# disclosures on risk based capital (Basel II)

# Scope of application

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which this guidelines applies.
		- Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited.
	(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).
		<ul> <li>The consolidated financial statements of the Bank include the financial statements of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited and the Off-shore Banking Units (OBUs). A brief description of the Bank and the OBUs are given below:</li> </ul>
		The Bank [Main operation]  Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (the Bank) is a scheduled commercial bank set up as a joint venture between Bangladesh and The Netherlands. Incorporated as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1994, the Bank obtained licence from Bangladesh Bank on 23 July 1995 and started its banking business with one branch on 3 June 1996. The number of branches was 96 as on 31 December 2010 all over Bangladesh. The Bank is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange as a publicly quoted company.
		Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU) The Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU) of the Bank is the separate business entity governed by the applicable rules & regulations and gudidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The number of OBUs were two as on 31 December 2010 located at Agrabad Branch - Chittagong and Dhaka EPZ Branch- Dhaka.  Investments in OBUs are risk weighted with the exposure of the Bank.
	(c)	Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.
		- Not applicable
	(d)	The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation that are deducted and the names(s) of such subsidiaries.
		- Not applicable

### Capital structure

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Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Summary information on the terms and conditions of the nall capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments for inclusion in Tier 1 or in Tier 2.	
		<ul> <li>The terms and conditions of the main features of all cap have been segregated in terms of the eligibility criteria BRPD Circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010 and instructions given by Bangladesh Bank from time to t features of the capital instruments are as follows:</li> </ul>	set forth vide other relevant
		Tier 1 capital instruments	
		Paid-up share capital: Issued, subscribed and fully capital of the Bank.	paid up share
		Share premium: Amount of premium realised with per share at the time of issuing shares through initial	
		Statutory Reserve: As per Section 24(1) of the Bank 1991, an amount equivalent to 20% of the profit befor year of the Bank has been transferred to the Statutory	e taxes for each
		Dividend equalization account: As per BRPD Circular Let 20 October 2002 issued by Bangladesh Bank, 'Divide Account' has been created by transfering the amount from is equal to the cash dividend paid in excess of 20%.	nd Equalization
		Retained earnings: Amount of profit retained wit company after meeting up all expenses, p appropriations.	_
		Tier 2 capital instruments	
		General provision maintained against unclassified balance sheet exposures: As per BB directive, amou maintained against unclassified loans and off-balance s as of the reporting date has been considered.	nt of provision
		Subordinated debt capital: Eligible subordinated deb Tier I capital has been considered.	t within 30% of
		Assets revaluation reserves: As per Bangladesh Bar 50% of incremental value from the revaluation of Babeen considered.	
		Revaluation reserves of HTM securities: As per Bar instruction, up to 50% of revaluation reserves of HTM been considered.	_
		Revaluation reserves of HFTsecurities: As per Ban instruction, up to 50% of other reserve (revaluation securities) has been considered.	_
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	The amount of Tier 1 capital, with separate disclosure of :	In million Taka
		Paid-up share capital	2,000.00
		Non-repayable share premium account Statutory reserve	11.07 2,748.40
		General reserve	2,740.40
		Retained earnings	1,189.10
		Minority interest in subsidiaries	-
		Non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares	-
		Dividend equalization account	102.63
	(c)	Total of Tier 1 capital	6,051.20
	(c)	Total amount of Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital	3,074.73
	(d)	Other deductions from capital  Total eligible capital	9,125.93
	(e)	rotal eligible capital	3,143.93

# Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	A summary discussion of the bank's approach its capital to support current and future active	
		<ul> <li>As per Section 13 (2) of the Ban instructions contained in BRPD Circula 2010 [Guidelines on ' Risk Based (Revised regulatory capital framework)</li> </ul>	ar No. 35 dated 29 December, Capital Adequacy for Banks'
			In million Taka
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	Capital requirement for Credit Risk	7,458.49
	(c)	Capital requirement for Market Risk	295.27
	(d)	Capital requirement for Operational Risk	765.27
	(e)	Total and Tier 1 capital ratio :	
		For the consolidated group	
		Total	9.64%
		Tier 1	6.39%
		For stand alone	
		Total	9.64%
		Tier 1	6.39%

# 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)
		- As per relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines, depending on type of the loans, it is considered past due from the following date of the expiry date or after six months of expiry date. If the loan is past due for three months or beyond then it is considered Special Mention Account (SMA). Again depending on type of the loans, if the loan is overdue for 6 months or beyond or if defaulted installment is equal to or more than the installment(s) due within six months / 12 months then it is considered sub-standard. Then if the loan is overdue for 9 months or beyond or if defaulted installment is equal to or more than the installment(s) due within 12 months / 18 months then it is considered doubtfull. Then if the loan is overdue for 12 months or beyond or if defaulted installment is equal to or more than the installment (s) due within 18 / 24 months then it is considered bad / loss.
		Description of approaches followed for specific and general allowances     and statistical methods
		<ul> <li>As per relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines, 1% to 5% provision is maintained against good loans, 5% provision is maintained against SMA loans, 20% provision is maintained against sub-standard loans, 50% provision is maintained against doubtfull loans and 100% provision is maintained against bad/loss loans after deducting value of eligible security, if any, as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines. All interest is suspended /discontinued if the loan is identified as SMA or classified as sub-standard, doubtfull or bad / loss.</li> </ul>

#### Credit Risk (Continued)

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Discussion of the Bank's credit risk management policy		
		5,		
		- The Board approves the credit policy keeping in view relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines to ensure best practice in credit risk management and maintain quality of assets. Authorities are properly delegated ensuring check and balance in credit operation at every stage i.e. screening, assessing risk, identification, management and mitigation of credit risk as well as monitoring, supervision and recovery of loans with provision for early warning system. There is a separate credit risk management division for dedicated credit risk management, separate credit administration division for ensuring perfection of securities and credit monitoring and recovery division for monitoring and recovery of irregular loans. Internal control & compliance division independently assess quality of loans and compliance status of loans at least once in a year. Adequate provision is maintained against classified loans as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines. Status of loans are regularly reported to the Board /Executive Committee of the Board.		
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types	of credit exposure	
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			In million Taka	
		- Major types of credit exposure as per disclosure in the		
		audited financial statements as of 31 December 2010	67,657.06	
		Overdraft	8,393.98	
		Cash credit	15,263.74	
			050.00	
		Export cash credit	853.28	
		Transport loan	515.26	
		Transport loan	515.26	
		Transport loan  House building loan	515.26 237.83	
		Transport loan  House building loan  Loan against trust receipt	515.26 237.83 10,632.29	
		Transport loan House building loan Loan against trust receipt Term loan - industrial	515.26 237.83 10,632.29 18,629.09	
		Transport loan House building loan Loan against trust receipt Term loan - industrial Term loan - other	515.26 237.83 10,632.29 18,629.09 2,345.46	
		Transport loan House building loan Loan against trust receipt Term loan - industrial Term loan - other Payment against document - cash	515.26 237.83 10,632.29 18,629.09 2,345.46 456.48	
		Transport loan House building loan Loan against trust receipt Term loan - industrial Term loan - other Payment against document - cash Payment against document - EDF	515.26 237.83 10,632.29 18,629.09 2,345.46 456.48 104.33	
		Transport loan House building loan Loan against trust receipt Term loan - industrial Term loan - other Payment against document - cash Payment against document - EDF Retail loans	515.26 237.83 10,632.29 18,629.09 2,345.46 456.48 104.33 1,535.05	

Quantitative Disclosures	(c)	Geographical distribution of exposures, broken down in signific major types of credit exposure	ant areas by
		<ul> <li>Geographical distribution of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2010 are as follows:</li> </ul>	67,657.67
		Urban	61,519.30
		Dhaka Division	53,007.73
		Chittagong Division	7,244.17
		Khulna Division	456.21
		Sylhet Division	318.39
		Barisal Division	91.66
		Rajshahi Division	342.84
		Rangpur Division	58.30
		Rural	6,138.36
		Dhaka Division	5,442.38
		Chittagong Division	352.45
		Khulna Division	0.90
		Sylhet Division	222.77
		Barisal Division	-
		Rajshahi Division	81.40
		Rangpur Division	38.47
	(d)	Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken major types of credit exposures.	ken down by
		Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures as per the disclosures furnished in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2010 are as follows:	67,657.67
		Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	730.46
		Pharmaceutical industries	1,099.71
		Textile and ready- made garment industries	23,923.44
		Chemical industries	243.43
		Bank and other financial institutions	2,031.26
		Transport and communication	1,088.25
		Electronics and automobile industries	849.32
		Housing and construction industries	3,378.65
		Energy and power industries	2,935.07
		Cement and ceramic industries	892.92
		Food and allied industries	3,125.73
		Engineering and metal industries including ship breaking	2,099.83
		Service industries	5,659.46
		Other industries	19,600.14
		Other industries	15,000.14

### Credit Risk (Continued)

In million Taka

Overtitative Diselectures		Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole po	rtfalia brakan
Quantitative Disclosures	(e)	down by major types of credit exposures	rtrollo, broken
		down by major types of credit exposures	
		- Residual contractual maturity of exposures as per	
		the disclosures furnished in the audited financial	
		statements as of 31 December 2010 are as follows:	67,657.67
		Payable	
		On demand	12,840.21
		Within one to three months	11,780.16
		Within three to twelve months	25,995.87
		Within one to five years	14,398.75
		More than five years	2,642.68
	(f)	By major industry or counterparty type:	
		Amount of impaired loans and if available, past	
		due loans, provided separately	1,665.67
		Specific and general provisions	1,665.96
		Charges for specific allowances and charge - offs	
		during the period	39.53
	(g)	Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	1,665.67
		Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans &	2,000.07
		advances	2.46%
		Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	2.40%
		Opening balance	1,193.30
		Additions (net)	472.37
		Reductions	
		Closing balance	1,665.67
		Movement of specific provisions for NPAs	,
		Opening balance	742.71
		Provision made during the period	39.53
		Write-off	-
		Write-back of excess provisions	101.85
		Closing balance	884.09

# Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to the equity risk, including:
		<ul> <li>Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and</li> </ul>
		- Not applicable
		<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Quoted shares are valued at cost or market price whicever is lower.</li> <li>Unquoted shares are valued at cost price or book value as per latest audited accounts.</li> </ul>

# Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions (Continued)

#### In million Taka

Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparision to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.  - unquoted shares in Central Depository Bangladesh Limited	4.00
	(c)	The cumulative realized gain (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	
		- Realized gain (losses) from equity investments	199.10
	(d)	Total unrealized gains (losses)	
		Total latent revaluation gains (losses)	-
		Any amounts of the above included in Tier 2 capital	-
	(e)	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory provisions regrading regulatory capital requirements.	

#### Market risk

(a)	Views of BOD on trading / investment activities
	<ul> <li>The Board approves all policies related to market risk, sets limits and reviews compliance on a regular basis. The objective is to provide cost effective funding to finance asset growth and trade related transcations.</li> </ul>
	Methods used to measure Market risk
	<ul> <li>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 sub-categories. For each risk category minimum capital requirement is measured in terms of two separately calculated capital charges for "specific risk" and "general market risk".</li> </ul>
	Market Risk Management system
	<ul> <li>The Treasury Division manage market risk covering liquidity, interestrate and foreign exchnage risks with oversight from Asset-Liability Management Committee ( ALCO) comprising senior executives of the Bank. ALCO is chaired by the Managing Director. ALCO meets at least once in a month.</li> </ul>
	Policies and processes for mitigating market risk
	- There are approved limits for credit deposit ratio, liquid assets to total assets ratio, maturity mismatch, commitments for both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items and borrowing from money market and forex position. The limits are monitored and enforced on a regular basis to protect against market risks. The exchange rate committee of the Bank meets on a daily basis to review the prevailing market condition, exchange rate, forex position and transactions to mitigate.
	(a)

#### Market risk (Continued)

In million Taka

Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	The capital requirements for:	
		Interest rate risk	206.87
		Euity position risk	-
		Foreign exchange risk	88.40
		Commodity risk	-

#### Operational risk

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	Views of BOD on system to reduce Operational Risk	
		<ul> <li>The policy for operational risks including internal con risk is approved by the Board taking into account re of Bangladesh Bank. Audit Comiittee of the Board dir activities of Internal Control &amp; Compliance Division protect against all operational risk.</li> </ul>	elevant guidelines rectly oversee the
		Performance gap of executives and staffs	
		<ul> <li>DBBL has a policy to provide competitive package a environment to attarct and retain the most talented po the industry. DBBL's strong brand image plays an employee motivation. As a result, there is no significant.</li> </ul>	eople avaialable in important role in
		Potential external events	
		<ul> <li>No potentail external events is expected to exp significant operational risk.</li> </ul>	ose the Bank to
		Policies and processes for mitigating operational risk	
		- The policy for operational risks including internal con risk is approved by the Board taking into account roof Bangladesh Bank. Policy guidelines on Risk Bas system is in operation As per RBA branches are rated risk status and branches scoring more on risk status more freequent audit by Internal Control & Complian CD). It is the policy of the Bank to put all the bran under any form of audit at least once in a year. IC & to Audit Committee of the Board. In addition there established in 2009 to reinforce operational risk mass Bank. Bank's Anti - Money laundering activities CAMELCO and their activities are devoted to protect laundering and terrorist finance related activities, there is adequate check & balance at every state authoroties are properly segregated and there is at on every transaction to protect against operational risks.	elevant guideline: ed Internal Audi according to thei are subjected to ace Division (IC 8 aches of the Bank CD directly repor- is a Vigilance Cel anagement of the are headed by against all money Apart from that age of operation least dual contro
		Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk	(
		<ul> <li>Basic Indicator Approach was used for calculating coperational risk as of the reporting date.</li> </ul>	apital charge for
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	The capital requirements for operational risk	765.20