bank

In Local Currency
In Foreign Currencies

2,828,052,859
1,573,823,174

2,295,041,121
936,902,846

4,401,876,033

3,231,943,967

Balance with Sonali Bank as agent of Bangladesh Bank

86,905,936

57,123,129

4,488,781,969

3,289,067,096

Total **5,035,699,739**

3,797,376,032

3.3 Statutory Deposits

Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio have been calculated and maintained as per Section 33 of the Bank Companies Act 1991 and BCD Circular No.13 dated 24.05.1992, BRPD Circular No.12 dated 20.09.1999 & BRPD Circular No.22 dated 06.11.2003 and BRPD Circular No. 12 dated 25.08.2005.

3.3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)

(5% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities)

Required Reserve

2,864,619,000

2,591,819,850

Actual reserve maintained

3,258,895,000

2,624,631,000

Surplus

394,276,000

32,811,150

Percentage (%) held against Requirement (5%)

5.69%

5.06%

3.3.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

(13% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities)

Required Reserve

7,448,009,000

6,738,731,610

Actual reserve maintained

9,047,482,000

7,271,981,000

Surplus

1,599,473,000

533,249,390

Percentage (%) held against Requirement (13%)

15.79%

14.03%

3.3.3 Total Required Reserve

Total Actual reserve maintained

10,312,628,000

9,330,551,460

Total Surplus

12,306,377,000

9,896,612,000

Total Percentage (%) held against Requirement (18%)

21.48%

19.09%

04 Balance With Other Banks & Financial Institutions

In Bangladesh (Note 4.1)

7,277,224,162

6,805,881,557

Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts) (Note 4.2)

947,642,833

760,965,473

Total **8,224,866,995**

7,566,847,030

4.1 In Bangladesh

Form of Deposits

4.1.1 Current Deposit

Sonali Bank Limited

1,895,176,314

1,990,667,406

Janata Bank Limited

9,876,576

40,354,681

Southeast Bank Limited

508

1,796

Bank Asia Limited

5,831

263,931

Standard Chartered Bank (Visa Settlement)

2,125,227

2,243,857

Brac Bank Limited

27,289,870

-

AB Bank Limited

2,851,507

-

United Commercial Bank Limited

772,027

3,000,586

1,938,097,860

2,036,532,257

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
4.1.2 Short Term Deposit (STD)		
Janata Bank Limited	140,334,680	40,211,534
Agrani Bank Limited	1,023	723
Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	13,377,165	13,680,904
Eastern Bank Limited	84,126	81,142
AB Bank Limited	10,593,246	5,750,934
National Bank Limited	16,386,062	8,674,063
	180,776,302	68,399,300
4.1.3 Fixed Deposit		
Commercial Banks		
Social Investment Bank Limited	1,100,000,000	800,000,000
Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited	800,000,000	800,000,000
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited	-	100,000,000
National Bank of Pakistan	100,000,000	-
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	100,000,000	-
Brac Bank Limited	100,000,000	-
Jamuna Bank Limited	200,000,000	-
	2,400,000,000	1,700,000,000
Financial Institutions		
Premier Leasing International Limited	100,000,000	100,000,000
Phoenix Leasing Company Limited	869,150,000	571,750,000
Bangladesh Industrial Finance Company Limited	100,000,000	100,000,000
Prime Finance & Investment Limited	270,000,000	270,000,000
Peoples Leasing Company Limited	120,000,000	120,000,000
National Housing Finance & Investment Limited	200,000,000	240,000,000
Uttara Finance & Investment Limited	99,200,000	99,200,000
International Leasing & Financial Services Limited	800,000,000	850,000,000
United Leasing Company Limited	200,000,000	500,000,000
Industrial & Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited	-	150,000,000
	2,758,350,000	3,000,950,000
Total Fixed Deposits	5,158,350,000	4,700,950,000
Total	7,277,224,162	6,805,881,557

4.2 Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts)

4.2.1 Interest-bearing Accounts

American Express Bank, New York	-	47,983,479
Standard Chartered, New York	376,685,895	255,258,533
Mashreq Bank, New York	118,423,208	39,522,066
Marine Midland Bank, New York	75,418,160	56,393,741
CITI Bank NA, New York	79,586,871	132,134,757
Commerz Bank, Frankfurt	10,694,529	1,508,984
Habib American Bank	51,641,252	53,957,352
Wachovia Bank NA, New York	29,693,622	12,498,907
American Express Bank, Kolkata	4,937,925	4,401,951
Standard Chartered, Mumbai	62,240,577	899,838
Banca Nazionale Del Lavoro	1,667,520	9,750,151
CITI Bank NA, Mumbai	663,523	513,840
ICICI Bank Limited, India	20,749,891	14,961,764
Union Bank of Switzerland	4,374,637	1,474,122
Standard Chartered Bank, United Kingdom	24,808,124	89,539,863
Commerz Bank, Frankfurt	14,082,556	3,427,255
American Express Bank, GMBW, Frankfurt	5,166,457	201,320
Bank Nazionale Del Italy	1,020,045	3,819,208
Unicredit S.P.A. Milano	14,906,163	-
Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney	1,104,974	484,722
Standard Chartered Bank, Japan	1,489,447	2,518,343
Standard Chartered London	19,693,399	4,883,753
HSBC, Canada	1,021,268	1,610,204
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd. Karachi	6,961,156	(5,666,596)
	927,031,197	732,077,557

4.2.2 Non-Interest bearing Accounts

Sonali Bank, Kolkata
AB Bank Mumbai
Nepal Bangladesh Bank, Nepal
Sampath Bank, Srilanka
Bhutan National Bank
Bank of Bhutan

2009 Taka	2008 Taka
657,500	224,729
5,129,765	22,830,836
1,471,002	3,447,660
11,949,356	161,576
988,971	986,115
415,042	1,237,002
20,611,635	28,887,916
Total	760,965,473

(Annexure -- A may kindly be seen for details)

4.3 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & financial institutions

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

2,885,740,693	2,797,497,730
180,776,302	68,399,300
300,000,000	-
4,540,000,000	4,380,000,000
318,350,000	320,950,000
-	-
Total	7,566,847,030

05 Money at Call and Short Notice

5.1 Classification of Money at Call & Short Notice

Commercial Banks (Note 5.1.1)
Financial Institutions (Public & Private) (Note 5.1.2)

19,800,000	19,900,000
250,000,000	180,000,000
Total	199,900,000

5.1.1 Commercial Banks

ICB Islamic Bank Limited

19,800,000	19,900,000
Total	19,900,000

5.1.2 Financial Institutions

Lanka Bangla Limited
Prime Finance & Investment Limited
People's Leasing Company Limited
Delta Brac Housing Finance Corporation Limited

50,000,000	90,000,000
50,000,000	-
90,000,000	90,000,000
60,000,000	-
250,000,000	180,000,000
Total	199,900,000

The amount of placement on Long term basis, shown in previous year, has been transferred from Money at call and Short Notice and reported under Balance with other banks and Financial Institutions. (Note : 4.1.3)

5.2 Maturity Grouping of Money at call & Short Notice

On demand
Less than 3 months
More than 3 months but less than 1 year
More than 1 year but less than 5 years
More than 5 years

269,800,000	199,900,000
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Total	199,900,000

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
06 Investments		
6.1 Government Securities		
Treasury Bills (Note 6.1.1)	1,117,226,229	1,035,388,007
Treasury Bonds (Note 6.1.2)	7,320,603,777	6,096,543,817
Prize Bond	2,651,800	2,688,400
	8,440,481,806	7,134,620,224
6.2 Other Investments		
Shares (Note 6.2.1)	149,423,110	45,399,774
ICB Debenture (6.2.2)	6,000,000	8,000,000
Zero Coupon Bonds (6.2.3)	48,181,514	35,941,993
Others (6.2.4)	15,479,518	15,475,592
	219,084,142	104,817,359
Total	8,659,565,948	7,239,437,583
6.1.1 Treasury Bills (at amortized value)		
28 days Treasury Bills	-	-
30 days Treasury Bills	-	-
91 days Treasury Bills	499,795,327	885,815,357
181 days Treasury Bills	-	149,572,650
364 days Treasury Bills	617,430,902	-
	1,117,226,229	1,035,388,007
6.1.2 Treasury Bonds (at amortized value)		
3 years T & T Bond	-	96,721,514
5 years Bangladesh Government Treasury Bond	4,178,114,735	3,110,571,842
10 years Bangladesh Government Treasury Bond	2,629,241,495	2,485,250,461
15 years Bangladesh Government Treasury Bond	513,247,547	404,000,000
	7,320,603,777	6,096,543,817
6.2.1 Shares		
Quoted companies (Note - 6.2.1.1)		
Private	145,423,110	41,399,774
Unquoted companies		
Central Depository Bangladesh Limited	4,000,000	4,000,000
	149,423,110	45,399,774
6.2.2 Debentures		
ICB Debenture (at redeemable value)	6,000,000	8,000,000
6.2.3 Zero Coupon Bond (at present value)		
Industrial Promotion & Development Company Limited	-	918,612
United Leasing Company Limited	-	1,666,370
Industrial Development Leasing Company of Bangladesh Limited	48,181,514	33,357,011
	48,181,514	35,941,993
6.2.4 Other Investments		
Dhaka Stock Exchange	9,120,000	9,120,000
Chittagong Stock Exchange	5,000,000	5,000,000
Investment against Fund abroad	1,359,518	1,355,592
	15,479,518	15,475,592
6.2.1.1 Book value of Share as on 31 December 2009 as follows		
Quoted Shares in		
Eastern Bank Limited	34,423,830	-
Beximco Pharmaceuticals Limited	100,000,000	-
Brac Bank Limited	-	1,532,522
ICB AMCL 1st Mutual Fund	2,390,000	2,509,635
Jamuna Oil Company Limited	-	7,855,273
Lafarge Surma Cement Limited	6,970,984	6,970,984
Mercantile Bank Limited	1,638,296	1,365,396
Meghna Petroleum Limited	-	19,661,422
National Bank Limited	-	1,504,542
	145,423,110	41,399,774

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

6.3 Investment in Securities are classified as per Bangladesh Bank Circular

Held for Trading (HFT)
Held to Maturity (HTM)

2009 Taka	2008 Taka
3,401,780,856	686,074,599
5,042,049,150	6,453,857,225
8,443,830,006	7,139,931,824

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

Liabilities to bank
Liabilities to customers

-	220,000,000
-	-
-	220,000,000

Following assets were pledged as security for the above mentioned liabilities

Claim on banks
Claim on customers

-	238,963,958
-	-
-	238,963,958

6.5 Maturity Grouping of Investments

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

167,554,428	63,563,766
-	-
499,795,327	885,815,357
617,430,902	149,572,650
4,226,296,249	3,243,235,349
3,148,489,042	2,897,250,461
8,659,565,948	7,239,437,583

07 Loans & Advances

7.1 Loans, Cash Credits & Overdrafts etc. In Bangladesh

Secured Overdraft/Quard against TDR
Demand Loan
Cash Credit/Murabaha
House Building Loan
Transport Loan
Term Loan
Loan Against Trust Receipt
Payment Against Documents
Loan Against Imported Merchandize
Loan Against Accepted Bills
Packing Credit
Lease Finance / Izara (Note - 7.4)
Credit Card
Retail Loan
Other Loans (Including Bai-Muajjal)

11,342,253,636	12,331,027,323
915,494	85,846
3,362,145,039	3,532,417,037
920,345,334	756,104,195
457,719,351	390,891,037
16,016,404,706	14,767,609,448
6,975,966,663	7,576,639,263
647,023,683	384,828,078
162,366,862	177,256,470
388,396,297	292,315,224
8,243,158	10,956,769
1,221,483,668	1,327,898,411
144,524,031	120,581,047
3,842,429,558	3,803,331,066
5,853,644,369	2,237,914,983
51,343,861,849	47,709,856,197
-	-
51,343,861,849	47,709,856,197

Outside Bangladesh

Sub-total

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
7.2 Bills Purchased & Discounted		
Payable in Bangladesh		
Inland bills purchased & discounted	1,413,460,504	1,785,920,996
Payable outside Bangladesh		
Foreign bills purchased & discounted	152,491,664	201,928,428
Sub-total	1,565,952,168	1,987,849,424
Total	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
7.3 Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted		
Repayable on Demand	9,809,871,510	6,146,223,205
Not more than 3 months	7,613,261,480	301,497,439
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	14,627,835,863	23,080,301,484
More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	18,071,752,791	15,791,451,685
More than 5 years	2,787,092,373	4,378,231,808
Total	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
7.4 Investment in lease / izara finance		
Lease rental receivable within 1 year	1,044,983,799	385,090,539
Lease rental receivable within more than 1 year	810,326,144	1,646,594,030
Total lease/ izara rental receivable	1,855,309,943	2,031,684,569
Less: unearned interest receivable	633,826,275	703,786,158
Net investment in lease/izara finance	1,221,483,668	1,327,898,411
7.5 Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased & discounted		
a. Advances to allied concerns of Directors	676,000	999,000
b. Advances to Chief Executive	4,560,925	-
c. Advances to Other Senior Executives	74,124,852	72,800,000
d. Advances to Customer's Group:		
Agriculture loan	304,077,254	175,887,000
Commercial lending	30,231,701,932	20,369,100,249
Export financing	2,375,342,713	1,934,825,692
Consumer credit scheme	3,986,953,589	3,995,184,179
Special Program Loan (SME)	4,404,910,668	1,766,748,826
Staff Loan	255,191,472	228,722,784
Others	11,272,274,612	21,153,437,891
Total	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
Loans and advances allowed to each customer exceeding 15% of Bank's total Equity		
Number of Customers	14	20
Amount of outstanding loans*	14,826,150,745	16,311,842,494
Classified amount thereon	-	-
Measures taken for recovery	-	-

*The amount represents the sum of total loans (Both Funded & Non funded) to each customer exceeding 15% of total Equity of the bank as at 31 December 2009.

(Details are given in Annexure - C)

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
7.6 Industry - wise loans including bills purchased & discounted		
Agricultural Industries	304,077,254	175,887,105
Pharmaceuticals Industries	560,659,236	747,024,025
Textile & Garment Industries	9,728,960,598	10,215,803,054
Chemical Industries	1,304,896,985	1,135,507,236
Food & allied Industries	3,503,653,972	2,728,766,012
Transport & Communication	1,905,175,353	2,116,126,321
Electronics & Automobile Industries	93,827,975	497,388,231
Housing & Construction Industries	6,916,089,291	4,669,178,053
Engineering & Metal Industries including Ship Breaking	3,937,102,428	2,504,950,104
Energy & Power Industries	584,723,090	852,829,303
Service Industries	1,578,187,986	1,163,693,231
Other Industries	22,492,459,849	22,890,552,946
Total	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
7.7 Geographical Location - wise Loans and Advances;		
Urban		
Dhaka Region	36,419,760,755	35,423,699,642
Chittagong Region	8,974,349,898	7,151,122,732
Sylhet Region	620,286,686	479,122,087
Other	3,371,401,134	3,434,550,645
	49,385,798,473	46,488,495,106
Rural		
Dhaka Region	1,725,509,732	1,731,881,743
Chittagong Region	127,287,927	78,124,637
Sylhet Region	201,677,863	76,595,872
Other	1,469,540,022	1,322,608,263
	3,524,015,544	3,209,210,515
Total	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
7.8 Sector - wise loans		
In Bangladesh		
Government & Autonomous bodies	-	-
Financial Institutions (Public & Private)	664,869,437	221,871,729
Other Public Sector	-	-
Private Sector	52,244,944,580	49,475,833,892
	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
Outside Bangladesh	-	-
Total	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
7.9 Classification of loans & advances		
Unclassified (including staff loan)		
Standard	48,796,610,890	46,705,554,405
Special Mention Account	1,167,064,857	1,083,892,718
	49,963,675,747	47,789,447,123
Classified		
Sub-Standard	431,585,008	139,780,693
Doubtful	591,158,155	904,911,608
Bad or loss	1,923,395,108	863,566,197
	2,946,138,271	1,908,258,498
Total	52,909,814,018	49,697,705,621

7.10 A) Provision required for loans and advances

			2009 Taka	2008 Taka
Status	Base for Provision	Rate %		
Unclassified	45,277,840,545	1	452,778,405	428,255,000
Unclassified	1,446,068,908	2	28,921,378	25,440,000
Unclassified	1,738,835,889	5	86,941,794	115,331,000
Special Mention Account	1,123,534,084	5	56,176,704	51,217,000
			624,818,281	620,243,000
Classified:				
Sub-Standard	357,607,635	20	71,521,527	21,821,000
Doubtful	390,505,197	50	195,252,599	324,205,000
Bad or loss	1,221,238,639	100	1,221,238,639	479,191,000
			1,488,012,765	825,217,000
Required provision for loans & advances			2,112,831,046	1,445,460,000
Total provision maintained			2,112,831,046	1,445,460,000
Excess / short provision as at 31 December			-	-

Details of provision may kindly be seen in Note 2.3

B) Provision required for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures

Status	Base for Provision	Rate %		
Acceptances and Endorsements	6,478,544,661	1	64,785,447	80,118,769
Letter of Credit	7,421,865,808	1	74,218,658	65,709,308
Letter of Guarantee	6,616,431,639	1	66,164,316	62,257,876
Required provision			205,168,421	208,085,954
Total Provision Maintained			208,086,000	208,086,000
Excess / (Short) Provision at 31 December 2009			2,917,579	46

7.11 Securities against loans including bills purchased & discounted

a. Secured

Collateral of movable / immovable assets	42,248,595,231	16,282,105,192
Local Banks & Financial Institutions guarantee	1,150,543,381	1,785,920,996
Government Guarantee	-	3,100,000,000
Foreign Banks Guarantee	176,181,829	201,928,428
Export documents	647,023,683	1,723,685,629
Fixed Deposits Receipts		
Own FDR	4,132,788,470	8,632,293,086
FDR of Other Banks	369,373,393	735,719,500
Government bonds	-	-
Personal Guarantee	3,986,953,589	13,109,967,807
Other Securities	198,354,441	4,126,084,983

b. Unsecured

Total	52,909,814,017	49,697,705,621
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7.12 Particulars of Loans and Advances:

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
(i) Loans considered good in respect of which the bank company is fully secured;	25,903,254,700	24,320,600,234
(ii) Loans considered good against which the banking company holds no security other than the debtor's personal guarantee;	976,575,390	13,109,967,807
(iii) Loans considered good secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtors;	25,696,106,679	11,965,614,796
(iv) Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained thereagainst;	-	-
(v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons;*	333,877,249	301,522,784
(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;	676,000	999,000
(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person;	334,553,249	320,586,298
(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;	999,000	1,317,000
(ix) Due from banking companies;	-	-
(x) Amount of classified loan on which interest has not been charged, should be mentioned as follows:	-	-
a) Decrease / Increase in provision;	662,795,719	117,117,000
b) Amount of loan written off;	150,160,034	150,144,910
c) Amount realized against loan previously written off;	7,412,423	1,263,778
d) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as 'bad/loss' on the date of preparing the balance sheet;	1,221,379,000	479,191,000
e) Interest creditable to the Interest Suspense A/c;	-	-
(xi) Cumulative amount of the written off loan;	150,160,034	150,144,910
(xii) Amount written off during the current year;	15,124	6,612,114
(xiii) The amount of written off loan for which lawsuit has been filed;	130,835,007	129,766,814

* There is no loans in the name of existing Directors. This amount represents loan to officers of the bank.

7.13 Bills Purchased and Discounted

Payable in Bangladesh	1,413,460,504	1,785,920,996
Payable outside Bangladesh	152,491,664	201,928,428
Total	1,565,952,168	1,987,849,424

7.13.1 Maturity grouping of bills purchased & discounted

Payable within 1 month	723,068,368	667,439,203
Over 1 month but less than 3 months	638,845,406	806,820,247
Over 3 months but less than 6 months	82,469,147	472,382,163
6 months or more	121,569,247	41,207,811
Total	1,565,952,168	1,987,849,424

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
08 Premises and Fixed Assets		
Own Assets		
Land	125,670,000	125,670,000
Building	58,758,793	58,758,793
Furniture and Fixture including Office decoration	153,443,979	109,834,025
Office Appliances & Equipment	114,798,991	88,215,725
Computer & Software	93,541,209	75,933,666
Bank's Vehicle	11,025,460	2,300,000
	557,238,432	460,712,209
Less: Accumulated depreciation	138,253,470	81,421,731
	418,984,962	379,290,478
Leased Assets		
Furniture and Fixture	5,122,050	5,122,050
Office Appliances & Equipment	2,636,908	2,636,908
Computer & Software	1,370,619	1,370,619
	9,129,577	9,129,577
Less: Accumulated depreciation	3,651,831	1,825,915
	5,477,746	7,303,662
Total	424,462,708	386,594,140
(Annexure - D may kindly be seen for details)		
09 Other Assets		
a) Investment in Shares of subsidiary companies;		
1) In Bangladesh	-	-
2) Outside Bangladesh	-	-
b) Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.	7,279,155	6,937,386
c) Advance rent and advertisement;	113,218,907	111,164,916
d) Interest accrued on investment but not collected, commission & brokerage receivable on shares and debenture and other income receivable; (Note: 9.1)	333,259,801	408,633,050
e) Security deposit;	9,516,356	4,037,529
f) Preliminary, formation and organization expenses, renovation / development expenses and prepaid expenses (Note - 9.2)	289,100,819	61,102,710
g) Branch adjustments;(Net & Reconciled) (Note - 9.3)	-	3,357,736
h) Suspense account; (Note - 9.4)	80,522,984	225,915,148
i) Silver;		
j) Others (Note - 9.5)	1,410,305,665	1,385,433,139
Total	2,243,203,687	2,206,581,614

9.1 Interest accrued and other receivable

Amount represents interest receivable with other banks, call loans, interest receivable on loans and advances, fees receivable, other receivable etc.

9.2 Amount paid in advance against opening of new branches, various types of insurance premiums, legal expenses, software maintenance etc, including advance for Head Office Building of Tk. 7.30 cr. as work in progress.

9.3 Branch adjustment

Branch adjustment account represents outstanding Inter-Branch and Head Office transactions originated but yet to be responded at the Balance Sheet date. The balance of unreconciled items has been adjusted / reconciled subsequently on the date of issue of financial statements.

9.4 Suspense account

Amount of Suspense Account represents amounts paid against renovation of different branches and other advance payments against various contracts.

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
9.5 Others		
Advance Tax Paid	1,119,868,908	998,843,692
Export Development Fund (Net) (Note - 9.5.1)	180,921,120	228,270,105
Cheques in Hand for clearing	-	46,369,212
Account Receivable Others (Note - 9.5.2)	109,515,637	111,950,130
Total	1,410,305,665	1,385,433,139

9.5.1 The amount of Export Development Fund shows the net balance of EDF receivables from customers and EDF liabilities to Bangladesh Bank.

9.5.2 Account Receivable Others

Bangladesh / Paribar Sanchaya Patra	50,313,243	51,479,852
Audit Fees Receivable from Bangladesh Bank against cash incentive	292,000	667,000
Excise Duty Receivable	20,626,039	12,313,269
Fees Receivable	788,761	54,608
Receivable due to ATM Settlement Account	36,488,256	25,553,456
Receivables from Western Union Money Transfer	1,007,338	-
TC Purchased	-	21,881,945
Total	109,515,637	111,950,130

9.6 Other Assets amounting to Tk.2,243,203,687 is non income generating assets and classification status of these Assets is unclassified as per Bangladesh Bank Circular Ref; BRPD - 14 dated 25 June 2003.

10 Non-Banking Assets

Land	-	31,200,000
Building	-	4,200,000
Machinery	-	7,000,000
	-	42,400,000

Dhaka Bank received a decree from Court regarding right and title of mortgaged land, building and ownership of machineries of a default borrower, which was mutated in the name of Dhaka Bank Limited. The value of the properties was incorporated in the books of accounts on the basis of third party valuation report provided by a surveyor company. The property has already sold in 2009 as per decision of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

11 Borrowing From Other Banks Including Financial Institutions & Agents

In Bangladesh:

Pubali Bank Limited	-	200,000,000
BASIC Bank Limited	-	50,000,000
Bank Alfalah Limited	-	150,000,000
Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	-	200,000,000
One Bank Limited	-	50,000,000
Standard Bank Limited	-	20,000,000
Bank Alfalah	100,000,000	-
National Bank Limited	-	100,000,000
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	-	20,000,000
Trust Bank Limited	170,000,000	100,000,000
Eastern Bank Limited	-	100,000,000
Habib Bank Limited	70,000,000	-
Infrastructure Development Company Limited	30,000,000	-
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	50,000,000	45,000,000
	420,000,000	1,035,000,000

Outside Bangladesh:

Repo Agreement with Banks (Note 11.1)

Woorl Bank Limited	-	40,000,000
Sonali Bank Limited	-	180,000,000
	-	220,000,000

Refinance from Bangladesh Bank

1,169,759,326 **759,567,300**

Islami Investment Bond's Fund from Bangladesh Bank

1,900,000,000 **1,600,000,000**

Total

3,489,759,326 **3,614,567,300**

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
11.1 REPO and Reverse REPO Agreement		
Repo agreement as a borrower		
Liabilities to Banks	-	220,000,000
Liabilities to customers	-	-
	-	220,000,000
Reverse Repo Agreement as a lender		
Claims on Banks	-	-
Claims on customers	-	-
	-	-
11.2 Maturity grouping borrowings from other banks, financial institutions & agents		
Repayable on demand;	420,000,000	1,255,000,000
Repayable within 1 month;	-	53,340,000
Over 1 month but within 6 months;	2,592,500,000	320,600,500
Over 6 months but within 1 year;	73,940,000	1,810,602,978
Over 1 year but within 5 years;	296,337,879	175,023,822
Over 5 years	106,981,447	-
Total	3,489,759,326	3,614,567,300

12 Deposits & Other Accounts

12.1 Non-Interest bearing Accounts

12.1.1 Current and Other Accounts

Current Account	3,009,457,286	2,867,759,318
Foreign Currency Deposits	299,510,543	234,717,050
Margin under Letter of Credit	566,713,260	902,812,979
Margin under Letter of Guarantee	593,789,424	649,029,364
Deposits Awaiting Disposal	140,207,324	231,021,424
Sundry Deposit	943,091,444	1,041,146,024
	5,552,769,281	5,926,486,159

12.1.2 Bills Payable

Pay Order	869,573,005	636,607,762
Demand Draft	1,281,882,677	1,486,979,102
	2,151,455,682	2,123,586,864

Sub-Total

	7,704,224,963	8,050,073,023
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12.2 Interest bearing Account

12.2.1 Savings Deposits

Savings Account	5,485,957,321	3,299,902,307
Mudaraba Savings Accounts	395,243,949	1,715,332,861
	5,881,201,270	5,015,235,168

12.2.2 Term Deposits

Short Term Deposits	3,318,914,570	2,682,922,934
Fixed Deposits	41,762,786,449	39,719,888,561
Deposit Pension Scheme	2,209,301,152	1,481,235,535
Gift Cheque	5,352,539	3,800,029
Marriage Deposit Scheme	4,816,100	6,656,389
Non Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD)	31,776,980	26,113,006
	47,332,947,790	43,920,616,454

Sub-Total	53,214,149,060	48,935,851,622
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Total	60,918,374,023	56,985,924,645
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12.3 Maturity grouping of deposits and other accounts

Other than Bank Deposits:

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
Repayable on demand;	7,709,577,502	8,053,873,052
Repayable within 1 month;	9,034,603,241	6,479,678,836
Over 1 month but within 6 months;	19,818,252,569	13,649,673,675
Over 6 months but within 1 year;	15,241,803,282	18,114,803,989
Over 1 year but within 5 years;	1,443,290,942	1,465,267,259
Over 5 years but within 10 years;	4,770,258,487	3,671,811,920

Sub-total:

58,017,786,023 **51,435,108,731**

Inter-bank deposits:

Repayable on demand;	-	-
Repayable within 1 month;	250,588,000	1,610,815,914
Over 1 month but within 6 months;	2,650,000,000	3,940,000,000
Over 6 months but within 1 year;	-	-
Over 1 year but within 5 years;	-	-
Over 5 years but within 10 years;	-	-

Sub-total:

2,900,588,000 **5,550,815,914**

Total

60,918,374,023 **56,985,924,645**

12.4 Sector wise Deposits

Government	2,555,653,077	2,218,010,079
Public Sector	3,922,377,203	2,909,362,000
Private Sector	54,440,343,743	51,858,552,566

Total

60,918,374,023 **56,985,924,645**

13 Other Liabilities

Accrued Interest	2,351,023,520	2,055,880,332
Provision on loans and advances (Note - 13.1)	2,112,831,000	1,445,460,000
Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposure (Note - 36)	208,086,000	208,086,000
Interest Suspense Account (Note - 13.2)	619,312,149	310,071,018
Provision against Expenses (Note - 13.3)	12,356,314	21,978,124
Provision for decrease in value of investments (Note 37)	11,250,000	11,250,000
Provision for Other Assets (Note - 13.4)	-	-
Provision for Dhaka Bank Foundation (Note 38)	-	-
Provision for Income Tax (Note - 13.5)	2,191,459,506	1,783,413,612
Tax deducted at source & payable	30,044,476	45,922,834
Excise Duty Payable	44,969,188	25,355,344
Other Account Payable (Note - 13.6)	805,609,068	578,538,285
Exchange Equalization Account	1,178,808	1,178,808
Reserve for Non-Banking Assets	-	42,400,000
Obligation under finance lease	5,477,746	7,303,662

Total

8,393,597,775 **6,536,838,019**

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
13.1 Provision for loans and advances:		
i) The Movement in specific provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts:		
Provision held at the beginning of the year	825,217,000	439,468,000
Fully provided debt written off (-)	(7,527,943)	(6,814,182)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off (+)	7,412,423	6,384,422
Specific provision for the year (+)	1,031,546,214	395,749,000
Provision no longer required due to recoveries (-)	(368,634,975)	(9,570,240)
Provision held at the end of the year	1,488,012,719	825,217,000
ii) The movement in general provision on unclassified loans:		
Provision held at the beginning of the year	620,243,000	464,854,243
Additional provision for the year	4,575,281	155,388,757
Provision held at the end of the year	624,818,281	620,243,000
Total	2,112,831,000	1,445,460,000
13.2 Interest Suspense Account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	310,071,018	202,038,272
Amount transferred to "Interest Suspense" A/c during the year (+)	367,378,112	256,960,843
Amount recovered in "Interest Suspense" A/c during the year (-)	(57,207,981)	(142,113,915)
Amount written off during the year (-)	(929,000)	(6,814,182)
Balance at the end of the year	619,312,149	310,071,018
13.3 Provision against Expenses		
Provision for Audit & Rating Fees	958,000	955,000
Provision for Superannuation Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000
Provision for Gratuity Expenses *	-	10,000,000
Provision for House Rent, Telephone, Utility, LFA, Risk Premium etc.	8,898,314	8,523,124
	12,356,314	21,978,124

*Banks gratuity policy as approved by the National Board of Revenue with effect from 1 January 2006, requires gradual provision equivalent to two month's basic salary for each employee for every completed years of service, applicable only for employees completing minimum five years of continuous service.

13.4 Provision for Other Assets

No provision have been kept against Other Assets as classification status is unclassified as per Bangladesh Bank Circular Ref; BRPD - 14 dated 25 June 2003.

13.5 Provision for Income Tax

Advance Tax

Balance of Advance Income Tax on 1 January	998,843,692	745,567,623
Paid during the year	889,049,549	708,933,737
Settlement for previous years	(768,024,333)	(455,657,668)
	1,119,868,908	998,843,692

Provision

Balance of provision including Deferred Tax on 1 January	1,783,413,612	1,213,938,477
Provision made during the year :		
Current Tax	1,176,070,227	1,025,132,803
Deferred Tax (Note - 13.5.1)	-	-
Settlement for previous years tax liability	(768,024,333)	(455,657,668)
	2,191,459,506	1,783,413,612

**2009
Taka**

**2008
Taka**

Provision for taxation has been made on accounting profit considering taxable allowances / disallowances as per Income Tax Ordinance 1984 amounting to Tk.1,189,000,000 as Current Tax Provision for the year 2009 (Assessment Year 2010-2011). This provision for corporate tax has been made as per estimate of the bank's tax consultants. The tax provision is found adequate.

Assessment for the years from 1995 to 2006 have since been completed and Bank got Tax Clearance Certificate upto 2006 (Assesment year 2007-2008) from Tax Authority. The Tax Return of the Bank for 2008 (Assessment year 2009-2010) has been submitted to Tax Authority on August 31, 2009. The Tax Return of the Bank for 2007 is under assessment.

13.5.1 Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax Assets

Opening Balance as on January 1, 2009
Add: Addition during the year
Closing Balance as on December 31, 2009

-	-
-	-
-	-

Deferred Tax Liability

Opening Balance as on January 1, 2009
Add: Addition during the year
Closing Balance as on December 31, 2009

79,549.00	79,549.00
-	-
79,549.00	79,549.00

Net Deferred Tax Liability

79,549.00	79,549.00
------------------	------------------

The bank has calculated deferred tax as per BAS-12 and found no deffer tax asset / liability for the current year.

13.6 Other Account Payable

3 month and 5 years BSP/PSP
Application, Processing, Membership & Utilisation Fee
Adjusting Account Credit
Export Proceeds Suspense
Import Payment Suspense
ATM Settlement Account

47,695,000	17,574,969
211,263	426,859
12,996,175	14,409,538
69,768,739	215,699,070
666,295,663	325,447,669
8,642,228	4,980,180
805,609,068	578,538,285

14 Capital

14.1 Authorized

60,000,000 ordinary shares of Tk.100 each

6,000,000,000 **6,000,000,000**

The Bank increased its authorized capital from Tk.2,650 million to Tk.6,000 million by passing a special resolution in the bank's 3rd Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 10 September 2007.

14.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up

The issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the bank as follows:

19,342,529 ordinary shares (2008:15,474,023 ordinary shares)
of Tk.100 each

1,934,252,875 1,547,402,300

1,934,253 ordinary shares (2008: 3,868,505 ordinary shares)
of Tk.100 each issued as bonus shares

193,425,288 386,850,575

Total

2,127,678,163 **1,934,252,875**

Bank has increased its paid up capital by issuance of 10:1 Bonus share on 09 April 2009.

14.3 Initial Public Offer (IPO)

Out of the total issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the bank 1,320,000 ordinary shares of Tk.100 each amounting to Tk.132,000,000 was raised through public offering of shares held in 24 February 2000.

14.4 Right Issue

Bank has increased its paid up capital twice by issuance of 2:1 right share at par on 15 April 2003 and 30 November 2005 respectively.

14.5 Percentage of Shareholdings at 31 December 2009

Particulars	2009		2008	
	% of holdings	Value of Shares (Tk.)	% of holdings	Value of Shares (Tk.)
1. Local Ownership				
Government	-	-	-	-
Banking Companies	12.447	264,824,400	6.534	126,374,000
Financial Institutions	3.529	75,078,300	6.558	126,843,100
Sponsors	56.000	1,191,560,800	57.558	1,113,318,600
General Public	22.670	482,343,300	16.648	322,018,075
Mutual Funds	0.869	18,489,900	-	-
Unit Funds	0.412	8,761,400	-	-
ICML A/C, Chittagong	0.043	907,800	-	-
ICB Account Holders	0.214	4,548,500	0.453	8,754,700
ICB	0.266	5,648,100	0.253	4,895,300
ICB Unit Fund	-	-	0.151	2,926,800
ICB Asset Management Company Limited	-	-	0.009	180,200
Non-Resident Bangladeshi (NRB)	3.276	69,696,200	0.063	1,209,800
ICB Mutual Fund	0.029	610,000	0.210	4,059,000
ICB Investor's A/C, Bogra	0.003	59,500	0.004	79,900
Sub Total	99.76	2,122,528,200	88.44	1,710,659,475
2. Foreign Ownership				
Financial Company	-	-	11.405	220,593,400
Individual Investors	0.242	5,150,000	0.155	3,000,000
Sub Total	0.24	5,150,000	11.56	223,593,400
Total	100.00	2,127,678,200	100.00	1,934,252,875

14.6 Classification of shareholders by holding as on 31 December 2009

Holdings	No. of Share	Number of Shares	% of Holdings
1 to 500 shares	9,498	812,279	3.82
501 to 5,000 shares	847	1,152,348	5.42
5,001 to 10,000 shares	55	403,575	1.90
10,001 to 20,000 shares	29	437,275	2.06
20,001 to 30,000 shares	10	262,547	1.23
30,001 to 40,000 shares	13	449,294	2.11
40,001 to 50,000 shares	12	551,119	2.59
50,001 to 100,000 shares	20	1,501,432	7.06
100,001 to 1,000,000 shares	45	14,074,527	66.15
1000001 & above shares	1	1,632,386	7.67
Total	10,530	21,276,782	100.00

14.7 Name of Directors and their shoreholdings

SL	Name of Directors	Status	2009		2008	
			No of Shares	Value of Shares	No of Shares	Value of Shares
1	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman	633,377	63,337,700	575,798	57,579,800
2	Mr. Mohammad Hanif	Vice Chairman	648,104	64,810,400	589,186	58,918,600
3	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	458,980	45,898,000	417,255	41,725,500
4	Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director	653,028	65,302,800	1,306,058	130,605,800
5	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	611,041	61,104,100	555,492	55,549,200
6	Mr. Aminul Islam	Director	264,585	26,458,500	240,532	24,053,200
7	Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director	442,293	44,229,300	402,085	40,208,500
8	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	688,894	68,889,400	626,268	62,626,800
9	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	406,660	40,666,000	369,691	36,969,100
10	Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	Director	449,842	44,984,200	408,948	40,894,800
11	Mr. M.N.H Bulu	Director	555,429	55,542,900	504,936	50,493,600
12	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	321,839	32,183,900	292,581	29,258,100
13	Mrs. Kamala Khatun	Director	5,000	500,000	441,440	44,144,000
14	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	460,198	46,019,800	418,362	41,836,200
15	Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin	Director	504,080	50,408,000	512,800	51,280,000
16	Mr. Abdul Wahed	Director	231,365	23,136,500	210,332	21,033,200
17	Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker	Director	292,646	29,264,600	266,042	26,604,200
18	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	154,922	15,492,200	51,293	5,129,300
19	Mr. Suez Islam	Director	76,691	7,669,100	42,250	4,225,000
20	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	120,549	12,054,900	109,590	10,959,000
21	Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain	Director	73,047	7,304,700	66,407	6,640,700
	Total		8,052,570	805,257,000	8,407,346	840,734,600

14.8 Risk-weighted assets and Capital ratios as defined by the Basel Capital Accord

Core Capital (Tier - 1)

Paid up Capital	2,127,678,163	1,934,252,875
Statutory Reserve	1,970,287,116	1,543,198,507
Other Reserve	3,438,685	21,016,806
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account	532,284,207	465,985,098

Total

4,633,688,171

3,964,453,286

Supplementary Capital (Tier - 2)

General Provision	624,818,281	620,243,000
Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposure	208,086,000	208,086,000
Revaluation Reserve for HTM & HFT Securities (50%)	165,996,900	14,251,155
Exchange Equalization Account	1,178,808	1,178,808

Total

1,000,079,989

843,758,963

A. Total Eligible Capital

5,633,768,159

4,808,212,249

B. Risk Weighted Assets

Balance sheet business	46,976,800,700	37,836,300,113
Off- Balance sheet business	2,839,030,550	2,762,189,061

Total Risk-weighted Assets

49,815,831,250

40,598,489,174

C. Required Capital on Risk Weighted Assets

(10% on Total Risk Weighted Assets)

4,981,583,125

4,059,848,917

D. Capital Surplus / (Shortfall) [A-B]

652,185,034

748,363,332

Total Capital Ratio (%)

11.31

11.84

Capital Requirement

Core Capital (Tier-I)	Required (%)	5.00
Supplementary Capital (Tier - II)	Required (%)	-

Held (%)	Required (%)	Held (%)
9.30	5.00	9.77
2.01	-	2.08

15 Statutory Reserve

Opening balance at the beginning of the year
 Add: Addition during the year from net profit
 Closing balance at the end of the year

2009 Taka	2008 Taka
1,543,198,507	1,170,419,032
427,088,609	372,779,475
1,970,287,116	1,543,198,507

As per Section 24 of Bank Companies Act 1991, 20% of pre tax profit has been transferred to Statutory Reserve Account.

16 Other Reserve

Opening balance at the beginning of the year
 Add: Transferred during the year from Profit & Loss Account
 Less: Paid during the year for issuance of Bonus Share
 Closing balance at the end of the year

21,016,806	10,266,672
-	10,750,134
(17,578,121)	-
3,438,685	21,016,806

As per Rule, Bonus share / cash dividend may be issued out of surplus of the profit of the year. If there is any shortfall, that may be covered from Other Reserve Account as per approval of the Board of Directors of the bank.

16 (a) Revaluation Reserve on Investment**Revaluation Reserve for HTM Securities**

Opening balance
 Add: Addition during the year
 Less: Adjustment during the year
 Closing balance at the end of the year

28,502,309	-
279,178,338	28,502,309
(18,568,671)	-
289,111,976	28,502,309

Revaluation Reserve for HFT Securities

Opening balance
 Add: Addition during the year
 Less: Adjustment during the year
 Closing balance at the end of the year

6,556,461	-
264,462,436	6,556,461
(228,137,074)	-
42,881,823	6,556,461
331,993,799	35,058,770

Interest income of HTM and HFT securities transferred to Revaluation Reserve Account as per Bangladesh Bank DOS Circular No. 05 dated 26.05.2008 of which 50% of revaluation reserve for HTM & HFT will be treated as Supplementary Capital.

17 Profit & Loss Account**Income**

Interest, discount and similar income
 Dividend Income
 Fee, Commission and Brokerage
 Gains less Losses arising from dealing securities
 Gains less Losses arising from investment securities
 Gains less Losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies
 Income from non-banking assets
 Other operating income
 Profit less Losses on interest rate changes

7,466,348,667	7,171,329,773
2,004,272	882,400
872,351,110	926,241,194
-	-
930,994,958	664,676,630
188,975,559	151,217,206
-	-
180,649,556	185,714,305
-	-
9,641,324,122	9,100,061,508

Expenses

Interest, fee and commission
 Losses on loans and advances
 Administrative expenses
 Other operating expenses
 Depreciation on banking assets

5,406,545,979	5,213,697,657
517,422	2,002,962
1,061,383,056	976,836,071
299,771,898	326,783,458
62,778,905	47,416,007
6,830,997,260	6,566,736,155

Profit before tax & provision

2,810,326,862	2,533,325,353
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17.1 Profit & Loss Account Surplus

Operating income as on 31 December	2,810,326,862	2,533,325,353
Less: Provision for loans during the year	674,883,819	545,948,977
Provision for Off Balance Sheet Item	-	119,479,000
Provision for diminution in value of Investment	-	4,000,000
Provision for Dhaka Bank Foundation	-	-
Provision for Income Tax	1,176,070,227	1,025,132,803
Statutory Reserve (20% of pre tax profit)	427,088,609	372,779,475

**2009
Taka****2008
Taka****2,278,042,655****2,067,340,255****Net Profit****532,284,207****465,985,098****18 Contingent Liabilities**

Acceptance & Endorsement

6,478,544,661**8,011,876,905**

Letters of Credit

Usance/Defer L/C

1,739,395,646

122,769,892

Sight L/C

4,158,350,793

4,691,048,585

L/C Back to Back

690,987,948

990,797,103

Foreign & Inland

-

-

BD-Sight (EDF)

182,956,136

290,872,201

B/B - Local

650,175,285

475,443,024

7,421,865,808

6,570,930,805

Letters of Guarantee (Note - 18.1)

Bid Bond

1,452,689,641

596,234,043

Performance Bond

2,781,820,214

3,390,327,809

Counter Guarantee

329,673,781

273,263,684

Other Guarantee

2,033,529,302

1,965,961,504

Shipping Guarantee

18,718,701

603

6,616,431,639

6,225,787,643

Bills for Collection

Local Bills for Collection

2,994,403,458

3,230,961,688

Foreign Bills for Collection

1,042,385,082

1,406,847,365

4,036,788,540

4,637,809,053

Other Contingent Liabilities

T.C. - Stock

974,263

18,618,041

BSP/PSP/PS

444,605,000

435,815,000

ICB Unit Certificate

52,940,600

51,678,800

FWD Exchange Sold

2,105

1,980

US Investment & Premium Bond

7,479,000

8,147,900

506,000,968

514,261,721

Total

25,059,631,616

25,960,666,127

18.1 Letters of Guarantee

Money for which the Bank is contingently liable in respect of guarantees given favouring:

Directors

-

-

Government

943,079,625

84,305,933

Bank and other financial institutions

-

-

Others

5,673,352,014

6,141,481,710

Total

6,616,431,639

6,225,787,643

111

19 Litigation pending of bank**SL # Branch Name**

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
01 Local Office	661,479,000	502,458,000
02 Islampur Branch	1,039,000	1,039,000
03 Imamganj Branch	6,874,000	1,398,000
04 Bangshal Branch	25,469,000	7,318,000
05 Banani Branch	92,691,000	46,915,000
06 Amin Bazar	-	11,583,000
07 Khatunganj Branch	142,043,000	-
08 Agrabad Branch	147,882,000	147,151,000
09 Gulshan Branch	145,793,000	-
10 Uttara Branch	2,925,000	-
Total	1,226,195,000	717,862,000

In some cases, the bank obtained preliminary / final decree against pending litigation. As per Artha Rin Adalat (Money Loan Court) Ain 2003, legal procedure yet to be completed for final disposal.

20 Interest / Profit Income

Demand Loan	-	46,496
Term Loan	2,419,369,397	2,257,619,573
Overdrafts	2,062,641,911	1,798,339,123
Loan against Imported Merchandise / Murabaha	22,998,483	122,138,034
Loan against Trust Receipt	1,011,095,040	1,060,039,489
Packing Credits	1,401,312	1,402,063
Cash Credits / Bai-Muajjal	577,081,507	568,230,486
Payment against Documents	248,803,626	269,964,328
House Building Loan	105,916,011	86,615,563
Transport Loan	56,476,709	48,190,782
Syndicate Loan	186,065,998	170,593,281
Hire Purchase	5,209,637	4,359,189
Lease Rental/Izara	188,549,350	172,919,206
Credit Card	22,049,378	16,789,285
Total Interest / profit & Rental Income on loans & advances	6,907,658,359	6,577,246,898
Call Lending and Fund Placement with banks	546,222,443	556,979,750
Accounts with Foreign Banks	12,467,865	37,103,125
Total	7,466,348,667	7,171,329,773

21 Interest / Profit Paid On Deposits & Borrowings

Savings Account including Mudaraba	208,135,734	254,850,328
Short Term Deposits	127,408,200	149,609,231
Term Deposits	4,353,588,156	4,163,543,436
Deposits under Scheme	556,769,105	387,439,525
Call Borrowing & Fund Placement	101,882,382	199,838,208
Repurchase Agreement (REPO)	1,227,404	12,532,692
Overseas Accounts charges	2,476,415	2,144,494
Others (Note-21.1)	55,058,583	43,739,743
	5,406,545,979	5,213,697,657

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
21.1 Others		
Interest paid on NFCB	167,881	281,794
Interest paid against Refinance from Bangladesh Bank	38,996,079	25,654,180
Interest paid on Gift Cheque	88,747	65,530
Interest paid on Excel Account	840,629	3,126,789
Interest on Smart Plant (Deposit)	1,234,744	1,166,515
Treasury Bond Premium	13,730,503	13,444,935
	55,058,583	43,739,743
22 Income from Investment		
Interest on Treasury bills / bonds	917,795,651	663,133,123
Interest on Debentures	355,556	457,500
Dividend on Shares	2,004,272	882,400
	920,155,479	664,473,023
23 Commission / Fees, Exchange Earnings & Brokerage		
Commission on L/C	268,223,308	346,186,189
Commission on L/G	96,070,057	118,375,774
Commission on Remittance / Bills	1,750,521	937,322
Processing Fee Consumer Loan	33,853,175	59,758,255
Other Commission / Fees	219,396,940	241,052,607
Commission & Fee on Credit Card	6,339,313	4,381,187
Exchange gain including gain from foreign currency dealings	188,975,559	151,217,206
Brokerage (Dhaka Stock Exchange & Chittagong Stock Exchange)	246,717,796	155,549,860
	1,061,326,669	1,077,458,400
24 Other Operating Income		
Other Income on Credit Card	7,476,515	7,169,709
Postage charge recoveries	19,019,317	22,683,177
Incidental charges	81,145,012	79,347,932
Supervision & monitoring charges of lease	2,499,875	3,730,571
Swift charge recoveries	66,089,443	67,706,296
Locker rent	2,837,050	2,342,200
Godown charges recovery	483,235	817,436
Recovery of loan previously written off	914,709	1,263,778
Capital gain on sale of Shares (Note - 24.1)	12,843,751	1,086,007
Profit from sale of fixed assets	184,400	653,206
	193,493,307	186,800,312
24.1 Profit on sale of Shares		
Sale proceeds of Shares	83,478,285	1,291,007
Less: Cost of Shares	70,634,534	205,000
	12,843,751	1,086,007

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
25 Salary and Allowances		
Basic Salary	267,805,934	225,006,690
Allowances	222,129,187	178,383,267
Salary Casual Staff	7,096,609	6,000,171
Bonus & Ex-gratia	44,786,026	89,991,088
Car Maintenance Expenses	46,288,290	35,992,864
Leave Fare Assistance	38,415,583	35,214,021
Utility Expenses	8,369,251	7,547,906
Medical Allowance	15,689,385	12,398,125
Gratuity Expense	42,000,000	40,000,000
Staff Furniture Installment	5,007,994	3,111,522
Bank's contribution to Provident Fund	24,431,448	19,344,073
	722,019,707	652,989,727
26 Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting Etc.		
Office Rent	78,966,379	63,853,759
Electricity and Lighting	19,774,598	17,704,456
Regulatory Charges	37,317,308	25,753,038
Insurance	29,720,785	27,385,680
	165,779,070	134,696,933
27 Legal & Professional Expenses		
Legal Expenses	4,476,936	2,587,136
Other professional fees	1,055,012	1,190,343
	5,531,948	3,777,479
28 Postage, Stamps, Telecommunication Etc.		
Stamps, Postage & Courier	15,828,886	14,451,621
Telephone Charges	7,154,421	9,063,421
Fax, Telex & Internet, Radio Link, & DDN Charges	18,495,929	23,537,402
	41,479,236	47,052,444
29 Stationery, Printing, Advertisement Etc.		
Table Stationery	7,530,748	6,862,806
Printing Stationery	27,042,479	24,971,667
Security Stationery	379,738	3,546,517
Computer Stationery	6,744,550	7,063,687
Advertisement	39,399,060	53,689,030
	81,096,575	96,133,707
30 Chief Executive's Salary & Allowances		
Basic Salary	4,071,429	4,336,290
Allowances	2,341,071	2,479,032
Bonus	800,000	800,000
	7,212,500	7,615,322
31 Directors' Fees & Meeting Expenses		
Directors Fees	1,646,800	1,360,000
Other financial benefits to Directors	-	-
Fees related to Shariah Council Meeting	38,314	22,800
Board Meeting Expense	264,658	11,100
Executive Committee / Shariah Council Meeting Expense	181,884	240,774
	2,131,656	1,634,674

Each Director is paid for Tk.3,400.00 net of VAT per meeting per attendance from May 16, 2006 as per Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular # 04 dated May 9, 2006. There was no other financial benefits provided to the directors of the bank.

32 Charges on Loan Losses

As there is no realistic prospect to recovery, an amount of Tk. 517,422.00 has been charged to expense account to adjust classified retail loans as per decision of Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

33 Depreciation of Bank's Assets**Depreciation on own Assets**

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
Land	-	-
Building	1,469,000	1,468,970
Furniture & Fixture	15,313,367	10,983,403
Office Appliance & Equipment	23,208,639	17,643,145
Computer & Software	18,756,892	15,186,733
Motor Vehicle	2,205,092	460,000
	60,952,990	45,742,251

Depreciation on Leased Assets

Furniture & Fixture	1,024,410	939,043
Office Appliance & Equipment	527,382	483,433
Computer & Software	274,123	251,280
	1,825,915	1,673,756

Total

	62,778,905	47,416,007
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34 Repair & Maintenance of Bank's Assets

Office Premises	10,763,872	9,278,443
Office Equipment	12,972,636	9,905,632
Office Furniture	406,137	359,015
Motor Vehicle	3,427,548	2,724,371
Computer & Office Appliances	8,062,171	10,118,324
	35,632,364	32,385,785

35 Other Expenses

Contribution to Superannuation Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000
Contractual Service Charge	63,469,398	56,674,817
Petrol, Oil and Lubricants (Vehicle & Generator)	11,586,024	7,311,787
Entertainment: canteen & other	15,902,222	14,789,855
AGM Expenses	4,616,330	3,336,344
Donation and Subscription	15,892,803	15,043,371
Travelling and Conveyance	8,590,868	8,671,752
Lease rent for Vehicle	5,822,131	12,364,264
Lease rent for Fixed Assets	143,188,468	165,460,886
Branch Opening Expenses	419,990	1,766,420
Training Expenses	2,815,741	5,360,429
Books and Papers	1,199,825	1,178,006
WASA Charges	1,777,921	1,476,297
Staff Uniform	224,790	243,775
Vehicle Registration Charges	884,485	341,198
Potted Plants	1,401,394	1,230,747
Business Development & Promotion	7,832,820	16,063,576
Reuters Charges	1,389,444	1,285,886
Fee & expenses for Credit Card	6,912,733	8,312,840
ATM Network Service Charges	2,106,776	2,216,071
Other expenses	1,237,735	1,155,137
	299,771,898	326,783,458

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
36 Provision for Loans & Advances		
On classified loans & advances as per Bangladesh Bank circular	670,308,538	390,560,220
On unclassified loans & advances	4,575,281	155,388,757
	674,883,819	545,948,977
37 Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposures		
Provision charged during the year	-	119,479,000

Bank has made a provision of Tk. 208,086,000 @ 1.00% on off balance sheet exposure (i.e. Acceptance & Endorsement, Letter of Credit & Letter of Guarantee) as per BRPD Circular number 10 dated 18.09.2007 by the year 2008. As the provision amount is adequate for the current years Off balance sheet exposure, so no provision has been made from current years profit. The total amount of provision of Tk. 208,086,000 will be treated as Supplementary Capital of the Bank.

38 Provision against Decrease in Value of Investment

Dealing Securities

Quoted

Unquoted

Investment Securities

Quoted

Opening balance at the beginning of the year

Addition during the year

Closing balance at the end of the year

Unquoted

Total

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	11,250,000	7,250,000
	-	4,000,000
	11,250,000	-
	-	-
	11,250,000	11,250,000

Cost price of investment in shares represents the book value as on 31.12.2009 being ordinary shares of different companies purchased from primary and secondary market. No provision is required from current years profit as the existing provision of Tk.11,250,000 is significantly in excess against current year's requirement.

39 Provision for Dhaka Bank Foundation

Provision for Dhaka Bank Foundation has been made @ 2% on pre tax profit (i.e. profit after provision for loans and other provisions) every year. No provision has been made from previous year as well as current year's profit as per decision of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the bank (dated 27.01.2009).

40 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Bonus Issue:

Net Profit after Tax

Number of ordinary shares outstanding

Earnings per share (EPS)

	959,372,816	838,764,573
	21,276,782	21,276,782
	45.09	39.42

Earnings Per Share has been calculated in accordance with BAS - 33 "Earning Per Share (EPS)". Previous year's figures have been adjusted for the issue of 1,934,253 Bonus Shares (for 2008) during the year.

41 Receipts from Other Operating Activities

Exchange earnings

Brokerage

Other Operating Income

Total

	629,491	1,781,985
	246,717,796	155,549,860
	192,394,198	184,883,328
	439,741,485	342,215,173

42 Payments for Other Operating Activities

Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc.
 Chief executive's salary & allowances
 Directors' fees & Meeting expenses
 Repair of bank's assets
 Other expenses
 Charges on loan losses

Total**43 Other Assets**

Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.
 Advance rent and advertisement;
 Security deposit;
 Preliminary, formation and organization expenses, renovation /
 development expenses and prepaid expenses;
 Branch adjustments;
 Suspense account;
 Other assets

(Increase) / decrease during the year**44 Other Liabilities**

Provision against Expenses
 Interest Suspense Account
 Other Account Payable
 Exchange Equalization Account
 Obligation under finance lease

Total

Provision of DBL Foundation Trf. STD Account
 Adjustment of Classified Loan from Provision

Increase / (decrease) during the year

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
	165,779,070	134,696,933
	7,212,500	7,615,322
	2,131,656	1,634,674
	35,632,364	32,385,785
	299,771,898	326,783,458
	517,422	2,002,962
	511,044,910	505,119,134
	7,279,155	6,937,386
	113,218,907	111,164,916
	9,516,356	4,037,529
	289,100,819	61,102,710
	-	3,357,736
	80,522,984	225,915,148
	290,436,757	386,589,447
	790,074,978	799,104,872
	9,029,894	(280,760,555)
	12,356,314	21,978,124
	619,312,149	310,071,018
	805,609,068	578,538,285
	1,178,808	1,178,808
	5,477,746	7,303,662
	1,443,934,085	919,069,897
	-	30,732,800
	(7,512,819)	(4,811,220)
	517,351,369	(389,145,095)

Annexure-A

Particulars	2009				2008		
	Currency name	Amount in PC	Conversion rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT	Amount in PC	Conversion rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT
American Express Bank, New York	USD	0.00	0.00	-	694,909	69.05	47,983,479
Standard Chartered, New York	USD	5,439,507.51	69.25	376,685,895	3,696,720	69.05	255,258,533
Mashreq Bank, New York	USD	1,710,082.42	69.25	118,423,208	572,369	69.05	39,522,066
HSBC, New York	USD	1,089,070.90	69.25	75,418,160	816,709	69.05	56,393,741
CITI Bank NA, New York	USD	1,149,268.89	69.25	79,586,871	1,913,610	69.05	132,134,757
Commerz Bank, Frankfurt	USD	154,433.63	69.25	10,694,529	21,854	69.05	1,508,984
Habib American Bank	USD	745,722.05	69.25	51,641,252	781,424	69.05	53,957,352
Wachovia Bank NA, New York	USD	428,788.76	69.25	29,693,622	181,012	69.05	12,498,907
American Express Bank, Kolkata	ACUD	71,305.77	69.25	4,937,925	63,750	69.05	4,401,951
Standard Chartered, Mumbai	ACUD	898,780.90	69.25	62,240,577	13,032	69.05	899,838
Sonali Bank, Kolkata	ACUD	9,494.58	69.25	657,500	3,255	69.05	224,729
AB Bank Mumbai	ACUD	74,076.03	69.25	5,129,765	330,642	69.05	22,830,836
Nepal Bangladesh Bank	ACUD	21,241.90	69.25	1,471,002	49,930	69.05	3,447,660
Sampath Bank, Srilanka	ACUD	172,553.88	69.25	11,949,356	2,340	69.05	161,576
Bhutan National Bank	ACUD	14,281.17	69.25	988,971	14,281	69.05	986,115
Bank of Bhutan	ACUD	5,993.38	69.25	415,042	17,915	69.05	1,237,002
Banca Nazionale Del Lavoro	USD	24,079.71	69.25	1,667,520	141,204	69.05	9,750,151
CITI Bank NA, Mumbai	ACUD	9,581.56	69.25	663,523	7,442	69.05	513,840
ICICI Bank Limited, India	ACUD	299,637.41	69.25	20,749,891	216,680	69.05	14,961,764
Union Bank of Switzerland	CHF	65,572.41	66.7146	4,374,637	22,589	65.2594	1,474,122
Standard Chartered Bank, UK	EURO	250,317.83	99.11	24,808,124	928,933	96.39	89,539,863
Commerz Bank, Frankfurt	EURO	142,095.18	99.11	14,082,556	35,556	96.39	3,427,255
American Express Bank, GMBW, Frankfurt	EURO	52,130.35	99.11	5,166,457	2,089	96.39	201,320
Bank Nazional Del Italy	EURO	10,292.41	99.11	1,020,045	39,622	96.39	3,819,208
Unicredit S.P.A. Milano	EURO	150,405.50	99.11	14,906,163	-	-	-
Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney	AUD	17,887.66	61.7730	1,104,974	10,222	47.4175	484,722
Standard Chartered Bank, Japan	JPY	1,981,174.00	0.7518	1,489,447	3,303,178	0.7624	2,518,343
Standard Chartered London	GBP	178,936.88	110.0578	19,693,399	48,865	99.9434	4,883,753
HSBC, Canada	CAD	15,424.73	66.2098	1,021,268	28,445	56.6075	1,610,204
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd. Karachi	USD	100,522.11	69.25	6,961,156	(82,065)	69.05	(5,666,596)
				947,642,833			760,965,473

As per Bangladesh Bank Circular No. FEPD(FEMO)/01/2005-677 dated 13th September 2005, the books of accounts of Nostro account are reconciled and there exist no un-reconciled entries that may affect financial statements significantly.

Annexure-B

Investment in Shares as at 31 December 2009

Sl no	Name of the Company	Types of Shares	Face Value	No. of Shares	Cost Price	Average Cost	Quoted Rate per Share as on 30.12.2009	Total Market Value at 30.12.2008
Quoted								
1	Eastern Bank Limited	A	100	82,840	34,423,830	415.546	644.25	53,369,670
2	ICB AMCL 1st Mutual Fund	A	100	23,900	2,390,000	100.000	541.75	12,947,825
3	Lafarge Surma Cement Limited	Z	100	13,100	6,970,984	532.136	505.00	6,615,500
4	Mercantile Bank Limited	A	100	16,376	1,638,296	100.043	395.00	6,468,520
5	Beximco Pharmaceuticals Limited	A	100	1,000,000	100,000,000	100.000	-	100,000,000
					145,423,110			179,401,515
Unquoted								
	Central Depository Bangladesh Limited				4,000,000			4,000,000
	Total				149,423,110			183,401,515

Annexure-C

Detail of information on advances more than 15% of bank's total capital (funded & non-funded):

Sl no	Name of the Client	Outstanding as on 31.12.2009			Remarks
		Funded	Non Funded	Total	
1	Meghna Group	570,007,692	1,055,635,551	1,625,643,243	
2	Armana Apparels and allies	357,943,486	1,049,183,739	1,407,127,225	
3	Epyllion Fabrics and allies	367,993,601	982,050,140	1,350,043,741	
4	Fakir Apperals and allies	532,850,201	791,650,718	1,324,500,919	
5	Sam Ree dyeing and allies	361,509,436	874,547,831	1,236,057,267	
6	Malek Spinning and allies	726,791,012	441,165,938	1,167,956,950	
7	Noman Group	578,779,859	549,886,239	1,128,666,098	
8	Islam trading Consortium and allies	441,997,830	448,192,164	890,189,994	
9	BSRM	319,549,983	491,396,156	810,946,139	
10	Ahmed Muztaba Steel and allies	680,899,711	104,475,000	785,374,711	
11	A.K Group	402,602,723	381,375,491	783,978,214	
12	Bengal Group	480,952,873	297,933,684	778,886,557	
13	M.M Veg and allies	754,497,521	17,407,550	771,905,071	
14	GBB Ltd. and allies	532,706,850	232,167,767	764,874,617	
	Total	7,109,082,777	7,717,067,968	14,826,150,745	

SCHEDULE OF PREMISES AND FIXED ASSETS

Particulars	Cost Price			Balance as at 31 December 2009	Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as at 31 December 2009	
	Balance as at 1 January 2009	Addition during the year	Disposal/ Transfer during the year			Balance as at 1 January 2009	Addition during the year	Transfer/ Adjustment during the year	Disposal/ Transfer to		Balance as at 31 December 2009
Own Assets											
Land	125,670,000	-	-	125,670,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	125,670,000
Building	58,758,793	-	-	58,758,793	2.5%	5,277,709	1,469,000	-	-	6,746,709	52,012,084
Furniture & Fixture	109,834,025	43,609,954	-	153,443,979	10%	13,329,882	15,313,367	1,040,064	-	29,683,313	123,760,666
Office Appliances & Equipments	88,215,725	31,145,550	(4,562,284)	114,798,991	20%	33,174,796	23,208,639	-	(4,604,045)	51,779,390	63,019,601
Computer & Software	75,933,666	17,607,543	-	93,541,209	20%	29,179,344	18,756,892	-	(557,269)	47,378,967	46,162,242
Bank Vehicle	2,300,000	8,725,460	-	11,025,460	20%	460,000	2,205,092	-	-	2,665,092	8,360,368
Total 2009	460,712,209	101,088,507	(4,562,284)	557,238,432	-	81,421,730	60,952,990	1,040,064	(5,161,314)	138,253,470	418,984,962
Total 2008	332,137,620	150,899,100	(22,324,511)	460,712,209	-	49,855,828	45,742,251	676,142	(14,852,491)	81,421,730	379,290,479
Leased Assets											
Furniture & Fixture	5,122,050	-	-	5,122,050	20%	1,024,410	1,024,410	-	-	2,048,820	3,073,230
Office Appliances & Equipments	2,636,908	-	-	2,636,908	20%	527,381	527,382	-	-	1,054,763	1,582,145
Computer & Software	1,370,619	-	-	1,370,619	20%	274,124	274,124	-	-	548,247	822,372
Total 2009	9,129,577	-	-	9,129,577	-	152,160	1,825,915	-	-	3,651,831	5,477,746
Total 2008	9,129,577	-	-	9,129,577	-	152,160	1,673,755	-	-	1,825,915	7,303,662

Annexure-E

Related Party Disclosures

01. a) (i) Name of the Directors and their interest in bank (31.12.2009)

SI No	Name of Directors	Designation	% of interest 31.12.2009
01	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman	2.97685
02	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	3.04606
03	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	2.15719
04	Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director	3.06920
05	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	0.56658
06	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	2.87187
07	Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director	2.07876
08	Mr. Aminul Islam	Director	1.24354
09	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	3.23777
10	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	1.91129
11	Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	Director	2.11424
12	Mr. M.N.H. Bulu	Director	2.61049
13	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	1.51263
14	Mrs. Kamala Khatun	Director	0.02350
15	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	2.16291
16	Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin	Director	2.36916
17	Mr. Abdul Wahed	Director	1.08741
18	Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker	Director	1.37542
19	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	0.72813
20	Mr. Suez Islam	Director	0.36044
21	Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain	Director (B Group)	0.34332

01. a) (ii) Name of the Directors and their interest in bank (31.12.2008)

SI No	Name of Directors	Designation	% of interest 31.12.2008
01	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman	2.97685
02	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	3.04607
03	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	2.15719
04	Mr. A.T.M. Hayatuzzaman Khan	Director	1.67098
05	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	2.87187
06	Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director	2.07876
07	Mr. Aminul Islam	Director	1.24354
08	Mr. Abdullah Al-Ahsan	Director	1.91129
09	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	2.16292
10	Mr. M.N.H. Bulu	Director	2.61050
11	Mr. Matin Uddin Ahmed Barabhuiya	Independent Director	0.00052
12	Mr. Shameem Hussain	Director (Group-B)	0.34332

b) Name of Directors and their interest in different entities:

Sl No	Name of Directors	Status with Bank	Education	Length of Experience	Directorship in other Companies
01	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman	B.Com	38 years	M/s. Rahmat Textiles Ltd. M/s. Rahmat Spinning Mills Ltd. M/s. Belkuchi Spinning Mills Ltd. M/s. China Plastic (BD) Ltd. M/s. Rahmat Plastic and Accessories Ltd. M/s. Rahmat Knit Dyeing & Finishing Ltd. M/s. Rahmat Sweaters (BD) Ltd. Express Insurance Ltd.
02	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	Intermediate	45 years	M/s. Hanif Steels Ltd. M/s. Hanif Spinning Mills Ltd. M/s. National Foundry & Engineering works (pvt.) Ltd.
03	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	M.Com	36 years	M/s. Shohagpur Textile Mills Ltd. M/s. Purbani Fabrics Ltd. M/s. Karim Textiles Ltd. M/s. Purbani Traders Ltd. M/s. Purbani Fishers Ltd. M/s. Purbani Yarn Dyeing Ltd. M/s. Karim Spinning Mills Ltd. M/s. Purbani Synthetic Spinning Ltd. M/s. Purbani Rotor Spinning Ltd.
04	Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director	B.A	10 years	Former Director Dhaka Telephone Co. Ltd.
05	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	Intermediate	10 years	Former Director Brothers Knitwear Ltd.
06	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	B.Com (Hons.) M.Com (Accounting)	28 years	Shanta Industries Ltd. Shanta Garments Ltd. Shanta Apparel Ltd. Moazzem Garment Industries Ltd. Shanta Washing Plant Ltd. Shanta Medical Centre Ltd. Metro Homes Ltd. Universal Business Machines Ltd. GDS Chemical Bangladesh (Pvt.) Ltd. STS Educational Group Ltd. STS Holdings Ltd. Shanta Properties Ltd. SPL Holdings Ltd. LankaBangla Securities Ltd. Spring valley Ltd.
07	Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director	Intermediate	40 years	M/s. H.P. Chemicals Ltd.
08	Mr. Aminul Islam	Director	Bachelor of Arts	31 years	Brothers Knitwear Ltd.
09	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	Graduate	30 years	RR Group RR Trading & co. RR Holdings Ltd. RR Enterprise. National Traders Ltd. Dhaka Telephone Co. Ltd. H.P. Chemicals Ltd. Quality Breeders Ltd.
10	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	M.Com.	26 years	Eastern Filament Ltd. Aroma Poultry.
11	Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	Director	M.A	35 years	Bari Poly world Ltd. Bari and Pack Plast Ltd. SMAN Flexible Packaging Ltd. Micro Disc Industries Ltd.
12	Mr. M.N.H. Bulu	Director	B.Com	27 years	M/s. National Chemical Manufacturing Ltd. M/s. Abico Industries Ltd. M/s. Rumki Industries Ltd. Shafkat PVC sole Industries Ltd. Bulu International Oishee International Aleef Enterprise Nawshin Vinyl Industries. Boss PVC Vinyl Industries. BNS International co.

13	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	Bachelor of Arts	31 years	K.B. Knit Fashion Ltd. Jerat Fashion Ltd. Hurdco Ltd. Central Hospital Ltd. Hotel Victory Ltd.
14	Mrs. Kamala Khatun	Director	-	11 years	Directorship in Dhaka Bank Limited since inception.
15	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	Bachelor of Arts	25 years	Impel Shares & Securities Ltd. Federal Insurance Co. Ltd. HURDCO (Human Resources & Development Co. Ltd.) Rafid Enterprise. Progressive Planters & Traders
16	Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin	Director	BSS(Hons) MSS MPhil	32 years	Apollo Hospitals Dhaka International School Dhaka. DPS-STs School Dhaka. Shanta Garments Ltd. Shanta Apparel Ltd. Moazzem Garment Industries Ltd. Shanta Washing Plant Ltd. Shanta Industries Ltd. STS Holdings Ltd. STS Educational Group Ltd. Shanta Properties Ltd GDS Chemical Bangladesh (Pvt.) Ltd. Universal Business Machines Ltd. A & A Accessories Limited JAAZ Concerns Ltd.
17	Mr. Abdul Wahed	Director	Masters in Electrical Engineering	30 years	-
18	Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker	Director	Matriculation	45 years	Rahmat Textiles Ltd. Rahmat Spinning Mills Ltd. Belkuchi Spinning Mills Ltd. China Plastic and Accessories Ltd. Rahmat Knit Dyeing & Finishing Ltd. Shahi Weaving Factory Shahi Products
19	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	BA(Hons), MA English	30 years	Uniroyal Trade Ltd. Uniroyal Securities Ltd. System Resources Ltd.
20	Mr. Suez Islam	Director	BBA	15 years	Brothers-Ltd.
21	Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain	Director (B Group)	Machanical Engineer (Hertfordshire University, UK)	25 years	Zenith (Bangladesh) Rollers Ltd. Robin Printing & Packages Ltd. Polyweb Printing & Packages Ltd. Dhaka Refilling & Services Centre Ltd. Gateway Dhaka Ltd. H.P. chemicals Ltd. Robistix Ltd.

02. Significant contracts where Bank is a party and wherein Directors have interest: **Nil**

03. Shares issued to Directors & Executives without consideration or exercisable at discount: **Nil**

04. Related party Transactions: **Nil**

05. **Lending policies to related parties:**

Lending to related parties is effected as per requirements of Section 27 (1) of Bank Companies Act' 1991.

06. Loan and Advances to Directors and their related concern: **Nil**

07. Business other than Banking business with any related concern of the Directors as per Section 18 (2) of Bank Companies Act' 1991: **Nil**

08. Investments in the Securities of Directors and their related concern: **Nil**

Annual Report of Shariah Council, 2009

All praise is due to Allah, the lord of the World, the Beneficent, the Merciful. Durud and Salam is for our Prophet (SM) who is Rahmat for the creatures of the World.

We take the opportunity to express our wholehearted gratitude to the Board of Directors, the Managing Director and all members of the Management body for their continuous support. We are grateful to the Shareholders and clients for their confidence on us. We are also grateful to our central bank authority for circulation of Islamic Banking guidelines, which shall guide us to bring uniformity in following the Shariah Principle in Islamic Banking.

During the year 2009 the Shariah Council of Dhaka Bank arranged 3 meetings and reviewed various operational issues of Islamic banking in the light of Shariah Principles rules.

Besides, the Muraqib of the Shariah Council inspected the two Islamic Banking Branches of our Bank during the year and submitted his report.

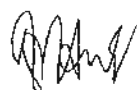
Some issues discussed in the meeting of Shariah Council of Dhaka Bank Ltd in 2009 are as under:

- a) Awareness for Compliance of Shariah Principles among the executives & officers.
- b) Decision regarding Compensation/Doubtful Income.
- c) Implementation of Islamic Banking guidelines circulated by Bangladesh Bank.
- d) Distribution of Final Profit in different Mudaraba Deposit Accounts after adjustment.
- e) Introduction of Common Islamic Banking Software or to modify the existing software with the Islamic Shariah Principles.

Suggestions given by the Shariah Council were as follows:

- i) The Training of the manpower of the Islamic Banking Branches regarding Shariah should be strengthened.
- ii) The officers should be more cautious in implementation of Shariah Principles in buying and selling of the goods, while making investment.
- iii) The inspection by the Murqib should be frequent.
- iv) Introducing Islamic banking software in the light of guidelines given by Bangladesh Bank.

May Allah help us in establishing Shariah based banking in the country with a view to obtain His Satisfaction.



M. Azizul Huq
Chairman

Annexure-F

Distribution of Profit Under Islamic Banking Operation

Dhaka Bank operating two Islamic Banking branches in complying with the rules of Islamic shariah, which absolutely prohibits receipts and payments of interest in any form. The modus operandi of these two branches is totally different from other conventional branches. A separate balance sheet and income statement are being maintained as recommended by the Central Shariah Board for Islamic Banking in Bangladesh.

Fixation of final rate for the year 2009

Profit and loss of Islamic banking branches is calculated annually as on 31 December in every year. 70% of full year's investment income shall be distributed to the different types of Mudaraba depositors according to the weightage and the rest (30%) will be retained by the bank to meet administrative expenses and investment loss offsetting reserve.

Provisional profit are applied to the different types of depositors at the rates to be decided by the Bank from time to time taking into consideration of the industry trend and that of the rates of other Islamic banks in Bangladesh. Final rates of profit are declared annually on the basis of income earned from different investments and other business by individual branches and distributed as per weightage of the different deposit products.

Final profit to the depositors for the year 2009 has been paid as per following weightage and rates:

Types of Deposit	Weightage	Final Rate of Profit
1. Mudaraba Savings Deposits	0.75	4.32
2. Mudaraba Savings Deposits for Bank	0.70	4.00
2. Mudaraba Short Term Deposits	0.50	2.85
3. Mudaraba Term Deposits		
• 36 Months	-	-
• 24 Months	-	-
• 12 Months	0.98	5.59
• 6 Months	0.92	5.25
• 3 Months	0.90	5.14
• 1 Months	0.85	4.85
4. Mudara Term Deposit Bank	0.80	4.57
5. Mudara Hajj Savings Scheme	1.10	6.28
6. Mudaraba Special Deposit Scheme	1.00	5.71
7. Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme	1.10	6.28

B) List of the Board of Directors

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman
02	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman
03	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director
04	Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director
05	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director
06	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director
07	Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director
08	Mr. Aminul Islam	Director
09	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director
10	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director
11	Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	Director
12	Mr. M.N.H. Bulu	Director
13	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director
14	Mrs. Kamala Khatun	Director
15	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director
16	Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin	Director
17	Mr. Abdul Wahed	Director
18	Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker	Director
19	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director
20	Mr. Suez Islam	Director
21	Mr. G.M. Shameem Hussain	Director (B Group)

C) List of the Directors of the Executive Committee

SL. No.	Name of Directors	Designation
1.	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Chairman
2.	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman
3.	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director
4.	Mrs. Afroza Abbas	Director
5.	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director
6.	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director
7.	Mr. Md. Amirullah	Director
8.	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director

D) Particulars of Audit Committee

SI	Name	Status with Bank	Status with Committee	Educational Qualification
01	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Director	Chairman	M.Com
02	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Vice Chairman	Member	Intermediate
03	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	Member	Intermediate

E) List of the Shariah Council Committee

Sl. No	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
01	Mr. M.Azizul Huq	-	Chairperson	M.A (Economics)
02	Professor Moulana Mohammad Salah Uddin	-	Member	Kamil, MA (Islamic Studies)
03	Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman	-	Member	Kamil, M.A (Islamic Studies)
04	Mr. M. Ziaul Hassan	-	Member	Barrister at Law
05	Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid	Managing Director	Member	MBA from IBA, Dhaka University.
06	Mr. Syed Abdul Quader	Vice President & Manager, Islamic Banking Branch- Motijheel	Member Secretary	B. Com (Hons.) M. Com (Management)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2009
(Islamic Banking)

PROPERTY & ASSETS	2009	2008
	Taka	Taka
Cash	8,509,664	13,207,622
Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)	8,509,664	13,207,622
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies)	-	-
Balance With Other Banks & Financial Institutions	1,900,000,000	1,700,000,000
Money at Call and Short Notice	-	-
Investments (Including BILLS)	2,255,270,930	1,878,749,303
Murabaha (Purchase Order)	371,178,615	324,980,406
Murabaha (Term Financing)	1,412,389,411	1,213,556,569
MPI Trust Receipt	45,188,092	4,453,330
Murabaha Import Bill (PAD)	1,827,913	35,220,237
Bai Muajjal	108,180,468	-
Ijara (Lease Financing)	163,589,501	232,130,994
Shirkatul Melk (Hire Purchase)	46,925,436	30,120,049
Others	105,991,494	38,287,718
Premises and Fixed Assets	27,376,350	26,581,453
Other Assets	2,211,853,314	4,194,943,867
Non-Banking Assets	-	-
Total Assets	6,403,010,258	7,813,482,245
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL		
LIABILITIES:		
Borrowings from other banks / financial Institutions and agents	1,900,000,000	1,600,000,000
Deposits and Other Accounts	4,359,264,757	6,019,158,094
Al Wadiah Current Account	117,986,387	52,453,689
Bills Payable	12,505,939	28,202,839
Mudaraba Savings Deposits	395,154,193	1,715,244,859
Mudaraba Short Notice Deposit	32,614,326	67,389,142
Mudaraba Deposit Pension / Hajj Savings Scheme	53,911,307	30,430,373
Term Deposits	3,747,092,605	4,125,437,192
Other Liabilities	143,745,501	194,324,151
Total Liabilities	6,403,010,258	7,813,482,245
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:		
Acceptances and Endorsements	693,638,598	279,878,615
Letter of Guarantees	36,770,659	41,033,391
Letter of Credit	169,328,336	80,498,238
Bills for Collection	145,873,976	108,047,814
Other Contingent Liabilities	-	-
TOTAL:	1,045,611,569	509,458,058
OTHER COMMITMENTS:		
Documentary credit and short term trade-related transactions	-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed	-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-
TOTAL OFF - BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	1,045,611,569	509,458,058

**Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 December 2009
(Islamic Banking)**

	2009 Taka	2008 Taka
Operating Income		
Profit Received from Investment	624,749,610	752,313,563
Profit Paid on Deposits & Borrowings	519,409,338	652,850,370
Net Profit Received	105,340,272	99,463,193
Commission, Exchange Earnings & Brokerage	19,789,158	17,044,292
Other Operating Income	2,635,659	2,596,518
Total Operating Income (A)	127,765,089	119,104,003
Operating Expenses		
Salary & Allowance:	18,128,490	17,542,842
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc.	1,954,815	2,108,850
Legal Expenses	7,500	8,200
Postage, Stamp, Telecommunication etc.	676,072	801,757
Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc.	614,740	1,691,657
Shariah Council Meeting Expenses	-	34,440
Depreciation of Bank's Assets	1,216,348	906,722
Repair of Bank's Assets	792,257	635,619
Other Expenses	4,417,041	9,943,156
TOTAL Operating Expenses (B)	27,807,263	33,673,243
Net Profit During the Year (A - B)	99,957,826	85,430,760



AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE **SHAREHOLDERS**

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of Offshore Banking Unit of Dhaka Bank Limited as on 31 December 2009 and the related Profit and Loss Account and Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statement for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the banks management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standard on Auditing (BSA). Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), give a true and fair view of the state of the bank's affairs as of 31 December 2009 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year

then ended and comply with the Bank Companies Act, 1991, the rules and regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank, the Companies Act, 1994, the Securities and Exchange 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 purpose 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 unit so far as it appeared from our examination of those books.

iii) the unit's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account 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 unit's business.

v) the financial position of the unit as at 31 December 2009 and the Profit for the year ended have been properly reflected in the financial statements; the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles;

vi) the financial statements have been drawn up in conformity with the Bank Companies Act, 1991 and in accordance with the accounting rules and regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank;

vii) adequate provisions have been made for advances and other assets which are, in our opinion, doubtful of recovery;

viii) the financial statements conform to the prescribed standards set in the accounting regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank after consultation with the professional accounting bodies of Bangladesh;

ix) the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory.

x) As far as it was revealed from our test checks, the existing rules and regulations for loan sanctioning and disbursements have been followed properly;

xi) It appeared from our test checks that the internal control system was satisfactory and adequate to prevent probable frauds and forgeries;

xii) We are not aware of any other matters, which are required to be brought to the notice of the shareholders of the Bank;

xiii) 80% of the risk-weighted assets of the unit have been audited;

xiv) we have been spent 650 man hours for the audit of books and accounts of the offshore Banking Unit of the Bank.

(a)

(b) the audit covered above 80% of the risk-weighted assets a of the unit.

Dated
Dhaka, 12 February 2009


ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2009
(OffShore Banking Unit)


	Notes	2009		2008	
		US \$	Taka	US \$	Taka
PROPERTY & ASSETS					
CASH:					
Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)		-	-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies)		-	-	-	-
BALANCE WITH OTHER BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:					
In Bangladesh		-	-	-	-
Outside Bangladesh		-	-	-	-
MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE:					
	3	-	-	-	-
INVESTMENTS:					
Government		-	-	-	-
Others		-	-	-	-
LOANS & ADVANCES:					
	4	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254
Loans, Cash Credit & Over Draft etc.		6,511,293.14	450,907,050	4,241,213.95	292,855,823
Bills Discounted and Purchased		3,559,622.21	246,503,838	6,682,468.23	461,424,431
PREMISES AND FIXED ASSETS:					
		-	-	-	-
OTHER ASSETS:					
	5	2,368,230.99	163,999,996	1,723,333.08	118,996,149
NON-BANKING ASSETS:					
		-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		12,439,146.34	861,410,884	12,647,015.25	873,276,403
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL					
LIABILITIES:					
Borrowings from other banks/financial Institutions and agents	6	10,000,000.00	692,500,000	-	-
DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:					
	7	1,714,808.94	118,750,519	1,198,921.30	82,785,516
Current Accounts & Other Accounts		1,566,506.84	108,480,599	1,118,756.09	77,250,108
Bills Payable		-	-	-	-
Other Deposits		148,302.09	10,269,920	80,165.21	5,535,408
OTHER LIABILITIES					
	8	58,346.74	4,040,512	10,811,327.95	746,522,195
TOTAL LIABILITIES		11,773,155.68	815,291,031	12,010,249.25	829,307,711
CAPITAL / SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:					
Paid-up Capital		-	-	-	-
Statutory Reserve		-	-	-	-
Other Reserve		-	-	-	-
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account		665,990.66	46,119,853	636,766.00	43,968,692
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		665,990.66	46,119,853	636,766.00	43,968,692
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		12,439,146.34	861,410,884	12,647,015.25	873,276,403

Off Balance Sheet

for the year ended 31 December 2009
(Offshore Banking Unit)

Notes	2009		2008	
	US \$	Taka	US \$	Taka
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:				
		9		
Acceptances and Endorsements	5,104,969.08	353,519,109	12,711,084.55	877,700,388
Letter of Credit	4,224,332.90	292,535,053	6,169,129.08	425,978,363
Letter of Guarantee	-	-	-	-
Bills for Collection	8,332,858.58	577,050,457	9,702,315.22	669,944,866
Other Contingent Liabilities	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	17,662,160.56	1,223,104,619	28,582,528.85	1,973,623,617
OTHER COMMITMENTS:				
Documentary credit and short term trade-related transactions	-	-	-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed	-	-	-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities	-	-	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFF - BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	17,662,160.56	1,223,104,619	28,582,528.85	1,973,623,617

The annexed notes form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.



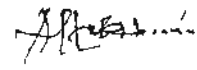
Khondker Fazle Rashid
Managing Director



Khondoker Monir Uddin
Director

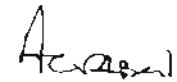


Abdul Hai Sarker
Director



Altaf Hossain Sarker
Chairman

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.



ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Dhaka, 11 February 2010

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31 December 2009
(Offshore Banking Unit)

	Notes	2009		2008	
		US \$	Taka	US \$	Taka
Operating Income					
Interest Income	10	563,377.66	39,013,903	762,385.29	52,642,704
Interest paid on Deposits & Borrowings		-	-	-	-
Net Interest Income		563,377.66	39,013,903	762,385.29	52,642,704
Income from Investment		-	-	-	-
Commission / Fees, Exchange Earnings & Brokerage	11	984,151.64	68,152,501	270,619.46	18,686,274
Other Operating Income	12	18,633.33	1,290,358	27,033.01	1,866,629
Total Operating Income (A)		1,566,162.63	108,456,762	1,060,037.76	73,195,607
Less: Operating Expenses (B)	13	900,171.97	62,336,909	423,271.76	29,226,915
Profit / (Loss) Before Provision (C) = (A - B)		665,990.66	46,119,853	636,765.99	43,968,692
Less: Provision for loans (D)		9,490.67	657,229	51,006.00	3,521,964
Total Profit / (Loss) before Tax (C - D)		656,499.99	45,462,624	585,760.00	40,446,728
Less: Provision for Income Tax		-	-	-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax :		656,499.99	45,462,624	585,760.00	40,446,728
Distribution :					
Statutory Reserve		-	-	-	-
General Reserve		-	-	-	-
Dividends etc.		-	-	-	-
Retained surplus		656,499.99	45,462,624	585,760.00	40,446,728

Earning per Share (EPS):

The annexed notes form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.



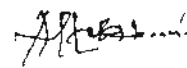
Khondker Fazle Rashid
Managing Director



Khondoker Monir Uddin
Director



Abdul Hai Sarker
Director



Altaf Hossain Sarker
Chairman

This is the profit and loss account referred to in our report of even date.



ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

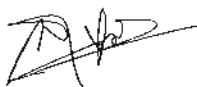
Dhaka, 11 February 2010

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2009
(OffShore Banking Unit)

	Notes	2009		2008	
		US \$	Taka	US \$	Taka
Cash Flow from Operating Activities					
Interest receipts		563,377.66	39,013,903	762,385.29	52,642,704
Interest payments		-	-	-	-
Receipts from other operating activities	14	1,002,784.97	69,442,859	297,652.47	20,552,903
Payments for other operating activities	15	(900,171.97)	(62,336,909)	(423,271.76)	(29,226,915)
Operating profit before changes in current assets & liabilities		665,990.66	46,119,853	636,766.00	43,968,692
Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities					
Loans and advances to other banks		-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers		821,218.28	56,869,366	(4,743,214.22)	(327,518,942)
Other assets		(649,875.05)	(45,003,847)	(1,723,244.19)	(118,990,011)
Deposits from other banks		10,000,000.00	692,500,000	-	-
Deposits from customers		519,350.22	35,965,003	(784,171.11)	(54,147,015)
Other liabilities account of customers		-	-	-	-
Other liabilities		(10,721,757.16)	(742,481,683)	7,019,964.24	484,728,531
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		634,926.95	43,968,692	406,100.72	28,041,255
Cash Flow from Investing Activities					
		-	-	-	-
Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
Profit remitted to Head Office		(634,926.96)	(43,968,692)	(406,100.72)	(28,041,255)
Net cash used in financing activities		(634,926.96)	(43,968,692)	(406,100.72)	(28,041,255)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash (A+B+C)		-	-	-	-
Opening cash & cash equivalent as at 1 January		-	-	-	-
Closing cash & cash equivalent as at 31 December		-	-	-	-
Closing cash & cash equivalents					
Cash in Hand		-	-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank		-	-	-	-
Balance with other banks & Financial Institutions		-	-	-	-
Money at call & Short Notice		-	-	-	-
Prize Bond		-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this cash flow statement



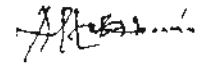
Khondker Fazle Rashid
Managing Director



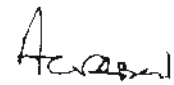
Khondker Monir Uddin
Director



Abdul Hai Sarker
Director



Altaf Hossain Sarker
Chairman



ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Dhaka, 11 February 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2009

1 Nature of Business

Offshore Banking Unit is a separate business unit of Dhaka Bank Limited, governed under the Rules & Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the Offshore Banking Unit permission vide letter no. BRPD (P)744(92)/2005-2181 dated June 18, 2005. The Bank commenced the operation of its Offshore Banking Unit with effect from May 10, 2006.

2 Significant Accounting Policy

2.1 Basis of accounting

The accounting records of the unit are maintains in USD forms and the financial statements are made up to 31 December each year, and are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with first schedule of Bank Companies Act (BCA) 1991 as amended by Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank) BRPD Circular No.14 dated 25 June 2003, other Bangladesh Bank circulars, International Financial Reporting Standards adopted as Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), the Companies Act 1994, the Listing Regulations of the Stock Exchanges, the Securities and Exchange Rule 1987 and other laws and rules applicable in Bangladesh on a going concern basis.

2.2 Allocation of common expenses

Establishment expenses in the nature of rent, rates, taxes, salaries, management expenses, printing & stationery, electricity & lighting, postage, stamps, telecommunication etc. have not been separately accounted for in the Financial Statements.

	2009		2008	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
3 Money at call and Short Notice	-	-	-	-
4 Loans and Advances				
4.1 Loans, Cash Credits & Overdrafts etc.:				
<u>In Bangladesh</u>				
Overdraft	1,641,687.00	113,686,825	1,358,333.40	93,792,921
Term Loan	3,105,169.60	215,032,995	2,848,831.21	196,711,795
Loan against Accepted Bills	1,762,066.02	122,023,072	-	-
Payment Against Documents	2,370.51	164,158	34,049.34	2,351,107
	6,511,293.14	450,907,050	4,241,213.95	292,855,823
<u>Outside Bangladesh</u>	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	6,511,293.14	450,907,050	4,241,213.95	292,855,823
4.2 Bills Purchased & Discounted				
<u>Payable in Bangladesh:</u>				
Inland bills purchased	3,251,316.48	225,153,666	6,617,333.22	456,926,859
<u>Payable outside Bangladesh:</u>				
Foreign bills purchased & discounted	308,305.73	21,350,172	65,135.00	4,497,572
Sub-total	3,559,622.21	246,503,838	6,682,468.23	461,424,431
Total	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254
4.3 Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted				
Repayable on Demand	2,370.51	164,158	34,049.34	2,351,107
Not more than 3 months	3,559,622.21	246,503,838	6,682,468.23	461,424,431
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	3,403,753.03	235,709,897	1,358,333.40	93,792,921
More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	3,105,169.60	215,032,995	2,848,831.21	196,711,795
More than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254
4.4 Maturity grouping of bills purchased & discounted				
Payable within 1 month	-	-	-	-
Over 1 month but less than 3 months	3,559,622.21	246,503,838	6,617,333.22	461,424,431
Over 3 months but less than 6 months	-	-	-	-
6 months or more	-	-	-	-
Total	3,559,622.21	246,503,838	6,617,333.22	461,424,431

	2009		2008		
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka	
4.5 Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased & discounted:					
a. Advances to allied concerns of Directors;	-	-	-	-	
b. Advances to Chief Executive	-	-	-	-	
c. Advances to Other Senior Executives	-	-	-	-	
d. Advances to Customer's Group:					
Agriculture loan	-	-	-	-	
Commercial lending	4,746,856.61	328,719,820	4,241,213.93	292,855,822	
Export financing	5,324,058.74	368,691,068	6,682,468.24	461,424,432	
Consumer credit scheme	-	-	-	-	
Special Program Loan (SME)	-	-	-	-	
Staff Loan	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	
Total	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
4.6 Industry-wise loans including bills purchased & discounted:					
Agricultural Industries	-	-	-	-	
Pharmaceuticals Industries	-	-	-	-	
Textile & Garment Industries	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	6,682,468.23	461,424,431	
Chemical Industries	-	-	-	-	
Food & allied Industries	-	-	-	-	
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	
Electronics & Automobile Industries	-	-	-	-	
Housing & Construction Industries	-	-	-	-	
Engineering & Metal Industries including Ship Breaking	-	-	-	-	
Energy & Power Industries	-	-	-	-	
Service Industries	-	-	-	-	
Other Industries	-	-	4,241,213.95	292,855,823	
Total	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
4.7 Geographical Location-wise Loans and Advances:					
Dhaka Region	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
Chittagong Region	-	-	-	-	
Sylhet Region	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	
Total	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
4.8 Sector-wise loans:					
In Bangladesh					
Government & Autonomous bodies	-	-	-	-	
Financial Institutions (Public & Private)	-	-	-	-	
Other Public Sector	-	-	-	-	
Private Sector	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
Outside Bangladesh	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
Total	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
4.9 Classification of loans & advances:					
Unclassified (including staff loan)	10,032,482.63	694,672,174	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
Sub-Standard	36,063.72	2,569,902	-	-	
Doubtful	2,369.00	168,812	-	-	
Bad or loss	-	-	-	-	
Total	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	
4.10 Provision required for loans and advances:					
Status					
Unclassified	1, 2 & 5	93,270.93	6,646,490	42,346.13	2,924,000
Special Mention Account	5	17,385.92	1,238,922	70,340.33	4,857,000
Classified:		110,656.85	7,885,412	112,686.46	7,781,000
Sub-Standard	20	6,660.74	474,645	-	-
Doubtful	50	1,097.00	78,172	-	-
Bad or loss	100	-	-	-	-
		7,757.74	552,817	-	-
Required provision for loans & advances		118,414.59	8,438,229	112,686.46	7,781,000
Total provision maintained		118,414.59	8,438,229	112,686.46	7,781,000
Excess / short provision as at 31 December		-	-	-	-
4.11 Securities against loans including bills purchased & discounted					
a. Secured					
Collateral of movable / immovable assets	4,746,856.61	328,719,820	4,241,213.95	292,855,823	
Local Banks & Financial Institutions guarantee	-	-	-	-	
Government Guarantee	-	-	-	-	
Foreign Banks Guarantee	-	-	-	-	
Export documents	5,324,058.74	368,691,068	6,682,468.23	461,424,431	
Fixed Deposits Receipts					
1 Own FDR	-	-	-	-	
2 FDR of Other Banks	-	-	-	-	
Government bonds	-	-	-	-	
Personal Guarantee	-	-	-	-	
Other Securities	-	-	-	-	
b. Unsecured	-	-	-	-	
Total	10,070,915.35	697,410,888	10,923,682.17	754,280,254	

	2009		2008	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
4.12 Particulars of Loans and Advances:				
(i) Loans considered good in respect of which the bank company is fully secured;	4,746,685,661	328,719,820	4,241,213.95	292,855,823
(ii) Loans considered good against which the banking company holds no security other than the debtor's personal guarantee;	-	-	-	-
(iii) Loans considered good secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtors;	5,324,059.74	368,691,068	6,682,468.23	461,424,431
(iv) Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained thereagainst;	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons;*	-	-	-	-
(vi) Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in case of private companies as members;	-	-	-	-
(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person;	-	-	-	-
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members;	-	-	-	-
(ix) Due from banking companies;	-	-	-	-
(x) Amount of classified loan on which interest has not been charged, should be mentioned as follows:	-	-	-	-
a) Decrease / increase in provision;	-	-	-	-
b) Amount of loan written off;	-	-	-	-
c) Amount realized against loan previously written off;	-	-	-	-
d) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as 'bad/loss' on the date of preparing the balance sheet;	-	-	-	-
e) Interest creditable to the Interest Suspense A/c;	-	-	-	-
(xi) Cumulative amount of the written off loan;	-	-	-	-
(xii) Amount written off during the current year;	-	-	-	-
(xiii) The amount of written off loan for which lawsuit has been filed;	-	-	-	-
5 Other Assets				
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-
Advance Payment against Deferred LC	-	-	1,723,333.08	118,996,149
Branch Adjustment	2,368,230.99	163,999,996	-	-
	2,368,230.99	163,999,996	1,723,333.08	118,996,149
6 Borrowing from other Banks/Financial Institutions	10,000,000.00	692,500,000	-	-
6.1 Maturity grouping of Borrowings				
Repayable on demand;	-	-	-	-
Repayable within 1 month;	10,000,000.00	692,500,000	-	-
Over 1 month but within 6 months;	-	-	-	-
Over 6 months but within 1 year;	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year but within 5 years;	-	-	-	-
	10,000,000.00	692,500,000	-	-

7 Deposits and Other Accounts

7.1 Current and Other Accounts

Foreign Currency Deposits	1,566,506.84	108,480,599	1,118,756.09	77,250,108
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7.2 Bills Payable

	-	-	-	-
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7.3 Other deposit

Margin under L/C	49,955.70	3,459,432	(9,134.61)	(630,745)
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Deposits Awaiting Disposal	98,346.40	6,810,488	89,299.83	6,166,153
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	148,302.09	10,269,920	80,165.21	5,535,408
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Total	1,714,808.94	118,750,519	1,198,921.30	82,785,516
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7.4 Maturity grouping of deposits and other accounts

Repayable on demand;	1,714,808.94	118,750,519	1,198,921.30	82,785,516
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Repayable within 1 month;	-	-	-	-
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Over 1 month but within 6 months;	-	-	-	-
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Over 6 months but within 1 year;	-	-	-	-
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Over 1 year but within 5 years;	-	-	-	-
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Over 5 years but within 10 years;	-	-	-	-
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Total	1,714,808.94	118,750,519	1,198,921.30	82,785,516
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8 Other Liabilities

Accrued Interest	13,416.79	929,113	9,270.70	640,142
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Export proceeds suspense	(7,714.31)	(534,216)	349,470.76	24,130,956
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Interest Suspense Account	47,414.31	3,283,441	1,010.60	69,782
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Tax deducted at source & payable	5,215.88	361,200	395.19	27,288
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Branch Adjustment	14.06	974	10,451,180.70	721,654,027
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	58,346.74	4,040,512	10,811,327.95	746,522,195
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9 Contingent Liabilities

Acceptance & Endorsement	5,104,969.08	353,519,109	12,711,084.55	877,700,388
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Letters of Credit	4,224,332.90	292,535,053	6,169,129.08	425,978,363
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Letters of Guarantee	-	-	-	-
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Bills for Collection	8,332,858.58	577,050,457	9,702,315.22	669,944,866
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Other Contingent Liabilities	-	-	-	-
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Total	17,662,160.56	1,223,104,619	28,582,528.85	1,973,623,617
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10 Interest Income

Interest on Advances	563,377.66	39,013,903	762,385.29	52,642,704
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Interest on Money at call and short Notice	-	-	-	-
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Call Lending and Fund Placement with banks	-	-	-	-
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Accounts with Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-
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Total	563,377.66	39,013,903	762,385.29	52,642,704
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11 Commission / Fees, Exchange Earnings & Brokerage

Commission / Fee Income	984,151.64	68,152,501	270,619.46	18,686,274
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Exchange gain including gain from foreign currency dealings Brokerage	-	-	-	-
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Total	984,151.64	68,152,501	270,619.46	18,686,274
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12 Other Operating Income

Postage charge recoveries	9,021.34	624,728	12,351.61	852,879
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Swift charge recoveries	9,611.99	665,630	14,681.39	1,013,750
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Other fees	-	-	-	-
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Total	18,633.33	1,290,358	27,033.01	1,866,629
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13 Operating Expenses

Office operating Expenses	900,171.97	62,336,909	423,271.76	29,226,915
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14 Cash Received from Other Operating Activities

Commission, Exchange & Brokerage	984,151.64	68,152,501	270,619.46	18,686,274
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Other Operating Income	18,633.33	1,290,358	27,033.01	1,866,629
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Total	1,002,784.97	69,442,859	297,652.47	20,552,903
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15 Cash Paid for Other Operating Activities

Office operating expenses	900,171.97	62,336,909	423,271.76	29,226,915
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16 General

16.1 Fixed Assets of this unit are appearing in the books of the main operation of the bank and depreciation is also charged to Profit & Loss Account of the main operation of the bank.

16.2 Assets and liabilities have been converted into Taka Currency @ US\$ 1 = Tk. 69.25, GBP=110.05778, Euro = 99.1065 (2008 : Us \$ 1 = Tk 69.05) which represents the year end mid rate of exchange as at 31 December 2009.

16.3 Previous year's figures have been rearranged, where considered necessary, to conform to current year's presentation.

HEAD OFFICE CONTACT

Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid
Managing Director

Mr. Tanweer Rahim
Deputy Managing Director-Business Banking

Mr. Kaiser Tamiz Amin
Deputy Managing Director-Operations

Mr. Neaz Mohammad Khan
Deputy Managing Director -Risk Management

Mr. Muhammad Mustafa Haikal Hashmi
SEVP & Head, Credit Compliance & Administration Division, Head Office

Mr. Arham Masudul Huq
EVP & Company Secretary

Ms. Shamshad Begum
Principal, Dhaka Bank Training Institute

Mr. Md. Mujibul Quader
SVP, Legal & Recovery (Legal), Head Office

Mr. S.A.F.A. Musabbir
SVP, Legal & Recovery (Corporate Recovery), Head Office

Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam
SVP & Head, Operations Division, Head Office

Mr. André Kemal Rahim
VP & In-charge, Reconciliation Unit, Head Office

Ms. Alkona Kabir Choudhuri
VP & Head, Human Resources Division, Head Office

Mr. Shah Azizul Islam
VP & In-charge, Retail Banking Division, Head Office

Mr. Md. Shahadat Hossain
VP & In-Charge, Credit Operations, Head Office

Mr. Darashiko Khasru
VP & Head, Finance & Accounts Division, Head Office

Mr. J Q M Habibullah
SAVP, Board Secretariat, Head Office

Mr. Syed Faisal Omar
SAVP & In-charge, Global Trade Services, Head Office

Mr. Md. Shaikat Ali Khan
SAVP & In-charge, SME Unit, Head Office

Mr. A. K. M. Ahsan Kabir
FAVP & In-charge, Internal Control & Compliance Division, Head Office

Mr. Saiful Momin
FAVP & In-charge, IT Division, Head Office

Mr. Faruk Ahmed
FAVP & In-charge, CPC - Trade Operations, Head Office

Mr. Shaikh Altaf Mahmood
FAVP & In-charge, Monitoring Unit, Head Office

Mr. Md. Mesbah Uddin Ahmed
FAVP & In-charge, Syndications & Structured Finance Unit, Head Office

Mr. Kamrul Aziz Nippon
AVP & In-charge, Capital Market Services Division, Head Office

Mr. Zia Uddin Ahmed
Chief Engineer

Mr. K. M. Faisal Faruqui
SPO & In-charge, Treasury Division, Head Office

Mr. Kazi Sohel Ahmed
SO & In-charge, General Services Division, Head Office

LIST OF EXECUTIVES

designation wise

<u>Staff Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Branch</u>
Khondker Fazle Rashid	Managing Director	Head Office
Tanweer Rahlm	Deputy Managing Director	Head Office
Kaiser Tamiz Amin	Deputy Managing Director	Head Office
Neaz Mohammad Khan	Deputy Managing Director	Head Office
Muhammad Mustafa Haikal Hashmi	Senior Executive Vice President	Head Office
Arham Masudul Huq	Executive Vice President	Head Office
Khan Shahadat Hossain	Executive Vice President	Banani Branch
M. Shujaur Rahman	Executive Vice President	Foreign Exchange Branch
Emranul Huq	Executive Vice President	Local Office
Md. Sirajul Hoque	Executive Vice President	Regional Office-Chittagong
Md. Shakir Amin Chowdhury	Executive Vice President	Gulshan Branch
Mrs. Shamshad Begum	Principal (DBTI)	Head Office
Mostaque Ahmed Khan	Senior Vice President	Dhanmondi Branch
Md. Fakhru Islam	Senior Vice President	Head Office
Md. Mujibul Quader	Senior Vice President	Head Office
S.A.F.A. Musabbir	Senior Vice President	Head Office
Md. Muhibbul Abrar Choudhury	Senior Vice President	Agrabad Branch
Md. Mozammel Hoque Chowdhury	Senior Vice President	Khatunganj Branch
Md. Shahadat Hossain	Vice President	Head Office
Md. Mostaque Ahmed Karwan	Vice President	Bazar Branch
Nurul Arshad Chowdhury	Vice President	CDA Avenue Branch
Syed Abdul Quader	Vice President	Islamic Banking Br. Motijheel
Aftab Ahmed Chowdhury	Vice President	Mirpur Branch
Md. Tipu Sultana	Vice President	Imamganj Branch
Manik Lal Biswas	Vice President	Local Office
Darashiko Khasru	Vice President	Head Office
Sheikh Abdul Bakir	Vice President	Local Office
Shabbir Ahmed	Vice President	Baridhara Branch
Syed Ahsanur Reza	Vice President	Laldighirpar Branch
Md. Munzoor Mursheed	Vice President	Head Office
Saimur Pervez	Vice President	Narayanganj Branch
Mukarram Hossain Chowdhury	Vice President	Gulshan Branch
Alkona Kabir Choudhuri	Vice President	Head Office
Shah Azizul Islam	Vice President	Head Office
Andre Kemal Rahim	Vice President	Head Office
Abdul Malek Howlader	Senior Assistant Vice President	Madhabdi Bazar Branch
Iqbal Parvez Chowdhury	Senior Assistant Vice President	Jubilee Road Branch
Md. Ziaur Rahman	Senior Assistant Vice President	Uttara Branch
Md. Shaikat Ali Khan	Senior Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Kazi Arif-ur Rahman	Senior Assistant Vice President	Amin Bazar Branch
Akhlaqur Rahman	Senior Assistant Vice President	Gulshan Branch
Mirza Ismail Hossen	Senior Assistant Vice President	Dhanmondi Branch
Kazi Zafar Hasan	Senior Assistant Vice President	Bangshal Branch

<u>Staff Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Branch</u>
Chowdhury Nazmul Ahsan	Senior Assistant Vice President	Banani Branch
Md. Shahadat Hossain	Senior Assistant Vice President	Islampur Branch
Zinnat Sultana	Senior Assistant Vice President	Foreign Exchange Branch
Md. Ahsanullah	Senior Assistant Vice President	Local Office
A.T. M. Monzurul Hoque	Senior Assistant Vice President	Imamganj Branch
D.A.N.M. Mostafizur Rahman	Senior Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Md. Wahidur Rahman Chowdhury	Senior Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Syed Mafiz Uddin Ahmed	Senior Assistant Vice President	Halishahar Branch
S. M. Mohammad Ali	Senior Assistant Vice President	Khatunganj Branch
Md. Shaminoor Rahman	Senior Assistant Vice President	Fantasy Kingdom Branch
Imran Ahmed	Senior Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Md. Jahir Uddin Ferdous	Senior Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Syed Faisal Omar	Senior Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Md. Mazharul Islam	Senior Assistant Vice President	Comilla Branch
J Q M Habibullah	Senior Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Md. Abul Hasnat	Senior Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Md. Abu Sina	Senior Assistant Vice President	Bogra Branch
Mohammad Sirajul Islam	First Asst. Vice President	Hathazari Branch
Md. Mesbah Uddin Ahmed	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Mohammed Emtiaz Uddin	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Chowdhury Sher Zaman	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Saiful Momin	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Md. Abu Sufian Talukder	First Asst. Vice President	Savar Branch
Faruk Ahmed	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Abu Taher Miah	First Asst. Vice President	Regional Office-Chittagong
Parvez Rifat Ahmed	First Asst. Vice President	Agrabad Branch
Tahera Begum	First Asst. Vice President	CDA Avenue Branch
Mesbah Uddin Kutubi	First Asst. Vice President	Agrabad Branch
Md. Aminur Rahman	First Asst. Vice President	Konabari Branch
Ismat Ara	First Asst. Vice President	Dhanmondi Branch
Md. Fakhrul Abedin	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Syed Ashrafal Alam	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Mustafa Husain	First Asst. Vice President	Board Bazar Branch
Syed Akhlaque Hossain	First Asst. Vice President	Narayanganj Branch
A.K.M. Ahsan Kabir	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Harunur Rashid Bhuiyan	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Mohammad Mokhlesuzzaman Khan	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Fazle Ahmed Rabbi	First Asst. Vice President	Moulvibazar Branch
Mohammad Zakir Hossain	First Asst. Vice President	Baridhara Branch
Shaikh Sohail Khurshid	First Asst. Vice President	Foreign Exchange Branch
Md. Zahidul Kabir	First Asst. Vice President	Pagla Branch
Mir Saidul Islam	First Asst. Vice President	Karwan Bazar Branch
Shalikh Aitaf Mahmood	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Muhammad Sohel Shahriar Akhand	First Asst. Vice President	Head Office
Mohammad Siddiqur Rahman	Assistant Vice President	Islampur Branch

<u>Staff Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Branch</u>
Md. Mohibullah Khan	Assistant Vice President	Local Office
K.B.M. Ismail Chowdhury	Assistant Vice President	Islamic Banking Br. Agrabad
Md. Maksumul Ahmed	Assistant Vice President	Imamganj Branch
Md. Azad Uddin	Assistant Vice President	Uposahar
Md. Kamrul Hassan Talukder	Assistant Vice President	Local Office
Md. Abdul Muhyemen	Assistant Vice President	Local Office
Kamrul Aziz Nippon	Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Monirul Islam	Assistant Vice President	B. B. Road Branch
Md. Altamas	Assistant Vice President	Moghbazar Branch
Mehreen Islam	Assistant Vice President	Uttara Branch
A.S.M. Kamrul Huda	Assistant Vice President	Karwan Bazar Branch
Md. Mesbahuddin Ahmed	Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Rashed Imam	Assistant Vice President	Islamic Banking Br. - Motijheel
A.N.M. Zahed	Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Zashimul Alam Chowdhury	Assistant Vice President	Jubilee Road Branch
Afroza Akhter	Assistant Vice President	Gulshan Branch
Krishna Bandhu Nath	Assistant Vice President	Local Office
Md. Shah Jahan	Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Mohammad Headayetul Kabir	Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Zahedul Matin	Assistant Vice President	Uttara Branch
Md. Shahinur Rahman	Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Retantl Talukder	Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Mohammad Ali	Assistant Vice President	Head Office
Nazmul Arefin	Assistant Vice President	Banani Branch
A H M Morshed	Assistant Vice President	EPZ Branch
Khan Md. Moshiur Rahman	Assistant Vice President	Banani Branch
Md. Badiul Alam	Assistant Vice President	Cox's Bazar Branch
Mr. Zia Uddin Ahmed	Chief Engineer	Head Office

LOCAL OFFICE

Adamjee Court (GF)
115-120 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Phone: 9571138, 9556592-3, 9556587
Fax: 9556583
E-mail: local@dhakabank.com.bd

BANGSHAL BRANCH

88 Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam Sharani
1st & 2nd Floor, Bangshal, Dhaka-1100
Phone: 7113748, 7110463, 7175275,
Fax: 9558451
E-mail: bangshal@dhakabank.com.bd

BANANI BRANCH

73/8 Kemal Ataturk Avenue,
Banani, Dhaka-1213
Phone: 9881582, 9882324-5, Fax: 8813349
E-mail: banani@dhakabank.com.bd

IMAMGONJ BRANCH

1 Imamgonj Lane, Imamgonj Bazar, Dhaka
Phone: 7314032, 7314136, 7318031,
Fax: 7314135
E-mail: imamgonj@dhakabank.com.bd

ISLAMPUR BRANCH

6-7 Islampur Road, Islampur, Dhaka-1100
Phone: 7392942, 7393980-81
Fax: 7392942
Telex: 0642435, E-mail:
islampur@dhakabank.com.bd

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BRANCH

Biman Bhaban (1st Floor)
100 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Phone: 9554514, 7169282, 9571006-10
Fax: 7169328
E-mail: fex@dhakabank.com.bd

UTTARA BRANCH

House # 1, Road # 13, Sector # 1
Uttara, Dhaka-1230
Phone: 8919742, 8919947-8, 8951788
Fax: 8919742, 8951755
E-mail: uttara@dhakabank.com.bd

DHANMONDI BRANCH

House # 500, Road # 7, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka
Phone: 911537, 8121097, Fax: 8624489
E-mail: dhanmondi@dhakabank.com.bd

KARWAN BAZAR BRANCH

Summit Centre (1st floor)
18 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215
Phone: 8119025, 9118001, 9134323
Fax: 8125764
E-mail: karwanbazar@dhakabank.com.bd

AMIN BAZAR BRANCH

Market Complex (1st floor)
Amin Bazar Jame Mosque
780 Begun Bari Union, Amin Bazar, Savar, Dhaka
Phone: 01711-619440, 9008998, Fax: 9008998
E-mail: aminbazar@dhakabank.com.bd

EPZ BRANCH

Zone Service Building, Room # 51, DEPZ,
Ganakbari, Savar, Dhaka
Phone: 7701671-72, Fax: 7701672
E-mail: depz@dhakabank.com.bd

FANTASY KINGDOM BRANCH

Chowdhury Plaza, Jamgara, Savar, Dhaka
Phone: 7790711-2, Fax: 7702712
E-mail: fkingdom@dhakabank.com.bd

ISLAMIC BANKING BRANCH, MOTUJHEEL

Sara Tower (1st floor), 11/A Toyenbee
Circular Road, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka
Phone: 7160913-5, 9567815, 9569033
Fax: 7160912
E-mail: ibbsara@dhakabank.com.bd

GULSHAN BRANCH

Plot # 7, Block # SE (D), Holding # 24
Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212
Phone: 8825113, 8816442, 9897431
Fax: 9881026
E-mail: gulshan@dhakabank.com.bd

MOGHBAZAR BRANCH

70 Outer Circular Road (1st & 2nd Floor)
Moghbar, Dhaka
Phone: 8331945-7, 01713-453234
Fax: 8331948
E-mail: moghbazar@dhakabank.com.bd

BARIDHARA BRANCH

House # 27, Block - K
Shaheed Shuhrawardi Avenue
Baridhara, Dhaka.
Phone: 8832063-64, 01713-451972, Fax: 8832068
E-mail: baridhara@dhakabank.com.bd

BOARD BAZAR BRANCH

Dag No. 361, Muza No. 84, Board Bazar, Gazipur
Phone: 9293595-6, 01713-082193, Fax: 9293595
E-mail: boardbazar@dhakabank.com.bd

KONABARI BRANCH

Plot # 146/147 (1st Floor), BSCIC
Konabari, Gazipur
Phone: 9298701, E-mail:
konabari@dhakabank.com.bd

NARAYANGANJ BRANCH

26-29, S.M. Maleh Road, Tanbazar, Narayanganj
Phone: 9750300, 9750400, 7630427
Fax: 7630429, 9755750, Telex: 633621
E-mail: narayanganj@dhakabank.com.bd

JOYPARA BRANCH

Munshi Super Market (1st Floor)
1083, Joypara, Dohar, Dhaka
Phone: 03894680012, Fax: 8806223-87427
E-mail: dohar@dhakabank.com.bd

MADHABDI BAZAR BRANCH

8 Bank Road, Madhabdi Bazar, Narshingdi
Phone: 0717-564923, 06257-680-81, Fax: 06257-
56680, 88069351214
E-mail: madhabdi@dhakabank.com.bd

BELKUCHI BRANCH

Jamuna Shopping Complex,
Mukundaganti Bazar, Belkuchi, Sirajganj
Phone: 07522-56280, 56428, Fax: 07522-56280
E-mail: belkuchi@dhakabank.com.bd

LALDIGHIRPAR BRANCH

960 Laldighirpar, P.S. Kotwali, Sylhet
Phone: 0821-721116-19, Fax: 0821-721120
E-mail: laldighirpar@dhakabank.com.bd

GOALABAZAR BRANCH

Rahman Complex (1st Floor), Goalabazar,
Osmaninagar, Sylhet
Phone: 08242-56707, 01713-120427
Fax: 08242-56710
E-mail: goalabazar@dhakabank.com.bd

MOULVIBAZAR BRANCH

S.R. Plaza (1st floor), 1151/3 M Saifur Rahman
Road, Paschim Bazar, Moulvibazar-3200
Phone: 0861-62173-74, Fax: 0861-62175
E-mail: moulvibazar@dhakabank.com.bd

BOGRA BRANCH

Kazi Nazrul Islam Road, Jawtola, Bogra
Phone: 051-69814, 69813, 01713-066330
Fax: 051-69815
E-mail: bogra@dhakabank.com.bd

RAJSHAHI BRANCH

73 Gonok Para, Shaheb Bazar, Rajshahi
Phone: 0721-812330-31, 0713-066250
Fax: 0721-812331
E-mail: rajshahi@dhakabank.com.bd

RANGPUR BRANCH

Moti Plaza (1st Floor), Station Road, Rangpur
Phone: 0521-61494, 01713-202662
Fax: 0521-61494
E-mail: rangpur@dhakabank.com.bd

SATKHIRA BRANCH

Plot No. 12266-12268, Bara Bazar
Thana Road, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira
Phone: 0471-63647, 01713-120429
Fax: 0471-63647
E-mail: satkhira@dhakabank.com.bd

AGRABAD BRANCH

Chamber House, 38 Agrabad C/A, Chittagong
Phone: 031-2523420-2, Fax: 031-814871
E-mail: agrabad@dhakabank.com.bd

KHATUNGANJ BRANCH

292-293 Khatunganj Road,
Khatunganj, Chittagong
Phone: 031-622132-3
Fax: 031-622130, Telex: 633063
E-mail: khatunganj@dhakabank.com.bd

JUBILEE ROAD BRANCH

183 Jubilee Road, Chittagong
Phone: 031-630183-86
Fax: 031-630187, Telex: 633046
E-mail: jubilee@dhakabank.com.bd

ISLAMIC BANKING BRANCH, AGRABAD

Sadharan Bima Sadan (Ground Floor)
102 Agrabad C/A, Chittagong
Fax: 031-713393, E-mail:
ibb.agrabad@dhakabank.com.bd

CDA AVENUE BRANCH

565/A, CDA Avenue,
East Nasirabad, Chittagong
Phone: 031-2850950-52, Fax: 031-2850953
E-mail: cdaavenue@dhakabank.com.bd

BB ROAD BRANCH

127 BB Road, Narayanganj
Phone: 7646668, 7646658, Fax: 7630017
E-mail: bbroad@dhakabank.com.bd

HATHAZARI BRANCH

J & G Shopping Complex (1st Floor)
Nazirhat Road, Hathazari, Chittagong
Phone: 031-2601528, 01713-453235
Fax: 031-2601529
E-mail: hathazari@dhakabank.com.bd

COX'S BAZAR BRANCH

Rakshit Market (1st Floor), Main Road
Laldighirpar, Cox's Bazar
Phone: 0341-63931, 51015, Fax: 0341-63164
E-mail: coxsbazar@dhakabank.com.bd

SONAIMURI BRANCH

Tofael Shopping Mall
Sonaimori Bazar, Noakhali
Phone: 01713-061180, 01199-811267, 06074476194
Fax: 880602218035, E-mail:
sonaimuri@dhakabank.com.bd

SAIDPUR BRANCH

Shaheed Dr. Zikrul Haque Road
Saidpur, Nilphamari
Phone: 0552-672952, Fax: 0552-672952
E-mail: saidpur@dhakabank.com.bd

FENI BRANCH

City Plaza, 132 S. S. K. Road, Feni
Phone: 0331-63541, Fax: 0331-63542
E-mail: feni@dhakabank.com.bd

KERANIGANJ BRANCH

Khan Plaza (1st Floor), Shaheed Delwar Hossain
Road, East Aganagar, Keraniganj, Dhaka-1310
Phone: 0666-2607312, 01713-001846
E-mail: keraniganj@dhakabank.com.bd

UPOSHOHOR BRANCH

House #10, Road #32, Block #D, Uposhohor, Sylhet
Phone: 2831780, 2831781, 06669080080
Fax: 776225
E-mail: uposhahar@dhakabank.com.bd

SAVAR BAZAR BRANCH

Alam Plaza (1st Floor), 122 Jaleshwar
Savar Bazar Bus Stand, Savar, Dhaka
Phone: 7743435, 0666-2303085
Fax: 7743436
E-mail: savar@dhakabank.com.bd

PAGLA BAZAR BRANCH

Alhaj Afsar Uddin Karim Bhaban (1st Floor)
Pagla Bazar, Fatullah, Narayanganj
Phone: 7681288, 7681299, Fax: 7681289
E-mail: paglabazar@dhakabank.com.bd

MIRPUR BRANCH

1st and 2nd floor, Plot No.-01
Road No.-05, Block-A, Section-10,
Thana- Mirpur, Ward No.-3
Dhaka City Corporation, Dhaka-1216.

KDA AVENUE BRANCH

Ground & 1st Floor
2B, KDA Avenue, Khulna

BHULTA BRANCH

1st Floor, Noor Mansion Market
Golakandail, P.O- Bhulta
Thana- Rupgonj, Narayanganj.

PATIYA BRANCH

1st Floor, A.S Rahat Ali High School Market,
Thana Road, Patiya, Chittagong.

COMILLA BRANCH

1st Floor, 20, Kandirpar Moor, Comilla.

HALISHAHAR BRANCH

1st Floor, 14/A, Block- G, Port Connecting Road
Halishahar Housing Estate, Chittagong

SME SERVICE CENTER**CEPZ:**

Zone Service Complex, CEPZ, South
Halishahar, Chittagong
Phone: 031-741613-4, 01714-111672, 06663041741
Fax: 031-741614
E-mail: cepz@dhakabank.com.bd

GORAN

179 North Goran (1st Floor),
PO & PS Khilgaon, Dhaka-1219
Phone: 01730-097259, 06662303067

BUSINESS CENTER:**NEW MARKET**

Shop 189, Dhaka New Market, Dhaka-1219
Phone: 01730-097257

CMS BROKERAGE HOUSE:**ADAMJEE COURT**

1st Floor, 115-120 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Phone: 9570905, 9553113, 9553104, 9553136, 9553518
Fax: 88 02 9570132, E-mail:
helpdesk.cms@dhakabank.com.bd

UTTARA BRANCH

House #1, Road #13, Sector #1
Uttara, Dhaka-1230
Phone: 8951788, 01813-658133, 06662609520
Fax: 88 02 8951755, E-mail:
helpdesk.cms@dhakabank.com.bd

DHAKA STOCK EXCHANGE BRANCH

Dhaka Stock Exchange Annex Building
9/E Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Phone: 7168184, 7165094, 7164684
Fax: 88 02 7168019
E-mail: helpdesk.cms@dhakabank.com.bd

DHANMONDI BRANCH

House #20, Road #7
Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka-1205
Phone: 06662607310, 9122278, 8124997
Fax: 88 02 8624480
E-mail: helpdesk.cms@dhakabank.com.bd

AGRABAD BRANCH

Chamber House, 38 Agrabad C/A, Chittagong
Phone: 0666 30417, 031 2515996-7, 01711-384901
E-mail: helpdesk.cms@dhakabank.com.bd



Dhaka Bank Foundation donated Taka 25 Lac to Prime Minister's Relief Fund

Dhaka Bank Foundation donated Tk. 25 Lac to Prime Minister's Relief Fund for bereaved family members of the Army Officers martyred the recent carnage at BDR Head quarter, Peelkhana, Dhaka on March 10, 2009. The donation was formally handed over to Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh at her office.

Dhaka Bank Foundation donated Taka 9.6 Lac to Prime Minister's Relief Fund

Dhaka Bank Foundation donated Tk.9.6 Lac to Prime Minister's Relief Fund for bereaved family members of Two Army Officers martyred during the carnage at BDR Head quarter, Peelkhana, Dhaka on April 1, 2009. The donation was formally handed over to Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh at her office.



Presented two Ambulance to Prime Minister for Bangladesh Police

Dhaka Bank donated two Highway Ambulance to Bangladesh Police Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker, Chairman, Mr. ATM Hayatuzzaman Khan, former chairman, Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid, Managing Director handed over the keys of the ambulance to Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at her office on August 9, 2009.



Dhaka Bank donated Taka 10 Lac to Prime Minister's Relief Fund for Cyclone Aila Victims

Dhaka Bank Limited donated Tk.10 Lac to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for post Cyclone rehabilitation program for Cyclone Aila victim. Resadur Rahmab, Director, Dhaka Bank Limited and Chairman, Executive Committee of Dhaka Bank Foundation handed over to Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at Dhaka.

Dhaka Bank Foundation donated Taka 24 Lac to BIRDEM

Dhaka Bank has provided Tk. 24 Lac as donation in the year 2009 to Kidney transplant Unit of Bangladesh Institute of Research and Rehabilitation in diabetes, Endocrine & Metabolic Disorder (BIRDEM) as a gesture of humanitarian consideration for the treatment of the financially insolvent persons. Altaf Hossain Sarker Chairman, Dhaka Bank Limited formally handed over this donation to Professor A K Azad Khan, President, Diabetic Association of Bangladesh on July 12, 2009 at BIRDEM Conference Center.



Dhaka Bank 25th National Junior Athletic Championship 2009

The Dhaka Bank 25th National Junior Athletic Championship 2009 was concluded at the Bangabandhu National stadium, Dhaka on May 10, 2009 Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker, Chairman, of Dhaka Bank Limited was present on the occasion as Chief Guest and distributed prizes among the winners. among others, Mr. ATM Hayatuzzaman Khan President, Bangladesh athletic Federation, Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashed, Managing Director, Mr. Arham Masudul Huq, Company Secretary.



Dhaka Bank Foundation donated Taka 24 Lac to CWCH

To mitigate suffering of the poor women and children of the country, Dhaka Bank Foundation has provided Tk. 24 Lac. in the year 2009 to center Women and Child Health (CWCH) as bear their operational cost.

Dhaka Bank 23rd Bangladesh International Junior Tennis Championships

Contribution to Bangladesh tennis Federation (BTF) as sponsorship of 23rd Bangladesh International junior Tennis championships 2009.



Dhaka Bank Felicitates 3rd AHF CUP Winner Bangladesh Hockey Team

Dhaka Bank Feliciated Bangladesh National Hockey Team for Winnin the 3rd AHF Cup Hockey Championship Trophy 2008 held in Singapore. In this connection a reception was held at Dhaka Club. Honorable state Minister fir Youth & sports Mr. Ahad Ali Sarker was present on the occasion as Chief Guest.

BRANCH OPENING IN THE YEAR 2009



Mirpur Branch

Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker, Chairman of Dhaka Bank Limited formally inaugurated the Mirpur Branch 1st and 2nd floor, Plot no.-01, Road no.-05, Section -10, Mirpur, Dhaka.

Patiya Branch

Mr. Mohammad Hanif, Vice chairman of Dhaka Bank Limited formally inaugurated the Patiya Branch at 1st floor, A. S. Rahat ali High School Market, Thana Road, Patiya, Chittagong.



Halishahar Branch

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Director and former chairman of Dhaka Bank Limited formally inaugurated the Halishahar Branch at 14/A, 1st floor, block -G, Port Connecting Road, Halishahar Housing Estate, Chittagong.



Bhulta Branch

Mr. Khondkar Fazole Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited formally inaugurated the Bhulta Branch at 1st floor, Noor Mansion Market, Golakandail, Bhulta, rupgonj, Narayanganj.



BRANCH OPENING IN THE YEAR 2009

Comilla Branch

Mr. Khondkar Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited formally inaugurated the Comilla Branch at 1st floor, 20, Kandirpar Moor, Comilla.



Central Processing Center

Mr. Khondkar Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited formally inaugurated the Central Processing Center of Dhaka Bank Limited at BGMEA Bhaban, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka.



Jubilee Road SME Service Center

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Director and former chairman of Dhaka Bank Limited formally inaugurated the Jubilee Road SME Service Center at 6 Jubilee Road (1st Floor), Chittagong.



Shewrapara SME Service Center

Mr. Khondkar Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited formally inaugurated the Shewrapara SME Service Center at First floor, Plot No.-1036, Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka.



Directors Present on 14th Annual General Meeting

syndications & structured finance

Caption of the Photos as per file name:

A 35 MW power plant of Malancha Holdings Limited at Dhaka EPZ under syndication financing arranged by Dhaka Bank Limited including financing from Investment Promotion and Financing Facility (IPFF) of Bangladesh Bank, a World Bank financed project.



syndications & structured finance



1. Project Inauguration of Akbar Composite Limited at Bhaluka, Mymensingh under Syndication Financing arranged by Dhaka Bank Limited.



2. Power Plant of Doreen Power House & Technologies Limited at Mohipal, Feni under Syndication Financing arranged by Dhaka Bank Limited.



3. Production going on at Faisal Spinning Mills Limited at Saiham Nagar, Noyapara, Hobigonj under Syndication Financing arranged by Dhaka Bank Limited.



4. Implementation going on at the Paper Project of Creative Paper Mills Limited at Rupshi, Narayanganj under Syndication Financing arranged by Dhaka Bank Limited.

RECOGNITION



Dhaka Bank received ICAB National Awards

Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited, receiving the "Certificate of Merit" of ICAB National Awards-2008 on behalf of the Bank from Commerce Minister Mr. Muhammad Faruk Khan, MP at the Dhaka Sheraton Hotel recently.



Dhaka Bank MD received Remittance Awards 2009

Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited, received Bangladesh remittance Awards -2009 for his outstanding contribution in the field of remittance collection through banking channel. Finance Minister Abul Mal Abdul Muhith handed over the award as chief guest on the occasion of first Bangladesh Remittance fair held at Dhopa Dighir purdopar at Sylhet.



Bangladesh Olympic Association felicitates Dhaka Bank Limited

Bangladesh Olympic Association felicitated its sponsors for their contribution towards the development of sports at a felicitation ceremony held at the national sports Council Tower Auditorium. President of Bangladesh Olympic Association and chief of acknowledgement for sponsor to Mr. Altaf Hossain, Chairman, Dhaka Bank limited.

Dhaka Bank Arranged a Workshop in UCPDC 600

On June 13, 2009, Dhaka Bank Training Institute arranged a daylong Workshop on UCPDC 600 at the institute at Motijheel, Dhaka, where twenty-eight Officers/Executives from different branches and divisions of Head Office of Dhaka Bank Limited attended. The about the implications of the articles of UCPDC 600 for effective management of international trade payment and finance.

Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited inaugurated the program as Chief Guest where Mr. Mohammad Abu Musa, Deputy Managing Director attended the program as Special Guest.



Dhaka Bank Starts Foundation Training for Bankers Course-19th Batch

Recently Dhaka Bank Training Institute has starts a ten-day Foundation Training Program for Bankers at the institute at Motijheel, Dhaka. Thirty-Seven officers from different branches and Head Office of Dhaka Bank Limited will attend the program. Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited inaugurated the program as the Chief Guest.

Dhaka Bank arranged Training Course on Professional Skill Development & Anti-Money Laundering

Recently Dhaka Bank Training Institute arranged a daylong workshop on Professional Skill Development & Anti-Money Laundering at Narayanganj Branch, Narayanganj. Twenty-eight Executives and Officers of the Branch attended the Workshop. The Principal of DBTI Mrs. Shamshad Begum conducted the program. Mr. Saimur Parvez, VP & Manager of the Branch also spoke of the occasion.



Dhaka Bank Arranged Training Course on International Trade, Finance & Foreign Exchange

Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI) has arranged a eight-day long Training Course on International Trade, Finance & Foreign Exchange from August 10 to 20, 2009 at the Institute at Motijheel, Dhaka. Twenty-six Officers/Executives from different branches and Head Office attended the course. The basic purpose of the course was to develop a group of human resources from different branches and divisions with the knowledge, skill & technicalities of global trade business, finance & foreign exchange.

Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank addressed the valediction session as the Chief Guest and distributed certificates among the participants. Ms. Shamshad Begum, Principal of the Training Institute and representatives from the participants also spoke in the program.



Dhaka Bank Arranged a Training Program on Orientation & Basics of Banking

Dhaka Bank Training Institute has arranged a two-day short training course on Orientation & Basics of Banking recently at the institute at Motijheel, Dhaka. Thirty-three newly recruited officers from different branches and Head Office of Dhaka Bank Limited have attended the program. The objective of this short course was to acquaint the participants with fundamentals of banking towards grooming their career as a professional banker.

Mr. Khondker Fazle Rashid, Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited inaugurated the program as Chief Guest. Among others, Ms. Shamshad Begum, Principal of the Training Institute, Mr. Syed Abdul Quader, VP & Manager of Islamic Banking Branch-Motijheel, Mr. Imran Ahmed, SAVP & In-charge of Internal Control & Compliance Division also attended and spoke in the program.





Biman Bhaban, 100 Motijheel C/A. Dhaka-1000

Notice of the 15th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given to all Members of Dhaka Bank Limited that the **15th Annual General Meeting** of the Members of the Company will be held on **Sunday March 28, 2010 at The Bangabandhu International Conference Centre, Agargaon, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka** at 11:00 a.m. to transact the following business:

AGENDA

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 2009 and Balance Sheet as of that date together with the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare dividend for the Shareholders out of the profits of the year ended 31st December 2009 as recommended by the Board of Directors.
3. To elect/reelect Directors in place of those who shall retire by rotation as per the Articles of Association of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditor of the Company for the term until the next Annual General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business with the permission of the chair.

February 12, 2010

By order of the Board

Arham Masudul Huq
Executive Vice President &
Company Secretary

NOTES:

- a. The 'Record Date' shall be on Wednesday, March 03, 2010.
- b. The Shareholders whose names would appear in the Register of Members of the Company on the Record Date will be eligible to attend the meeting and qualify for dividend.
- c. A member eligible to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. Proxy Form must be affixed with revenue stamp of Tk.10.00 and submit at the Registered Office of the Company not later than 48 hours before the time fixed for the Annual General Meeting.
- d. M/s. ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants, the current auditors will retire from office in the 15th AGM. Since they have audited the accounts of the company for three consecutive years, as such M/s. ACNABIN are not eligible for re-appointment as per Bangladesh Bank letter no BCD (P) 748/3-544-561 dated 31.03.1991. Members are requested to send nomination for appointment of new auditors from the list of audit firms of Bangladesh Bank on or before March 04, 2010. Auditors should not be shareholders of the Company.
- e. Election of Directors will be dealt in terms of Articles of Association of the Company and relevant Rules/Circulars in force.
- f. Shareholders and proxies are requested to record their entry in the AGM well in time. No. entry will be recorded after 12.00 noon.
- g. Members are advised to update change of address (if any) through their respective Depository Participant.

Proxy Form

I/We of
..... being member of Dhaka Bank Limited and entitled to vote, hereby appoint
Mr./Ms. of
..... as my/our proxy to attend and vote on my/our behalf at the 15th Annual
General Meeting of the Company to be held on Sunday March 28, 2010 at Bangabandhu International Conference Centre,
Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka at 11:00 a.m. or at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this day of, 2010.

Signature of Proxy

.....
Signature of Shareholder

BO ID-

Folio No

No. of Shares

N.B. Important

1. This Proxy Form, duly completed, must be deposited at least 48 hours before the meeting at the Company's Registered Office. Proxy is invalid if not signed and stamped as explained above.
2. Signature of the Shareholders should agree with the Specimen Signature registered with the Company.

Attendance Slip

I hereby record my attendance at the 15th Annual General Meeting of the Company being held on Sunday March 28, 2010
at Bangabandhu International Conference Centre, Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.

Name of Member/ Proxy

BO ID-

Folio No

Signature

Date

N.B. Shareholders attending the meeting in person or by proxy are requested to complete the attendance slip and deposit
the same at the entrance of the meeting hall.