

Market Discipline: Disclosures on Risk Based Capital under Basel III as on 31 December 2023

Background

The purpose of Market Discipline in Basel III is to establish more transparent and more disciplined financial market so that stakeholders can assess the position of a Bank regarding holding of assets and to identify the risks relating to the assets and capital adequacy to meet probable loss of assets. For the said purpose, this “Disclosures on Risk Based Capital (Basel III)” is made as per Bangladesh Bank’s Guideline.

A) Scope of Application	
Qualitative Disclosures	
a) The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which this guidelines apply: b) An outline of differences on the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a brief description of the entities within the group	<p>Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.</p> <p>The Consolidated Financial Statements of the bank include the financial statements of (i) Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC. (including Off-Shore Banking Units (OBUs). (ii) Islami Bank Securities Limited (iii) Islami Bank Capital Management Limited.</p> <p>A brief description of the Bank (Main Operation) and its subsidiaries are given below:</p>
(a) that are fully consolidated; (b) that are given a deduction treatment; and (c) that are neither consolidated nor deducted (e.g. where the investment is risk - weighted).	<p>Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.</p> <p>Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC. was incorporated on March 13, 1983 as a Public Limited Company (Banking Company) with limited liability under the Companies Act 1994 as interest free Islamic Shari’ah based commercial bank and commenced its operation on March 30, 1983 with the permission of Bangladesh Bank. The authorized and paid up capital of the bank respectively stood at Tk.20,000 million and Tk. 16,099.91 million as on December 31, 2023. Presently the Bank is operating its business through Head Office having 394 Branches (including 30 SME/ Agriculture Branches and 237 Sub-branches), 2986 own ATM booths and Cash Recycling ATM all over Bangladesh. The shares of the Bank are listed with both the Stock Exchanges of the country, i.e. Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited.</p> <p>Subsidiary Companies</p> <p>i) Islami Bank Capital Management Limited (IBCML)</p> <p>IBCML is a fully owned subsidiary of IBBPLC. IBCML was established in April 01' 2010 under the Companies Act 1994 as a Public Limited Company with Authorized Capital of Tk.1,000.00 million & Paid-Up Capital of Tk.300.00 million. The Company was established as per Bangladesh Bank Letter No. BRPD(R-1)717/2010-47 dated 07 February 2010. The registered Office of IBCML is located at 65, Dilkusha C/A in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The Company has obtained Merchant Banker Registration Certificate No. MB-95/2019 date: March 31' 2019 from Bangladesh Securities & Exchange Commission to operate the activities of Issue Manager/Underwriting/Portfolio Manager.</p>

	<p>ii) Islami Bank Securities Limited (IBSL)</p> <p>IBSL is also a fully owned subsidiary of IBBPLC. IBSL was incorporated in March 22' 2010 as a Public Limited Company under Companies Act, 1994 with the objectives to carry out business of Stock Broker & Dealer in the capital market. The authorized and paid up capital of the company stood at Tk.5,000 million and Tk.2,700 million respectively as on December 31, 2023. The overall increase of activities in Brokerage operation plays an important role in the improvement of capital market of the country and enhances earning capability of IBBPLC through corporate declaration.</p> <p>Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU)</p> <p>Off-shore Banking Unit is a separate business unit governed by the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. IBBPLC got permission to operate Off Shore Banking unit in its 3 Branches under International Banking Wing.</p>
<p>c) Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.</p> <p>d) The aggregate amount of capital surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries included in the capital of the consolidated group.</p>	<p>- Not Applicable.</p> <p>- Not Applicable.</p>

B) Capital Structure

Qualitative Disclosures	
<p>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 in Tier-2 Capital.</p>	<p>As per the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, CET-1 Capital of IBBPLC consists of (i) Fully Paid-up Capital, (ii) Statutory Reserve, (iii) General Reserve (iv) Non-Repayable Share Premium Account (v) Retained earnings (vi) Dividend equalization account and (vii) Minority interest in subsidiaries.</p> <p>Additional Tier-1 consists of Subordinated Debt (Mudaraba Perpetual Bond) (up to max. 1.5% of the Total RWA or 33.33% of CET1, whichever is higher).</p> <p>Tier-2 Capital consists of applicable amount of (i) General Provision (against Un-Classified Investments, Off-Balance Sheet exposure & Off-Shore Banking Units)(ii) Assets Revaluation Reserves 50% of outstanding position as on 31 December' 2014, (iii) Revaluation Reserve for Securities 50% of outstanding position as on 31 December' 2014 (iv) Revaluation Reserve for equity instruments 10% of outstanding position as on 31 December' 2014 and (v) Subordinated Debt (Mudaraba Redeemable Bond) (Tier-2 Capital up to max. 4.0% of the total RWA or 88.89% of CET-1, whichever is higher).</p>

Qualitative Disclosures

The Amount of Tier 1 Capital with separate disclosure

Sl	Particulars	BDT in million	
		Solo	Consolidated
i	Fully paid-up-capital	16,099.91	16,099.91
ii	Statutory Reserve	22,735.47	22,735.47
iii	Non-repayable share premium account	1.99	1.99
iv	General reserve	23,609.33	23,688.45
v	Retained earnings	1,609.99	3,178.70
vi	Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-	0.31
vii	Dividend equalization fund	32.00	32.00
viii	Common Equity Tier-1 (i to vii)	64,088.68	65,736.83
ix	Less: Regulatory Adjustment (Intangible Assets)	121.40	121.76
x	Common Equity Tier-1 (viii – ix)	63,967.28	65,615.07
xi	Additional Tier-1 (AT1) (Mudaraba Perpetual Bond)	11,000.00	11,000.00
A	Total Tier-1 Capital (x +xi)	74,967.28	76,615.07
i	General Provision (Unclassified investment, SMA and off-balance sheet exposure)	18,009.43	18,009.43
ii	Mudaraba Subordinated Debt (Non-Convertible Subordinated Bond)	15,400.00	15,400.00
B	Tier-2 Capital (i to ii)	33,409.43	33,409.43
C	Total eligible capital (Regulatory Capital) (A+B)	108,376.71	110,024.50

C) Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures	
a) A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	The Bank has adopted Standardized Approach (SA) to compute capital charge for investment risk and market risk, and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk. Assessment of capital adequacy is carried out in conjunction with the capital adequacy reporting to Bangladesh Bank. The Bank has maintained Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) at 12.82% & 12.62% based on "Consolidated" and "Solo" respectively as against the minimum regulatory requirement of 10% plus Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.50% totaling of 12.50%. Tier-1 Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio under "Consolidated" basis is 8.93% and "Solo" basis is 8.73% as against Minimum Tier-1 requirement of 6.00%. The Bank's policy is to manage and maintain strong Capital Adequacy Ratio through investing high rating grade investment clients. The Bank maintains adequate capital that is sufficient to absorb all material risks associated with the Bank. The Bank also ensures that the levels of capital comply with regulatory requirements and satisfy the external rating agencies and all other stakeholders including depositors.

Quantitative Disclosures

Sl No	Particulars	BDT in million	
		Solo	Consolidated
a	Capital requirements for Investment risk	77,742.21	77,633.67
b	Capital requirements for Market risk	1,073.31	1,073.31
c	Capital requirements for Operational risk	7,028.12	7,122.52
d	Minimum Capital Requirement (a+b+c)	85,843.64	85,829,50
e	Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) Required	2.50%	2.50%
f	Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) Maintained	2.62%	2.82%
g	Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)		
i	Total CRAR	12.62%	12.82%
ii	CET Ratio	7.45%	7.64%
iii	Tier-1 Ratio	8.73%	8.93%
iv	Tier-2 Ratio	3.89%	3.89%

D) Investment (Credit) Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a) The General Qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk, including

i) Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes):	<p>Past Due: As per Bangladesh Bank guidelines, any Investment if not repaid within the fixed expiry date will be treated as Past Due/ Overdue.</p> <p>Impaired: An Investment where profit and/or installment of principal remain for more than 90 days in respect of a Continuous Investment, Demand Investment or a Term Investment etc. except Term Investment below Tk. 1 million will be treated as Impaired (NPI).</p> <p>Bangladesh Bank issued Circulars from time to time for strengthening Investment (Credit) discipline and brings provisioning. All Investments/ loans & advances will be grouped into four (4) categories for the purpose of classification, namely (a) Continuous Investment/Loan (b) Demand Investment/Loan (c) Fixed Term Investment/Loan & (d) Short-term Agricultural & Micro Investment.</p> <p>The above Investment (Credit) are classified as follows:</p> <p>Continuous and Demand Investment/ loan are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'Sub-standard' if it is past due/overdue for 3 (three) months or beyond but less than 9 months; ● 'Doubtful' if it is past due/overdue for 9 (nine) months or beyond but less than 12 (twelve) months; ● 'Bad/Loss' if it is past due/overdue for 12 (twelve) months or beyond from the date of expiry or claim by the bank/date of overdue. <p>Fixed Term Investment (Loans), which are repayable by installment(s)are classified as: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'Sub-standard' if it is past due/overdue for 9 (nine) months or beyond but less than 15 (fifteen) months; ● 'Doubtful' if it is past due/overdue for 15 (fifteen) months or beyond but less than 18 (eighteen) months; ● 'Bad/Loss' if it is past due/overdue for 18 (eighteen) months or beyond from the date of expiry or claim by the bank or from the date of overdue.
--	--

	<p>Cottage, Micro and Small Investment under CMSME: A Continuous, Demand are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'Sub-standard' if it is past due/overdue for 6 (Six) months or beyond but less than 18 (eighteen) months; ● 'Doubtful' if it is past due/overdue for 18 (eighteen) months or beyond but less than 30 (Thirty) months; ● 'Bad/Loss' if it is past due/overdue for 30 (thirty) months or beyond from the date of expiry or claim by the bank/ date of overdue. <p>Cottage, Micro and Small Investment for Fixed Term Investment/ Loan are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'Sub-standard' if it is past due/overdue for 12 (twelve) months or beyond but less than 24 (twenty four) months; ● 'Doubtful' if it is past due/overdue for 24 (twenty four) months or beyond but less than 36 (Thirty six) months; ● 'Bad/Loss' if it is past due/overdue for 36 (thirty six) months or beyond from the date of expiry or claim by the bank/ date of overdue <p>Short-term Agricultural and Micro-Investment are classified as:</p> <p>If not repaid within the due date as stipulated in the Investment (loan) agreement. If the said irregular status continues, the Investment (credit) will be classified as 'Substandard' after a period of 12 months, as 'Doubtful' after a period of 36 months and as 'Bad/Loss' after a period of 60 months from the stipulated due date as per Investment (loan) agreement</p> <p>Special Mention Account of Continuous, Demand and Fixed Term Investment:</p> <p>A continuous and Demand investment/loan which will remain overdue for a period of 02 (two) months to below 3 months will be put into the Special Mention Account (SMA) from the date of expiry.</p> <p>Term Investment which will remain overdue for a period of 08 (two) months to below 9 months will be put into the Special Mention Account (SMA) from six month of Expiry date.</p>
ii) Description of approaches followed for specific and general allowances and statistical method;	<p>Provision for investments is made on the basis of quarter-end review by the management and instructions contained in BRPD Circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular no. 04 dated 29 January 2015, BRPD Circular no. 08 dated 02 August 2015, BRPD Circular No.12, dated 20 August, 2017, BRPD Circular No. 12 dated 20 August, 2017, BRPD Circular No. 01 dated 20 February, 2018, BRPD Circular No. 01 dated 20 February, 2018, BRPD Circular no. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD Circular no. 16 dated 21 July 2020, BRPD Circular no.51& 53 dated 30 December 2021, BRPD Circular no. 14 dated 22 June 2022, BRPD Circular no. 51 dated 18 December 2022, BRPD Circular no. 53 dated 22 December 2022 and BRPD Circular no. 03 dated 02 February 2023, Details are given below:</p> <p>The Bank follows the specific and general provision for investment/ loan on the basis of Bangladesh bank Guidelines issued from time to time.</p>

The rate of provision are given below:

a) General Provision: The Bank maintains General Provision in the following way :

- (1) @ 0.25% against all unclassified loans of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) as defined by the SME & Special Programs Department of Bangladesh Bank from time to time and @ 1% against all unclassified Investments (other than Investments/loans to Brokerage House, Merchant Banks, Stock dealers etc., Special Mention Account as well as SME Financing.)
- (2) @ 1% on the unclassified amount for Consumer Financing whereas it has to maintain @ 2% on the unclassified amount for Investments/Loans for Professionals to set up business under Consumer Financing Scheme.
- (3) @ 1% on the unclassified amount for Investments/Loans to Brokerage House, Merchant Banks, Stock dealers, etc.
- (4) @ 1% on the off-balance sheet exposures except Bills for Collection. Provision maintained against Bank Guarantees in the following way

BB rating grade equivalence of the Bank providing the counter-guarantee	Provision requirement (1% of the exposure amount)	
1	NIL	Nil
2	0.50	
3 or 4	0.75	
Others	1.00	

- (5) At 1% & 2 % on Special Mansion Account as well as Unclassified Investments (CMSME& Others) have been maintained as 'Special General Provision-COVID-19' as per BRPD Circular No. 53, dated: December 22, 2022

b) Specific Provision: Provision maintained against Classified Investments/Loans at the following rates for other than CMSME clients:

- (1) Sub-standard : 20%
- (2) Doubtful : 50%
- (3) Bad/Loss : 100%

c) Provision for Short-term Agricultural & Micro-Investments

- (1)'Unclassified and SMA' : 1%
- (2)'Sub-standard' and 'Doubtful' : 5%
- (3) Bad/Loss : 100%

d) Provision for Cottage, Micro& Small Investments under CMSME

- (1) Sub-standard : 5%
- (2) Doubtful : 20%
- (3) Bad/Loss : 100%

iii) Decision of the Bank's Investment (Credit) Risk Management Policy;

The Bank has put in place a well-structured Investment/Credit Risk Management Policy known as Investment Risk Manual approved by the Board. The Policy document defines organization structure, role and responsibilities and, the processes whereby the Investment (Credit) Risks carried by the Bank can be identified, quantified and managed within the framework that the Bank considers consistent with its mandate and risk tolerance.

Authorities are properly delegated ensuring check and balance in investment operation at every stage i.e. screening, assessing risk, identification, management and mitigation of investment risk as well as monitoring, supervision and recovery of investments by Grading of Investment clients as Blue, Green, Grey, Yellow, Red and Brick Red.

Bank has framed Investment Policy, Investment Assessment & Risk Grading, Approval Authority, Internal Audit Approval Process, Investment Administration, Investment Monitoring, Investment Recovery etc. Status of investments is regularly reported to the Board /Executive Committee of the Bank.

Qualitative disclosures

a) Total General Investment/Credit exposures broken down by major types of Investment modes

Particulars	BDT in million
Bai-Murabaha	871,988.41
Bai-Muajjal	100,714.90
Hire Purchase under Shirkatul Melk	267,149.48
Hire Purchase under Shirkatul Melk (HPSM in FC-OBU)	11,176.97
Hire Purchase under Shirkatul Melk (HPSM in FC-GTF)	2,442.53
Bai-Murabaha Import Bills	34,704.63
Baim FC Bills	18,293.06
Musharaka	269.02
Mudaraba Investments	5,000.10
Bai-Salam	19,387.83
Mudaraba Foreign Currency Investments	23,979.45
Quard	57,561.03
Investment in Khidmah Card	2,684.75
Bill Purchase and Discounted	184,913.50
Total Investments	1,600,265.66

b) Area wise distribution of exposures of Investments/credit exposure

Particulars	BDT in million
In Rural Areas	96,176.04
In Urban Areas	1,504,089.62
Total	1,600,265.66

c) Division wise distribution of Investment/credit exposures the bank

Particulars	BDT in million
Dhaka Division	701,875.84
Chattogram Division	483,920.70
Khulna Division	90,895.16
Rajshahi Division	212,355.42
Barishal Division	20,163.36
Sylhet Division	19,683.28
Rangpur Division	49,768.30
Mymensingh Division	21,603.60
Total Investments	1,600,265.66

d) Major industry type wise distribution of exposures of investment/credit

Particulars	BDT in million
Economic purpose wise investment	
Investment to Directors	-
Investment to CEO & Sr. Executives	1,324.94
Trade & Commerce	502,502.83
Real Estate	91,298.32
Transport	7,852.65
Agriculture (including fertilizer & agriculture implements)	50,737.80
Industrial investment*	887,058.51
Others	59,490.61
Total	1,600,265.66
Industrial Investment	
Textile-Spinning, weaving & dyeing	198,833.72
Garments & garments accessories	99,056.51
Steel, re-rolling & engineering	113,997.57
Agro-based Industry	235,800.64
Food & Beverage	19,889.91
Cements Industry	18,896.55
Pharmaceuticals	4,965.65
Poultry, Poultry feed & Hatchery	3,431.75
Sanitary Wares	88.86
Chemicals, Toiletries & Petroleum	18,292.56
Printing & Packaging	18,150.78
Power (Electricity)	14,966.94
Ceramic & Bricks	18,916.96
Healthcare (Hospital & Others)	8,987.63
Plastic Industries	9,946.27
Petrol Pump, & CNG Filling Station	2,953.94
Information Technology	291.26
Hotel & Restaurant	1,928.87
Other Industries	97,662.14
Total	887,058.51

e) Maturity wise breakdown of investment excluding Bill purchased and discounted, broken down by major types of investment/credit exposures

Particulars	BDT in million
Repayable on Demand	145,151.21
Up to 1 month	64,232.02
Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	150,695.24
Over 3 months but not more than 1 year	514,149.38
Over 1 year but not more than 5 years	219,868.89
Over 5 years	321,255.42
Total	1,415,352.16

f) By major industry or counterparty type

i) Amount of past due investment/loans provided separately:

Particulars	BDT in million
Special Mention Account (SMA)	16,288.69
Sub-Standard (SS)	17,303.07
Doubtful (DF)	5,938.65
Bad & Loss (B/L)	45,946.39
Total	85,476.80

ii) Specific & General Provisions

Specific and General Provision were made on the amount of following classified and unclassified investments/loans, Off-Balance Sheet exposure of the bank according to Bangladesh Bank guidelines:

Particulars	BDT in million
Unclassified Investments	1,531,077.55
Classified Investments	69,188.11
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	223,707.33
Total	1,823,972.99

iii) Charges for specific allowances and charge-off as on 31.12.2023

Cumulative specific and general provision as on 31.12.2023 were made on the amount of classified investment, Unclassified Investment and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures:

Particulars	BDT in million
General Provision for Unclassified Investment	16,942.46
General Provision for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,066.97
Specific Provision for Classified Investment	48,662.86
Total General & Specific Provision	66,672.29

iv) Gross Non-Performing Assets

Movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs):

Particulars	BDT in million
Opening Balance	54,022.01
Addition	199,110.00
Reduction	183,943.90
Total classified investment at the end of the year	69,188.11

v) Movement of specific provisions for NPAs

Particulars	BDT in million
Opening Balance	42,073.98
Recoveries of amount previously written-off	287.69
Provisions made during the period	6,307.83
Fully provided Investment write-off/waived/transferred	(6.64)
Total provision held against classified investment at the end of the year	48,662.86

vi) Provision made during the period includes provision made against subjective judgment.

E) Equities: Banking Book Positions

Qualitative disclosures

<p>The general qualitative disclosures requirement with respect to equity risk include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices. 	<p>Investment in equity securities are broadly categorized into two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Quoted Securities (common or preference share & mutual fund) that are traded in the secondary market (Trading Book Assets). ii) Unquoted Securities are categorized as banking book equity exposures which are further sub-divided into two groups: unquoted securities which are invested without any expectation that these will be quoted in near future i.e. held to maturity (HTM). Securities those are acquired under private placement or IPO and are going to be traded in the secondary market after completing required formalities. Unquoted securities are valued at cost. <p>The primary objective is to invest in equity securities for the purpose of capital gain by selling them in future or held for dividend income. Dividends received from these equity securities are accounted for as and when received and when right to receive is established. Both Quoted and Un-Quoted equity securities are valued at cost and necessary provisions are maintained if the prices fall below the cost price.</p> <p>As per Bangladesh Bank guidelines, the HFT equity securities are revaluated once in each week using mark to market concept and HTM equity securities are amortized once a year according to Bangladesh bank guideline.</p> <p>The HTM equity securities are also revalued if any, are reclassified to HFT category with the approval of Board of Directors.</p>

Quantitative Disclosures

Sl.	Particulars	As on December 31, 2023 (BDT in million)	
		Solo	Consolidated
a	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.	1,951.27	3,886.31
b	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	22.83	118.30
c	Total unrealized gains (losses).	(571.20)	(1,773.39)
d	Total latent revaluation gains (losses)	-	-
e	Any amounts of the above included in Tier – 2 capital.	-	-
f	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.		
i	Specific Market Risk	198.40	198.40
ii	General Market Risk	198.40	198.40

F) Profit Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Qualitative Disclosures

a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement including the nature of Profit Rate Risk in the Banking Book (PRRBB) and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding investment prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of PRRBB measurement.	Profit rate risk is the risk where changes in market profit rates might adversely affect bank's financial condition. Changes in profit rates affect both the current earnings (earnings perspective) as well as the net worth of the bank (economic value perspective). Re-pricing risk is often the most apparent source of profit rate risk for a bank and is often gauged by comparing the volume of a bank's assets that mature or re-price within a given time period with the volume of liabilities that do so.
---	---

Quantitative Disclosures

Particulars	1-90 days	Over 3 Months to 6 Months	Over 6 Months to 9 9 Months	Over 9 Months to 12 Months
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 PRRBB, broken down by currency (as relevant)	Rate Sensitive Assets	543,866	276,389	74,354
	Rate Sensitive Liabilities	755,904	142,854	35,685
	GAP	(212,038)	133,535	38,669
	Cumulative Gap	(212,038)	(78,503)	(39,834)
	Adjusted profit rate changes (PRC)	1%	1%	1%
	Quarterly earnings impact (Cum. Gap*PRC)	(530.09)	333.84	96.67
	Accumulate earning impact to date	(530.09)	(196.26)	(99.59)
				124.49

Market Risk

Qualitative Disclosure

i) Views of BOD on trading / investment activities	The Board approves all necessary policies related to market risk, sets various internal limits to monitor and review compliance on a regular basis. The objective of market risk management is to minimize the impact of losses on bank's earnings and shareholders' equity.
ii) Methods used to measure Market risk	The Bank measures impact on profitability and impact on asset prices under market risk through Maturity GAP Analysis, Sensitivity Analysis, VaR, and Mark to Market. Capital requirement under market risk as per Standardized rule based approach of Basel-III, 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".
iii) Market Risk Management system	The Bank has its own Market Risk Management System, which includes Asset Liability Risk Management (ALM) and Foreign Exchange Risk Management under core risk management guidelines. The Treasury Division manages market risk covering liquidity, profit rate, foreign exchange and equity price risks with oversight from Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising senior executives of the Bank. ALCO is chaired by the Managing Director & CEO. ALCO meets at least once in a month to monitor and oversee among others the overall market risks.

iv) Policies and processes for mitigating market risk	The bank has put its Asset Liability Management policy by setting various risk limits for effective management of market risk and ensuring that the operations are in line with bank's expectation of return to market risk through proper Asset Liability Management. The effectiveness of approved policies is monitored on an on-going basis. Foreign Exchange Open Position limits (Day limit / Overnight limit), Deal-wise cut-loss limits, Stop-loss limit, Profit / Loss in respect of cross currency trading are properly monitored and exception reporting is regularly carried out. Holding of equities is monitored regularly so that the investment remains within the limit as set by Bangladesh Bank. Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) analyzes market and determines strategies for mitigating market risks. Reconciliation of foreign transactions is also carried out regularly.
---	--

Quantitative Disclosure

Capital Requirement for	BDT in million	
	Solo	Consolidated
Profit (Interest) Rate Risk	-	-
Equity Position Risk	396.80	396.80
Foreign Exchange Risk	676.51	676.51
Commodity Risk	-	-
Total Capital Requirement for Market Risk	1,073.31	1,073.31

H) Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

i) Views of BOD on system to reduce Operational Risk	Operational risk is the risk of loss or harm resulting from inadequate or failure of internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The policy for measuring and managing operational risks including internal control & compliance risk is approved by the Board taking into account relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Audit Committee of the Board directly oversees the activities of Internal Control & Compliance to protect all operational risks. As a part of continued surveillance, the Management Committee (MANCOM), Risk Management Co-ordination Committee (RMCC), Risk Management Committee (RMC) of Board and Risk Management Wing (RMW) regularly review different aspects of operational risks and suggest to formulate appropriate policies, tools & techniques for mitigation of operational risk.
ii) Performance gap of executives and staff	IBBPLC has a policy to provide competitive package and best working environment to attract and retain the most talented people available in the industry. It recognizes the importance of having the right people at right positions to achieve organizational goals. The learning and development strategy puts special focus on continuous professional development to strengthen individual's skill set by removing weaknesses to perform the assigned job with perfection. The strong brand image of IBBPLC plays an important role in employee motivation. As a result, there is no significant performance gap.
iii) Potential external events	No potential external events are expected to expose the Bank to significant operational risk.

iv) Policies and processes for mitigating operational risk	The policies for operational risks including internal control & compliance risk are approved by the Board taking into account relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The bank has put its policy guidelines on Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA) system with a view to rating the branches. As per provision of RBIA, branches are rated according to their risk grading/scoring. Subsequently, Audit Division prepares their audit plan, procedure and frequency of audit to be conducted on Branches. All the business units and supporting units of Head Office primarily identifies operational risk issues through Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL) and Audit Division regularly reviews the reports and ensure implementation of the same. Bank's anti money laundering activities are continuously monitored by Chief Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officer (CAMLCO). The activities of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Division (MLTFPD) are devoted to protect 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.
v) Approach to calculating capital charge for operational risk	Basic Indicator Approach is being used for calculating capital charge for operational risk as of the reporting date.

Quantitative Disclosures

As per the Risk Based Capital Adequacy Framework, the capital charge for operational risk is equal to 15% of average positive annual Gross Income of the previous three years:

Capital Requirement	BDT in million	
	Solo	Consolidated
In line with the above, the Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach for computing capital to operational risk.	7,028.12	7,122.52

I) Liquidity Risk

Qualitative Disclosure

i) Views of BOD on system to reduce liquidity risk	The Board approves the significant policies, sets tolerance limit for various liquidity risk indicators and risk appetites for liquidity risk management. The BOD also reviews the related policies and guidelines of liquidity risk and ensures necessary steps taken by management to identify, measure, monitor and control liquidity risk.
ii) Methods used to measure Liquidity Risk	<p>At a very basic level, liquidity measurement involves assessing of Bank's all cash inflows and its all cash outflows to identify the potential net surplus/(shortfall). Cash outflows also include funding requirements for off balance sheet commitments.</p> <p>IBBPLC uses two approaches/methods to measure Liquidity risk.</p> <p>(a) Time bucket analysis: Time bucket analysis is an assessment of cash flow mismatches and is done through preparation of Structural Liquidity Profile of on balance sheet and off balance sheet exposure. Appropriate tolerance levels/prudential limits have been stipulated for mismatches in different time buckets.</p> <p>(b) Ratio analysis: Under ratio analysis, various ratios are prescribed with appropriate limits. Several key liquidity risk indicators are being used to identify, measure, monitor and control liquidity position on regular basis. The key liquidity risk indicators are: Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Investment to Deposit Ratio (IDR) Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO), Medium Term Funding Ratio (MTFR) , Liquid Asset to Total Deposit Ratio, Liquid Asset to Short Term Liabilities, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio(NSFR).</p>

iii) Liquidity Risk management system	<p>Responsibility of managing liquidity lies with Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of the Bank which meets at least once in every month. Asset and Liability Management (ALM) desk closely monitors and controls liquidity requirements on a daily basis by proper coordination of funding activities. A monthly projection of fund flows is reviewed in ALCO meeting regularly.</p> <p>In order to develop comprehensive liquidity risk management framework, Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) has been developed which is a set of policies and procedures that serves as a blueprint for the bank to meet its funding needs in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost.</p> <p>For day-to-day liquidity risk management, CFP ensures that the bank is well prepared to respond to an unexpected problem. In this sense, a CFP is an extension of ongoing liquidity management and formalizes the objectives of liquidity management by ensuring: (i) a reasonable amount of liquid assets are maintained; (ii) measurement and projection of funding requirements during various scenarios; and (iii) management of access to funding sources.</p> <p>CFP also provides directions for plausible actions in distress and emergency situations. In case of a sudden liquidity stress, it is important for the bank to handle the same in an efficient and organized way to meet its obligations to the stakeholders. Since, such a situation requires a spontaneous action, CFP will put the bank in better position by addressing the liquidity problem more efficiently and effectively. CFP ensures that bank management and key staff are ready to respond to any distress situation.</p>
iv) Policies and processes for mitigating Liquidity Risk	<p>A structural maturity ladder or profile is prepared periodically following the guidelines of the Bangladesh Bank DOS circular no. 02 dated 29 March 2011. Maturity ladder of cash inflows and outflows is an effective tool to determine bank's liquidity position. It estimates a bank's cash inflows and outflows and thus net deficit or surplus (GAP) both on a day-to-day basis and over a series of specified times can be estimated. A bucket wise (e.g. call, 2-7 days, 1 month, 1-3 months, 3-12 months, 1-5 years, over 5 years) maturity profile of assets and liabilities is prepared to understand mismatch in every bucket.</p>

Quantitative Disclosure

Particulars	As on 31 December 2023 (Amount in million Taka)
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	48.74%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	100.09%
Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	151,490.84
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	310,814.20
Available amount of Stable Funding	1,474,673.94
Required amount of Stable Funding	1,473,414.39

J) Leverage Risk

Qualitative Disclosure

i) Views of BOD on system to reduce excessive leverage	The Board approves all policies related to Leverage Ratio. In order to avoid building-up excessive on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet leverage in the banking system, a simple, transparent, non-risk based leverage ratio has been introduced to constrain leverage in the banking sector.
ii) Policies and processes for mitigating excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage	Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel III) as provided by BRPD of Bangladesh Bank is followed by IBBPLC while managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage of the bank. As per RBCA Guidelines, leverage ratio is being calculated as Tier I Capital divided by Total Exposure (on and off-balance exposures) after related deductions.
iii) Approach for calculating exposure	<p>IBBPLC calculates the regulatory leverage ratio as per the guideline of Basel III leverage ratio framework as adopted by Bangladesh Bank where a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3.25% has been prescribed both at solo and consolidated level. IBBPLC has been maintaining leverage ratio more than minimum requirement of 3% applicable from 01 January 2015. The regulatory leverage ratio has been calculated considering the following:</p> <p>1. Capital Measure</p> <p>The amount of capital (the numerator) for the leverage ratio is being calculated as per definition of Tier 1 capital as specified in Chapter 3 of 'Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel III)'</p> <p>2. Exposure Measure</p> <p>General Measurement Principles: The amount of exposure (the denominator) for the leverage ratio is being calculated following the accounting measure of exposure. In order to measure the exposure consistently with financial accounts, the following are being applied by the bank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. On balance sheet, non-derivative exposures are being calculated by netting-off of specific provisions and valuation adjustment. ii. Physical or financial collateral, guarantee or credit risk mitigation purchased are not used for reducing on-balance sheet exposure. iii. No Netting off loans and deposits is done. <p>On-Balance Sheet Items: Bank has included the accounting balance sheet item for the purposes of leverage ratio.</p> <p>Off-Balance sheet Item: Bank has calculated the off-balance sheet (OBS) items by applying a uniform 100% Credit Conservation Factor (CCF). For unconditionally cancellable commitments without prior notice, a CCF of 10% is applied.</p>

Quantitative Disclosures

Particulars	BDT in million	
	Solo	Consolidated
Leverage Ratio	3.72%	3.80%
On balance sheet exposure	1,982,748.52	1,983,546.48
Off balance sheet exposure	34,349.67	34,349.67
Total exposure	2,017,098.19	2,017,896.15

K) Remuneration

Qualitative Disclosures

<p>a) Name, composition and mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration.</p> <p>External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in what areas of the remuneration process.</p> <p>A description of the scope of the bank's remuneration policy (e.g. by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches.</p> <p>A description of the types of employees considered as material risk takers and as senior managers, including the number of employees in each group.</p>	<p>Board of Directors of the Bank is the main body to oversee the remuneration. The Board, however, generally suggest the management to place proposal for revision of remuneration from time to time.</p> <p>Generally, no advice from any external consultant with regard to the remuneration process of the bank is sought whatsoever and therefore no commission to this effect is paid to any agencies.</p> <p>The bank does not have any foreign subsidiary; rather it has branches as well as zonal offices throughout the country. IBBL follows uniform remuneration policy which does not change due to the employees working at diversified geographical locations.</p> <p>No group of employees has been categorized as material risk taker as well as senior managers; rather the risks in different areas of operations of the bank are taken by the employees concerned as a team.</p>
<p>b) An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.</p>	<p>Remuneration policy is based on attracting, retaining and motivating the employees to ensure that they perform in the best interests of the bank and its shareholders by growing and developing the business.</p> <p>The remuneration system of the bank has been designed to ensure optimum level of fairness in reward to the service of the employees in such a way so that they can satisfactorily manage the basic expenses concerning their household as well as get sufficient future benefits on attaining the superannuation. The key features of the remuneration system are as under:</p> <p>In consideration of the nature of works/responsibilities fixed remuneration has been established for the employees of a particular grade. However, the fixed remuneration differs from grade to grade and generally changes with the promotion/demotion to the higher/lower grades. The components of the fixed remuneration are basic pay, house rent, medical as well as conveyance allowances etc. The basic pay is increased at a fixed rate every year towards adjustment of the inflation. Employees may have additional remuneration by means of getting special increment, promotion for their extraordinary performance.</p>
<p>Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the firm's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that was made.</p>	<p>Remuneration concerning the future benefits of the employees is paid in the form of Gratuity, Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund. The amount of such remuneration varies in terms of grade, basic pay as well as service length.</p> <p>Variable remuneration is paid to the employees in the form of Incentive Bonus on the basis of the performance resulting satisfactory annual profit of the bank. The overall performance of the employees is considered as team performance without categorizing any 'Identified Staff as Risk Takers' and Incentive Bonus is allowed to them in proportion to their respective basic pay.</p> <p>The remuneration of the bank was not reviewed by the Board of Directors last year and consequently no change whatsoever has taken place in the remuneration process.</p>
<p>A discussion of how the bank ensures that risk and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.</p>	<p>No segment of the employees has been categorized as the 'risk and compliance employees' and therefore no scope is there to separately remunerate such type of employees for their overseeing the business.</p>

<p>c) An overview of the key risks that the bank takes into account when implementing remuneration measures.</p>	<p>Basically, the ‘fixed remuneration’ process is being practiced and in some cases the adjustment of the losses, so incurred by the bank due to the employees’ non-compliance of different rules & regulations is compensated from the fixed remuneration as well as deferred future benefits of the employees concerned through claw back process as a means of adjustment of the current and future risk.</p>
<p>An overview of the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks, including risks difficult to measure (valued need not be disclosed)</p> <p>A discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration</p>	<p>The risk of non-adherence to regulatory compliances as well as violations of different rules and procedures causing significant losses from the side of the employees is taken into consideration while implementing the remuneration measures.</p> <p>To avert the risks, the provisions with regard to partial payment of basic pay as well as non-disbursement of incentive bonuses and future benefits, claw back process from the monthly remunerations etc. are there.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Various disciplinary measures ranging from the issuance of censure to dismissal from the service for committing the irregularities is there and such measures significantly affect the remuneration process.</p> <p>Over the past years, due to committing various types of violations, remuneration of the individual employees has been changed but no change affecting the remuneration system has taken place.</p>
<p>d) An overview of main performance matrix for the bank, top-level business lines and individuals.</p>	<p>The individual performance measurement metrics affecting the remuneration is strictly followed. Overall performance of the employee is considered as the team result.</p> <p>Variable remuneration in the form of Incentive Bonus is allowed to them in proportion to their respective basic pay, which generally varies in relation with the operating profit. However, employees may get accelerated promotion for extraordinary performance as well as may be awarded demotion for committing violations that has a link with the remuneration process.</p> <p>In some cases, due to non-fulfillment of desired criteria as set by the Board, a portion of incentive bonus to some employees was not allowed. In some cases the employee’s committing lapses and incurring financial losses, are not allowed the incentive bonus.</p>
<p>e) A discussion of 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.</p>	<p>To ensure long-term retention of the employee’s remuneration concerning future benefits has been designed which includes Gratuity, Provident Fund, and Superannuation Fund etc.</p>
<p>f) A discussion of the bank’s policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through claw back arrangements.</p>	<p>As per the prevailing practice, the incentive bonus, as variable remuneration, is to be completely paid to the eligible employees and any fraction thereof is not deferred with regard to the determination of their relative performance. Once the incentive bonus, as variable remuneration, is paid it cannot have refunded through claw back arrangement.</p>
<p>g) An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (i.e. cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms)</p>	<p>No different form with regard to payment of variable remuneration is there. The remuneration of the employees is paid in the form of cash.</p>

h) 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.	Not Applicable
i) Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and the remuneration paid to its members.	Not Applicable
j) Number of employees received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.	Not Applicable
k) Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year.	02 (two) incentive Bonus have been declared
l) Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year	Not Applicable
m) Number and total amount of termination payments made during the year.	Not Applicable
n) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.	Not Applicable
o) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year	Not Applicable
p) Breakdown of the amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed and variable - deferred and non- deferred - different forms used (Cash, Shares and share-linked instruments and other forms). 	Not Applicable
q) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex-post explicit and/or implicit adjustments.	Not Applicable
r) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments.	Not Applicable
s) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex-post implicit adjustments.	Not Applicable