Market Disclosures for December 2020
Under Pillar-III of Basel III

The regulatory requirement of market disclosure is imposed by Bangladesh Bank to ensure the implementation of Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) – Basel-III and making banks more transparent to the stakeholders so that they can take rational economic decision. The reports will enable market participants to assess more effectively key information relating to a bank's regulatory capital and risk exposures in order to instill confidence about a bank's exposure to risk and overall regulatory capital adequacy.

The qualitative and quantitative disclosures of the bank under Basel-III requirements based on the provisional financial statements of 31 December, 2020 are prepared as per the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank "Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks" to establish more transparent and more disciplined financial market.

a) Scope of application

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which this guideline applies.	**Bangladesh Development Bank Limited (BDBL).**
Qualitative Disclosures	(b)	An outline of differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a brief description of the entities within the group (a) that are fully consolidated; (b) that are given a deduction treatment; and (c) that are neither consolidated nor deducted (e.g. where the investment is risk-weighted).	Bangladesh Development Bank Limited (BDBL) has 2 (two) subsidiaries viz. (i) BDBL Securities Limited and (ii) BDBL Investment Services Limited. **A brief description of the bank and its subsidiaries is stated below:** **Bangladesh Development Bank Limited:** Bangladesh Development Bank Limited ("BDBL" or the "Bank") was incorporated on 16 November 2009 under the Companies Act, 1994 as a public limited company and governed by the bank company Act, 1991 (as amended in 2018)to acquire and take-over, as going concern, the undertakings and businesses of statutory bodies of Bangladesh Shilpa Bank (BSB) and Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha (BSRS) constituted respectively under the Bangladesh Shilpa Bank Order, 1972 (President Order No.129 of 1972) and Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha Order, 1972 (President Order No.128 of 1972) with all of their assets, benefits, rights, powers, authorities, privileges, liabilities, borrowings and obligations and to carry on with the same business. Two vendors agreement was executed between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Bangladesh Development Bank Limited on 31 December 2009 in this regard. **Subsidiaries of BDBL:** **i) BDBL Securities Limited:** BDBL Securities Limited, a fully owned subsidiary company which was incorporated on 23 May, 2011 with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms with paid up capital of Tk. 200.00 million. The company is a member of Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. and obtained Stock Broker and Stock Dealer License of DSE on 18.01.2012 and CSE on 15.05.2012.

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			ii) BDBL Investment Services Limited: BDBL Investment Services Limited, a fully owned subsidiary company which was incorporated on 06 August, 2014 with authorized and paid up capital of Tk. 500.00 million and 200.00 million respectively. A vendors Agreement was signed on 11 September, 2014 between BDBL and BISL for transfer of membership of DSE Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) # 152 & Shares (7,215,106 share10TK per). DSE approved conversion of DSE TREC # 152 & Shares in favor of BISL at its 813th Board Meeting held on 26 November 2015 and then BSEC issued Stock Dealer and Stock Broker Registration Certificate in favor of BISL on 19 January 2016.
Qualitative Disclosures	(c)	Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.	Not Applicable
Quantitative Disclosures	(d)	The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries (whether deducted or subjected to an alternative method) included in the capital of the consolidated group.	Not Applicable

b) Capital structure

As per Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for Banks in line with Basel III) the structure of regulatory capital consists of Tier 1, Tier 2 & Tier 3. Basel requirement for the regulatory capital is assessed in relation to overall risk exposures of a bank.

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments eligible for inclusion in CET1, Additional Tier-1 or Tier-2.	The capital of BDBL can be classified into two tiers. The total regulatory capital will consist of sum of the following categories: 1. Tier 1 Capital (going-concern capital) a) Common Equity Tier 1 b) Additional Tier 1 2. Tier-2 Capital (gone-concern capital). Tier-1 capital consists of CET1 and Additional Tier1 Capital highest quality capital items which are stable in nature and allow a bank to absorb losses on an ongoing basis. CET1 includes paid-up capital, statutory reserve, general reserve, retained earnings, minority interest in subsidiaries. Tier-2 capital lacks some of the characteristics of the core capital but also bears loss absorbing capacity to a certain extent. Capital consists of applicable percentage of revaluation reserves and general provision (against unclassified loans, SMA and off-balance sheet exposures). Presently the bank does not have any debt instruments eligible for capital counting.
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	The amount of Regulatory Capital, with separate disclosure of: CET1 Capital Additional Tier 1 Capital Total Tier 1 Capital	

	Solo	Consolidated
	Taka in Thousand	
Paid up Capital	4000000	4000000
Statutory reserve	2614571	2614571
General reserve	4347755	4347755
Retained earnings	447726	676126
Total Tier-1 Capital	**11410052**	**11638452**

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Quantitative Disclosures	(c)	Tier 2 Capital	General Provision	126671	126671
			Asset Revaluation Reserve	0	0
			Total Tier-2 Capital	**126671**	**126671**
		Total amount of Tier I & Tier II Capital		**11536723**	**11765123**
Quantitative Disclosures	(d)	Regulatory Adjustments/ Deductions from capital		(964051)	(217531)
Quantitative Disclosures	(e)	Total eligible capital		**10572672**	**11547592**

(c) Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	For computing capital adequacy the bank has adopted standardized approach for credit risk measurement, market risk measurement and basic indicator approach for operational risk measurement. Assessment of capital adequacy is carried out in combination with the capital adequacy reporting to the Bangladesh Bank. The bank has maintained Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) at 22.88% on solo basis and 23.65% on consolidated basis against minimum regulatory requirement of 10% on Risk Weighted assets. Tier-I capital adequacy for solo and consolidated basis are 22.61% and 23.39% respectively against the 6% minimum requirement. Capital Conservation Buffer for the year 2020 is 12.88% on solo basis and 13.65% on consolidated basis. The bank's policy is to manage and maintain strong capital base considering all material risk of Basel III and the result of stress tests. The bank maintains sufficient capital level complying with the regulatory requirement to absorb all material risk and also to satisfy all other external stakeholders including depositors. The main objective of capital management process of BDBL is to ensure adequate capital to meet up its all sorts of obligations any time even in adverse condition.

Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	**Capital Requirement for Credit Risk**		**Solo**	**Consolidated**
				Taka in Thousand	
			On-Balance Sheet	34017295	33912540
			Off-Balance Sheet	491097	491097
Quantitative Disclosures	(c)	**The capital requirements for Market Risk**	Interest rate risk	-	-
			Equity position risk	6613972	9123120
			Foreign exchange risk	1912247	1912247
			Commodity risk	-	-
Quantitative Disclosures	(d)	**The capital requirements for Operational Risk**	Operational risk	3170350	3394875
			Components	**Ratio**	
Quantitative Disclosures	(e)	Total capital, CET 1 capital, Total Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital ratio:	Total Capital	22.88%	23.65%
			CET 1 capital	22.61%	23.39%
			Tier 1 capital	22.61%	23.39%
			Tier 2 capital	0.27%	0.26%

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Quantitative Disclosures	(f)	**Capital Conservation Buffer**	Solo	Consolidated
			12.88%	13.65%
			Taka in Thousand	
		Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	**46204960**	**48833879**
		10% of Risk Weighted Assets	4620496	4883388
		Required Capital (10% of risk weighted assets or 400.00 crore which is higher)	4620496	4883388
		Capital Conservation Buffer @ 2.50% on Risk Weighted Assets	1155124	1220847
		Total Required Capital with Conservation Buffer	**5775620**	**6104235**
		Total eligible capital	**10572672**	**11547592**
		Capital Surplus	4797052	5443357
Quantitative Disclosures	(g)	**Available capital under Pillar 2 Requirement**	**Taka in Thousand** 664400	

(d) Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk, including: •Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes);	Bank classifies loans and advances into performing and non-performing loans (NPL) in accordance with the Bangladesh Bank guidelines in this respect. An NPA (impaired) is defined as a loan or an advance where interest and/ or Installments of principal remain overdue for more than 90 days in respect of a Continuous credit, Demand loan or Term Loan etc. Classified loan is categorized under following 03(three) categories: I. Substandard ii. Doubtful iii.Bad& Loss **Any continuous loan will be classified as:** i.**Sub-standard-** if it is past due/overdue for 3 months or beyond but less than 6 months. ii.**Doubtful-** if it is past due/overdue for 6 months or beyond but less than 9 months. iii.**Bad/Loss-** if it is past due/overdue for 9 months or beyond. **Any Demand Loan will be classified as:** i. **Sub-standard-** if it remains past due/overdue for 3 months or beyond but not over 6 months from the date of claim by the bank or from the date of creation of forced loan. ii. **Doubtful-** if it remains past due/overdue for 6 months or beyond but not over 9 months from the date of claim by the bank or from the date of creation of forced loan. iii.**Bad/Loss-** if it remains past due/overdue for 9 months or beyond from the date of claim by the bank or from the date of creation of forced loan. **Term Loan will be classified as:** A)In case of any installment(s) or part of installment(s) of a **Fixed Term Loan**is not repaid within the fixed expiry date, the amount of unpaid installment(s) will be treated as past due/overdue after six months of the expiry date. Such types of Fixed Term Loans are classified as: i. **Sub-standard**- any installment(s)/ part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 03 (three) months or beyond but less than 09 (nine) months, the entire loan will be put into the "Sub-standard".

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ii. **Doubtful-** any installment(s)/ part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 09 (nine) months or beyond but less than 12 (twelve) months, the entire loan will be put into the"Doubtful".

iii. **Bad/Loss-** any installment(s)/ part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 12(twelve) months or beyond, the entire loan will be put into the "Bad/Loss".

B)In case of any installment(s) or part of installment(s) of a **Fixed Term Loan** amounting more than Tk.10.00 Lacsis not repaid within the due date, the amount of unpaid installment(s) will be termed as past 'due or overdue installment'. Such types of Fixed Term Loans are classified as:

i. **Sub-standard-** if the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 03 (three) months, the entire loan will beclassified as "Sub-standard".

ii. **Doubtful-** if the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 006(six) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Doubtful".

iii. **Bad/Loss-** if the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 09 (nine) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Bad/Loss".

Short-term Agriculture and Micro Credit will beconsidered irregular if it is not repaid within the due date as stipulated in the loans agreement and will be classified as:

i.**Sub-standard-**if the irregular status continues after a period 12 (twelve) months, the credit is classified as "Sub-standard".

ii. **Doubtful-**if the irregular status continues after a period 36 (thirty six) months, the credit is classified as "Doubtful".

iii. **Bad/Loss-**if the irregular status continues after a period 60 (sixty) months, the credit is classified as "Bad/Loss".

.Description of approaches followed for specific and general allowances and statistical methods;

> If the amount of 'defaulted installment' is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 18 (eighteen) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Doubtful".

> If the amount of 'defaulted installment' is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 24 (twenty four) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Bad/Loss".

Types of loans	Provision				
	STD	SMA	SS	DF	BL
House Finance	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Loan to Professionals	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Consumer Finance	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Loans to BHs/MBs/SDs	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Short term Agri. Credit and Micro Credit	1%	-	5%	5%	100%
Small & Medium Enterprise	0.25%	0.25%	5%	20%	100%
Others	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
*1% Special general provision COVID-19 were maintained.					

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		• Discussion of the Bank's credit risk management policy;	Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty of a financial institution fails to meet its obligation and causes to incur a financial loss. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or activities in the same geographical region or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Credit risk in the Bank's Portfolio is monitored, reviewed and analyzed by the Credit Risk Management Department (CRMD). CRMD determines the quality of the credit portfolio and assists in minimizing potential losses.
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types of credit exposure.	

Nature wise Loans and Advances:	**Solo**	**Consolidated**
	Taka in Thousand	
Cash Credit	3852528	3852528
Long Term Loan	10692785	10692785
Over Draft	442002	442002
Local Documentary Bill Purchase	392776	392776
Consumer Loan	356441	356441
Loan Under Investors Scheme	1824967	1550005
Staff Loan	3728152	3728152
Total Loans & Advances	**21289651**	**21014689**

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

Division wise Loans and Advances:	**Solo**	**Consolidated**
	Taka in Thousand	
Dhaka Division	9673951	9398989
Mymensing Division	1414200	1414200
Khulna Division	2840800	2840800
Chittagong Division	1136200	1136200
Rajshahi Division	2675800	2675800
Barishal Division	560000	560000
Sylhet Division	518200	518200
Rangpur Division	2470500	2470500
Total Loans & Advances	**21289651**	**21014689**

Quantitative Disclosures	(d)	Industry or Counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposure.

Industrial Sector	Solo	Consolidated
	Taka in Thousand	
Food & Allied Products	3701224	3426263
Jute & Allied Fiber Products	176154	176154
Cotton, Woolen & Synthetic Textile	5107663	5107663
Paper, Paper Products & Printing	109937	109937
Tannery & its Products	40394	40394
Non-metallic mineral Products	278377	278377
Forest, Wood Products & Saw Mills	198404	198404
Metal Products	1458034	1458034
Electrical Machinery & Goods	133209	133209
Machinery & Spare Parts	54160	54160
Transport	93578	93578
Chemicals &Pharmaceuticals	308721	308721
Petro- Chemicals	130033	130033
Service Industries	790275	790275
Rubber & Rubber	18291	18291
Miscellaneous	8691196	8691196
Total Loans & Advances	**21289651**	**21014689**

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Quantitative Disclosures	(e)	Residual Contractual maturity breaks down of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposure.		Solo	Consolidated
				Taka in Thousand	
			Repayable – on demand	-	-
			Up to 3 months	2885900	2885900
			Over 3 months but below 1 year	3707323	3432361
			Over 1 year but below 5 years	11579282	11579282
			Over 5 years	3117146	3117146
			Total Loans & Advances	**21289651**	**21014689**
Quantitative Disclosures	(f)	By major industry or counterparty type: • Amount of impaired loans and if available, past due loans, provided separately; • Specific and general provisions; and • Charges for specific allowances and charge-offs during the period.	Not Available		
Quantitative Disclosures	(g)	Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)	**TK in thousand** 5962592		
		Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans & advances	28.01%		
		Movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)	**Particulars**	**TK in thousand**	
			Opening balance	7662521	
			Additions	-	
			Reductions	1699929	
			Closing balance	**5962592**	
		Movement of specific provisions for NPAs	**Particulars**	**TK in thousand**	
			Opening balance	3792100	
			Provisions made during the period	-	
			Write-off	-	
			Excess provision transferred to Unclassified (SMA) Special Rescheduling & one time exit	(1312880)	
			Closing balance	2479220	

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(e) Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk, including: • differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and • discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.	Investment in equity is mainly for investment like investment in shares, Marketable securities, Bond, Debentures etc. Quoted shares are valued at cost. Sufficient provision is maintained as per requirement. Unquoted shares are valued at cost. As per Basel-III guidelines, Provision on Shares was TK. 964050848.85 as on 31-12-2020 and it was deducted from common equity tier-1 capital accordingly for calculation of regulatory capital.
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	Value of quoted and unquoted shares has been shown at cost and market price in the financial statements as well as in the Basel-III statement.
Quantitative Disclosures	(c)	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations is shown in the financial statements at reporting period.
Quantitative Disclosures	(d)	• Total unrealized gains (losses) • Total latent revaluation gains (losses) • Any amounts of the above included in Tier 2 capital.	**TK in thousand** 16419016 - -
Quantitative Disclosures	(e)	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.	Regulatory capital requirement has been calculated through breaking down equities consisting with the bank's methodology. Such as Investment in quoted and unquoted shares.

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

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement including the nature of IRRBB and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.	To manage this risk in the banking book, bank considers the impact of interest changes on both assets and liabilities. Changes in interest rates affect both the current earnings as well as net worth of the bank. BDBL periodically determine and reports the interest rate risk to the board and regulatory authority that arises due to re-pricing mismatches in interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities.
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	The increase (decline) in earnings or economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring IRRBB, broken down by currency (as relevant).	

Particulars	**<3 Months**	**3-6 Months**	**6-12 Months**
	Taka in Thousand		
Risk Sensitive Assets	11764000	2886700	5773500
Risk Sensitive Liabilities	9874000	984800	1970000
GAP	1890000	1901900	3803500
Cumulative GAP	1890000	3791900	7595400

(g) Market Risk

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Views of BOD on trading/investment activities	The Board Of Directors (BOD) keeps tight watch on the activities and trading in order to maximize profit without violating banking rules, regulations.
		Methods used to measure Market risk	Standardized approach has been used to measure the market risk. The total capital requirement in respect of market risk is the aggregate capital requirement calculated for each of the risk according to sub-categories. For each risk category, minimum capital requirement is measured separately. Capital is charged for 'specific risk' and 'general market risk' respectively.
		Market Risk Management system	BDBL makes investment decision based on historical data of market movements of all comparable financial institution instruments to avoid market risk. For managing specific risk BDBL emphasizes on investment in bonds and quality financial instruments, which are less volatile in nature. A separate section under central accounts department has been established for treasury related activities. Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising senior executives of the Bank. ALCO is chaired by the Managing Director. ALCO meeting is held at least once in a month.
		Policies and processes for mitigating market risk	There are approved policies for Market risk related instruments both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. The investments are monitored and enforced on a regular basis to protect against market risks. Prevailing market condition, exchange rate, forex position and transactions are reviewed time to time to mitigate market risks.
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	The capital requirements for: interest rate risk; equity position risk; foreign exchange risk; and Commodity risk.	

Particulars	**Solo**	**Consolidated**
	Taka in Thousand	
Interest rate risk	-	-
Equity position risk	6613972	9123120
Foreign exchange risk	1912247	1912247
Commodity risk	-	-
Total	**8526219**	**11035367**

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(h) Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or disrupted internal process, people and systems or from external events.

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Views of BOD on system to reduce Operational Risk	The BOD keeps tight watch on the activities and trading in order to maximize profit without violating banking rules, regulations. The policy for operational risks including internal control & compliance risk is approved by the board taking into account relevant guidelines of Bangladesh bank. Audit committee of the Bank oversees the activities of Internal Control & Compliance Division (ICCD) to protect against all operational risk.
		Performance gap of executives and staffs	BDBL has a policy to provide equal opportunity and best working environment to the employees. BDBL's strong image plays an important role in employee motivation. As a result, there is no significant performance gap.
		Potential external events	No potential external events are expected to expose the Bank to significant operational risk.
		Policies and processes for mitigating operational risk	The policy for operational risks including internal control & compliance risk is approved by the Board taking into account relevant guidelines of Bangladesh bank. Policy guidelines on Internal Audit system is in operation. Branches are audited regularly by Internal Control & Compliance Division (ICCD). It is the policy of the bank to put all the branches of the bank under any form of audit at least once in a year. The audit & inspection department makes a year wise risk based audit plan to carry out comprehensive audits & inspection on the banking operations. Moreover, each and every state owned bank is audited by Government auditors and external audit firms. ICCD directly report to Audit Committee of the Bank. Bank's Anti- Money laundering activities are supervised by CAMLCO and their activities are devoted to protect against all money laundering and terrorist finance related activities. Apart from that, there is adequate check & balance at every stage of operation, authorities are properly segregated and there is at least dual control on every transaction to protect against operational risk.
		Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk	Basic Indicator Approach was used for calculating capital charge for operational risk as of the reporting date.
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	The capital requirements for Operational Risk	

Particulars	**Solo**	**Consolidated**
	Taka in Thousand	
The capital requirements for Operational Risk	3170350	3394875

(i) Liquidity Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Views of BOD on system to reduce liquidity risk	Liquidity risk is the risk that a given security or assets cannot be traded quickly in the market to prevent a loss (or make the required profit) or when a bank is unable to fulfill its commitments in time when payments falls due. Liquidity risk can be categorized into two types: a) Funding liquidity risk: The risk that a firm may be unable to meet its current and future cash flow and collateral needs without affecting its daily operation.

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			b) Market liquidity risk: The risk that a firm cannot easily offset or sell a position without incurring a loss due to inadequate depth in the market. The Board Of Directors (BOD) of Bangladesh Development Bank Limited keeps tight watch on managing the assets and liabilities of the bank in order to maximize shareholders' value and profitability and also to increase capital to protect the bank from any adverse financial consequences arising from liquidity risk. Various liquidity measurement reports are viewed by board. BOD plays important role in controlling the overall liquidity risk.
		Methods used to measure liquidity risk	The bank always tries to maintain adequate required liquidity at all times and in all situations (favorable or unfavorable).To maintain adequate liquidity BDBL identifies and monitors the driving factors of liquidity risk considering the following aspects: a) Cash Reserve Requirement(CRR) b) Advance Deposit Ratio(ADR)/Investment Deposit Ratio(IDR) c) Liquidity Coverage Ratio(LCR) d) Net Stable Funding Ratio(NSFR) The bank also uses its own liquidity monitoring tool: a) Liquidity Contingency Plan b) Whole Sale Borrowing & Funding Guideline
		Liquidity risk management system	Any gap at a particular maturity bucket, the liquidity risk will be managed through following systems: (i) Fund will be mobilized first from money market. (ii) Balance deposited with other banks will be withdrawn. (iii) The excess amount of CRR with BB will be withdrawn. (iv) Marketable securities will be sold with no or very negligible losses. (v) Fund will be mobilized through Repo or Reverse Repo activities
		Policies and process for mitigating liquidity risk	Liquidity ratios are a class of financial metrics used to determine a company's ability to pay off its short-terms debts obligations at the lowest possible time and lowest possible cost. Generally, the higher the value of the ratio, the larger the safety that indicates the company is able to cover short-term debts. A company's ability to turn short-term assets into cash to cover debts is of the utmost importance when creditors are seeking payment. For this purpose the BOD of the bank has formed Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) which meets at least once a month to monitor the liquidity position and take necessary steps to manage liquidity risk. The bank maintains a board approved treasury manual and Liquidity Contingency Plan has been developed to keep enough liquidity to meet crisis situation.
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	*Liquidity Coverage Ratio *Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) *Stock of High quality liquid assets *Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days *Available amount of stable funding *Required amount of stable funding	

Liquidity ratio	**SOLO**
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	188.89%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	101.89%
Stock of High quality liquid assets (In "000")	2352677
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days (In "000")	2914000
Available amount of stable funding (In "000")	43807270
Required amount of stable funding (In "000")	42994130

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(j) Leverage Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Views of BOD on system to reduce excessive leverage	In order to avoid excessive leverage in the banking system, a simple, transparent, non-risk based leverage ratio has been introduced. The leverage ratio is calibrated to act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based requirements. The leverage ratio is intended to achieve the following objectives: a) Constrain the build-up of leverage in the banking sector which can damage the broader financial system and the economy b) Reinforce the risk based requirements with an easy to understand and a non-risk based measure. BDBL calculates leverage ratio on quarterly basis as prescribed by Bangladesh Bank through Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy and submits to Bangladesh Bank. The board of directors regularly reviews the leverage ratio and ensures that the management strictly maintains the leverage ratio as prescribed by Bangladesh Bank through Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy.
		Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage	A minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3% is being prescribed by Bangladesh Bank both at solo and consolidated basis. BDBL maintains leverage ratio on quarterly basis. The formula for calculating leverage ratio is: Leverage Ratio=Tier 1Capital(after related deduction)/ Total Exposure (after related deduction)
		Approach for calculating exposure	The exposure measure for the leverage ratio will generally follow the Accounting measure of exposure. In order to measure the exposure consistently with financial accounts, the following will be applied by the bank :i. On balance sheet, non-derivative exposures will be net of specific provisions and valuation adjustments (e.g. surplus/ deficit on Available for sale (AFS)/ Held-for-trading (HFT) positions).ii. Physical or financial collateral, guarantee or credit risk mitigation purchased is not allowed to reduce on-balance sheet exposure. Netting of loans and deposits is not allowed.
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	*Leverage Ratio *On balance sheet exposure *Off balance sheet exposure Total exposure	

Particulars	**SOLO**	**CONSOL**
	TK in Thousand	
Leverage Ratio	20.42%	21.74%
On balance sheet exposure	34017295	33912540
Off balance sheet exposure	491097	491097
Total exposure	34508392	34403637

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(k) Remuneration

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration. Disclosures should include: Name, composition and mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration. External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in what areas of the remuneration process. A description of the scope of the bank's remuneration policy (eg by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches. A description of the types of employees considered as material risk takers and as senior managers, including the number of employees in each group.	**Bangladesh Development Bank Limited** is one of the state owned specialized commercial banks operating in Bangladesh, has been playing important role in the overall financial development of the country especially in the industrial development of the country since inception. As BDBL is a state owned bank, the remuneration system is governed under National Pay Scale announced by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh time to time. A fixation unit of Human Resource Department works on pay fixation as per national pay scale. National Pay Scale 2015 is being fully exercised and will continue till new pay scale is declared by the Government of the People's Republic Of Bangladesh. The branch managers, zonal head, divisional head and senior management of the head office are considered as the material risk takers.
Qualitative Disclosures	(b)	Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes. Disclosures should include: An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy. Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the firm's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that were made. A discussion of how the bank ensures that risk and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.	The remuneration process is reviewed only when a new national pay scale is declared by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Not Applicable **Salary Structure:** Salary component is as under: (i)Basic salary;(ii)House Rent Allowance and; (iii)Medical Allowance **Remuneration Type:** • Employees under pension basis; • Employees under gratuity basis; Employees under contractual basis;
Qualitative Disclosures	(c)	Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. Disclosures should include: An overview of the key risks that the bank takes into account when implementing remuneration measures. An overview of the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks, including risks difficult to measure (values need not be disclosed). A discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration. A discussion of how the nature and type of these measures has changed over the past year and reasons for the change, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration.	Not Applicable

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Qualitative Disclosures	(d)	Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration. Disclosures should include: An overview of main performance metrics for bank, top-level business lines and individuals. A discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to bank-wide and individual performance. A discussion of the measures the bank will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak.	Not Applicable
Qualitative Disclosures	(e)	Description of the ways in which the bank seek to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance. Disclosures should include: A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable Remuneration that is deferred differs across employees or groups of employees, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance. A discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through clawback arrangements.	As a state owned entity the remuneration system is governed under National Pay Scale announced by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Moreover, various cash and non-cash benefits are provided as per the approval of the Board of Directors as follows : • Bank provides car facilities for level executive level employees; • Car loan facility; • Staff loan at bank rate; • Travel allowance/TA/DA as required; • Festival bonus; • Allowance for employees' meritorious students; • Recreation leave for 15 days after every three year and Maternity leave as per guidelines.
Qualitative Disclosures	(f)	Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilises and the rationale for using these different forms. Disclosures should include: An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (ie cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. A discussion of the use of the different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across employees or groups of employees), a description the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance.	There are no different forms of variable remuneration (i.e. cash, shares and share-lined instruments and other forms).There are no performance based rewards. But in some special cases an increment is added as reward for outstanding performance of any employee. However, there is an incentive system on overall performance (based on profit). Salary and all types of benefits provided by the bank are in the form of cash.
Quantitative Disclosures	(g)	Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member.	Not Applicable

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Quantitative Disclosures	(h)	Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year. Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year. Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year. Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year.	Not Applicable
Quantitative Disclosures	(i)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.	Not Applicable
Quantitative Disclosures	(j)	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show: - fixed and variable. - deferred and non-deferred. - different forms used (cash, shares and share linked instruments, other forms).	**Particulars** / **Taka in Thousand** Fixed Pay (including two festival bonus and Nabo barsha bonus) / 29599 Variable Pay (1 incentive bonus equivalent to one month's basic salary) / 13124 Total / 42723
Quantitative Disclosures	(k)	Quantitative information about employees' exposure to implicit (eg fluctuations in the value of shares or performance units) and explicit adjustments (eg. claw backs or similar reversals or downward revaluations of awards) of deferred remuneration and retained remuneration: Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments. Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments. Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.	Not Applicable

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