Disclosures on Risk Based Capital (Basel III) For the Year Ended on 31 December 2023

1.0 Scope of Application

Qu	alitative Disclosure	
a)	The name of the top corporate	
	entity in the group to which this	Bengal Commercial Bank PLC.
	guideline applies.	
b)	An outline of differences in the	Bengal Commercial Bank PLC. was incorporated on
	basis of consolidation for	3 February 2020 as a Public Limited Company under
	accounting & regulatory	the Companies Act, 1994. The Bank obtained licence
	purposes, with a brief	from Bangladesh Bank on 23 February 2020 as a scheduled commercial bank and started its
	description of the entities	
	within the group	commercial operation on 11 March 2021.
	i) that are fully consolidated,	The principal activities of the bank are to provide all types of commercial banking service to customers
	ii) that are given a deduction treatment and	through branches, sub-branches, ATMs, corporate, retail and SME units in Bangladesh. As on 31
	iii) that are neither consolidated nor deducted (e.g. where the investment is risk- weighted).	December 2023 bank had 19 branches (including 3 full fledge Islamic banking branches), 9 sub-branches (including 1 Islamic banking sub-branch) and 7 ATM booths.
		The disclosure made in the following sections has addressed Bengal Commercial Bank PLC. as a single entity (Solo Basis) as there was no subsidiary as on the
		reporting date (31 December 2023).
c)	Any restrictions, or other major	Not applicable
	impediments, on transfer of	
	funds or regulatory capital	
0	within the group. antitative Disclosure	
Qu	antitative Disciosure	
d)	The aggregate amount of	Not applicable
	surplus capital of insurance	
	subsidiaries (whether deducted	
	or subjected to an alternative	
	method) included in the capital	
	of the consolidated group.	

2.00 Capital Structure:

Qualitative Disclosure

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 CET 1, Additional Tier 1 or in Tier 2 Capital.

In terms of Section 13 of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended up to date), the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments have been segregated in line with the eligibility criteria set forth vide BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 [Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for Banks in line with Basel III)] and other relevant instructions given by Bangladesh Bank from time to time. The main features of the capital instruments are as follows:

1) Tier 1 Capital (going-concern capital)

- a) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)
- b) Additional Tier 1 (AT 1)

2) Tier 2 Capital (gone-concern capital)

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Instruments of Bengal Commercial Bank consists of

- i) Paid-up Capital
- ii) Statutory Reserve
- iii) Retained Earnings

Currently, bank has no Additional Tier 1 Capital instrument.

Tier 2 Capital consists of general provision against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures.

Quantitative Disclosures

b, The amount of Regulatory Capital as per audited financial statements as of 31 December c, 2023 are as follows:

& d)

(BDT in million)

Particulars	Amount
Tier 1 Capital	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital	
Paid-up Capital	4,500.0
Statutory Reserve	30.1
Retained Earnings	(288.4)
Less: Goodwill and all other Intangible Assets	10.5
Total Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital	4,231.2
Additional Tier 1 (AT 1) Capital (ii)	0.0
Total Tier 1 Capital	4,231.2
Tier 2 Capital	
General Provision against unclassified loans	117.1
General Provision against off-balance sheet exposures	40.4
Total Tier 2 Capital	157.5
Total Eligible Capital	4,388.7

3.00 Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosure

a) A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.

Bengal Commercial Bank assesses the adequacy of its capital in terms of Section 13 (1) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended up to date) and instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 [Guidelines on 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks' (Revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel III)] and other relevant rules & regulations issued by Bangladesh Bank from time to time.

The Bank computes the capital requirement on the basis of following approaches:

- i) Credit risk: Standardized Approach;
- ii) Market risk: Standardized Approach;
- iii) Operational risk: Basic Indicator Approach.

The Bank assesses the capital requirement considering the existing size of portfolio, concentration of portfolio to different risk weight groups, asset quality, profit trend etc. The Bank also forecasts the adequacy of capital in terms of its capacity of internal capital generation, maintaining the size of the portfolio, asset quality, conducting credit rating of the borrowers, segregation of portfolio to different risk weight groups etc.

Bangladesh Bank vide DOS Circular Letter No. 20 dated 24 July 2023 instructed to maintain 10% of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) or Taka 5,000 million whichever is higher as Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) of the bank. As per audited financial statements as on 31 December 2023, 10% of Bank's RWA came to Taka 1,416.7 million. Hence, as per rule, Bank's MCR came to Taka 5,000 million. Against that, as of 31 December 2023, Bank maintained total capital (CET 1/Tier 1 and Tier 2) of Taka 4,388.7 million. As a result, as of the said date, there was a shortfall of Taka 611.3 million (i.e. Taka 5,000 million minus Taka 4,388.7 million).

However, Bank's capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) as of 31 December 2023 stood at 30.98% (consisting of 29.87% in CET 1 capital and 1.11% in Tier 2 capital) against the regulatory requirement of minimum 12.50% (including 2.5% of Capital Conservation Buffer - CCB).

Quab)	antitative Disclosure Capital requirement for Credit Risk	To raise required capital to Bank extended time till 31 Board of Directors and the to raise paid up capital to T with the MCR well before the Particulars	December 202 Management aka 5,000 mil	24. To this end, the t are under process lion and to comply
		Credit Risk	` ′	, ,
		On-balance sheet	9,358.1	935.8
		Off-balance sheet	3,275.0	327.5
		Total	12,633.1	1,263.3
		10111	12,000.1	1,200.0
c)	Capital requirement for			(BDT in million)
,	Market Risk	Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
		Market Risk		
		Interest Rate related instrument	7.9	0.8
		Equities	609.9	61.0
		Foreign exchange position	52.6	5.3
		Commodities	-	-
		Total	670.3	67.0
d)	Capital requirement for			(BDT in million)
	Operational Risk	Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
		Operational Risk	863.9	86.4
		Total	863.9	86.4
e)	Total Risk Weighted Assets			(BDT in million)
	(RWA)	Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
		Credit Risk	12,633.1	1,263.3
		Market Risk	670.3	67.0
		Operational Risk	863.9	86.4
		Total	14,167.2	1,416.7
		Total regulatory capital		4,388.7
f)	Total capital, CET1 capital, Total Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital ratio for both solo and	Particular Total Capital to Risk-weight		Ratio (%) 31.0%
	consolidated basis.	(CRAR)	tal Dati -	
		Common Equity Tier 1 Capi	tai Katio	29.9%
		Total Tier 1 Capital Ratio		29.9%
		Tier 2 Capital Ratio		1.1%

g)	Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	Particulars	Ratio (%)
		Required ratio of CCB	2.5%
		CCB Maintained	21.0%
h)	Available Capital under Pillar 2 Requirement	(B)	DT in million)
	2 requirement	Particulars	Amount
		Total Eligible Capital [A]	4,388.7
		Minimum Capital Requirement under Pillar 1 [B]	5,000.0
		Available Capital for Pillar 2 requirement [C=A-B]	(611.3)

4.00 Credit Risk:

Qu	Qualitative Disclosure				
a)	The general qualitative disclosi	are requirement with respect to credit risk, including:			
i)	Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes)	As per relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, the impaired loans and advances are defined on the basis of (i) Objective / Quantitative criteria and (ii) Qualitative judgment. For these purposes, all loans and advances are grouped into four (4) categories namely- (a) Continuous Loan (b) Demand Loan (c) Fixed Term Loan and (d) Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit.			
		Definition of past due/overdue:			
		i. Any Continuous Loan if not repaid/renewed within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the bank will be treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date;			
		ii. Any Demand Loan if not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the bank will be treated as past due/ overdue from the following day of the expiry date;			
		iii.In case of any installment(s) or part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan is not repaid within the fixed expiry date, the amount of unpaid installment(s) will be treated as past due/overdue after 6 (six) months of the expiry date;			
		iv. The Short-term Agricultural and Micro-Credit if not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment will be considered past due/ overdue after six months of the expiry date.			
		However, a continuous loan, demand loan or a term loan which will remain overdue for a period of 2 (two) months or more, will be put into the "Special Mention Account"			

(SMA)", the prior status of becoming the Loan into impaired/ classified/ non-performing.

Definition of impaired / classified / non-performing loans and advances are as follows:

Continuous loans are classified as follows:

- **Substandard:** If it is past due/ overdue for 3 (three) months or beyond but less than 9 (nine) months;
- **Doubtful:** If it is past due/ overdue for 9 (nine) months or beyond but less than 12 (twelve) months; and
- **Bad/ Loss:** If it is past due/ overdue for 12 (twelve) months or beyond.

Demand loans are classified as follows:

- **Substandard:** If it remains past due/ overdue for 3 (three) months or beyond but not over 9 (nine) months from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan;
- **Doubtful:** If it remains past due/ overdue for 9 (nine) months or beyond but not over 12 (twelve) months from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan; and
- **Bad/ Loss:** If it remains past due/ overdue for 12 (twelve) months or beyond from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan.

Fixed Term Loans are classified as follows:

- **Substandard:** If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than 3 (three) months but less than 9 (nine) months; the entire loan will be classified as 'Substandard';
- **Doubtful:** If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than 9 (nine) months but less than 12 (twelve) months; the entire loan will be classified as 'Doubtful'; and
- **Bad/ Loss:** If the amount of past due installment more than 12 (twelve) months, the entire loan will be classified as 'Bad/Loss';

Defaulted Loan: Loans have to be treated as defaulted loan as per section 5(GaGa) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 and to be reported accordingly as per formats given in BRPD Circular No-08 dated August 02, 2015. In this regard, a portion of the "Sub-standard (SS)" loans will be reported as defaulted loan.

Short-term Agricultural and Micro-credit: The Short-term Agricultural and Micro Credit will be considered irregular if not repaid within the due date as stipulated in the loan agreement. If the said irregular status continues, the credit will be classified as 'Sub-standard' after a period of 12 months, as 'Doubtful' after a period of 36 months and as 'Bad/ Loss' after a period of 60 months from the stipulated due date as per the loan Agreement.

Cottage, Micro and Small Credits under CMSME: A Continuous Loan, Demand Loan and Fixed Term Loan will be classified are as under:

- Substandard: 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; and
- **Bad/ Loss:** If it is past due/ overdue for 30 (thirty) months or beyond.

ii) Description of approaches followed for specific and general allowances and statistical methods

The Bank follows the relevant Bangladesh Bank guideline for determination of general and specific allowances for loans and advances.

Firstly, the base for provision for the unclassified and classified loans are calculated as under:

- a) Calculation of base for provision for unclassified loans: Outstanding amount *less* suspended interest, if any;
- b) Calculation of base for provision for the classified loans, higher of the following two amounts:
- i. Outstanding amount *less* suspended interest *less* value of eligible securities; or
- ii. 15% of outstanding amount.

Secondly, the following rates are applied on base for provision for determination of general and specific allowances for loans:

Types of Loans and Advances		Rates of Provision			
Types of Loans and Advances	STD	SMA	SS	DF	BL
Consumer Financing (Housing Finance-HF)	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Consumer Financing (Professionals)	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Consumer Financing (Credit Card)	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Consumer Financing (other than HF, Professionals and Credit card)	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Loans to Brokerage House, Merchant Banks, Stock Dealers	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Small and Medium Enterprise (Medium)	0.25%	0.25%	20%	50%	100%
Small and Medium Enterprise (Cottage, Micro, Small)	0.25%	0.25%	5%	50%	100%
Short Term Agriculture and Micro Credit	1%	1%	5%	5%	100%
Others	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Off Balance Sheet Exposure (Other than bills for collection)			N/	A	
Off Balance Sheet Exposure (Bills for collection)	0%	0% N/A			

iii) Discussion of the bank's credit risk management policy

The salient features of the Bank credit risk management policy and procedures are as under:

- i) Credit policy approved by the Board;
- ii) Credit approval delegated properly;
- iii) Independent Credit Risk Management Division for Corporate, Retail and SME portfolio;
- iv) Separate Credit Administration Division;
- v) Credit operations subject to independent Internal Audit;
- vi) Reporting to Board/ Executive Committee/ Risk Management Committee.

Above all, the Risk Management Division is regularly coordinating with the Credit Risk Management Divisions and other Business Units/ Divisions on increasing the collateral coverage, product/ sector specific diversification of credit exposures, single borrower exposures limit, large loan portfolio ceiling as stipulated by Bangladesh Bank, improving the asset quality, conducting credit rating of the borrowers to minimize the capital charge against credit risk of the Bank. Adequate provision is being maintained as per the status of the loan. Status of loans is regularly reported to the Board of Directors/ Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Quantitative Disclosures

b) Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types of credit exposures Major types of credit exposure as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2023:

(BDT in million)

Particulars	Outstanding	Mix (%)
Continuous Loan	6,791.7	47.6%
Term Loan	3,586.6	25.2%
Demand Loan	3,800.6	26.7%
Staff Loan	45.5	0.3%
Bill purchased and discounted	32.1	0.2%
Total Loans and Advances	14,256.4	100.0%

 Geographical distribution of exposures, broken down in significant areas by major types of credit exposure. Geographical distribution of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2023 are as follows:

(BDT in million)

(BD1 in m		
Divisions	Outstanding	Mix (%)
Urban		
Dhaka	11,953.3	83.9%
Chattogram	898.3	6.3%
Khulna	-	1
Sylhet	-	-
Barishal	-	-
Rajshahi	10.7	0.1%
Rangpur	-	-
Mymensingh	-	-
Sub-total	12,862.3	90.2%
Rural		
Dhaka	1,094.4	7.7%
Chattogram	210.1	1.5%
Khulna	-	-
Sylhet	-	_
Barishal	-	-
Rajshahi	8.6	0.1%
Rangpur	81.1	0.6%
Mymensingh	-	-
Sub-total Sub-total	1,394.2	9.8%
Total Loans and Advances	14,256.4	100.0%

d) Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposures.

Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2023 are as follows:

(BDT in million)

Particulars	Outstanding	Mix (%)
i) Agriculture	170.9	1.2%
ii) Industry	9,203.6	39.2%
Food Manufacturing	1,885.3	13.2%
RMG Industry	427.9	3.0%
Textile Industry	806.5	5.7%
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	0.0%
Paper and Paper Products	5.0	0.0%
Leather and Leather Products	349.4	2.5%
Rubber And Plastic Industries	192.5	1.4%
Chemical and Chemical Products	557.3	3.9%
Basic Metal Products	519.8	3.6%
Electrical Machinery and	33.2	0.2%
Apparatus	33.2	0.276
Pharmaceutical	211.5	1.5%
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,069.3	21.5%
Others	1,141.8	8.0%
iii) Constructions	828.3	5.8%
iv)Power, Gas, Water and Sanitary	1,251.8	8.8%
Services	1,231.0	0.070
v) Trade Services	1,037.1	7.3%
vi) Housing Services	274.6	1.9%
vii) Transport, Storage and	13.6	0.1%
Communication		
viii) Professional and Misc. Services	1,431.0	10.0%
ix) Staff Loan	45.5	0.3%
Total Loans and Advances	14,256.4	100.0%

e) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposure.

Residual contractual maturity of exposures as per the disclosures furnished in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2023 are as follows:

(BDT in million)

	(D.	
Particulars	Outstanding	Mix (%)
On demand	623.0	4.4%
Not more than three months	3,705.6	26.0%
Over three months but not more	6,271.8	44.0%
than one year		
Over one year but not more than	2,228.7	15.6%
five years		
Above five years	1,427.4	10.0%
Total Loans and Advances	14,256.4	100.0%

f)	By major industry or	i) Amount of impaired loans and if av	ailable, pas	st due
counterparty type		loans, provided separately	(2.2)	
				T in million
		Particulars -	Outsta	
		Continuous Loan	NPL	SMA
		Term Loan		
		Demand Loan	_	_
		Short Term Agri and Micro Credit	-	-
		Total	-	-
		ii) Specific and General Provision	(BD	T in millic
		Particulars		Amount
		Specific provision for loans and advances	S	
		General provision for loans and advances	\$	117.
		General provision for off-balance sheet ex	xposures	40.4
			Total	157.:
		iii) Charges for specific allowances and the year 2023		_
		the year 2023		T in millio
		the year 2023 Particulars	(BD	T in millio
		the year 2023 Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances	(BD	T in millio
		the year 2023 Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances	(BD	T in millio Amount
		the year 2023 Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances	(BD	T in millio Amount 54.3
		the year 2023 Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances	(BD	T in millio Amount 54.3
g)	Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)	the year 2023 Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances	(BD) s xposures Total Advances Bank as per 31 Decemb	T in millio Amount 54.8 32.7 87.5 including audited
;)	E	Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances General provision for off-balance sheet ex Position of Non-Performing Loans and bills purchased and discounted of the B financial statements for the year ended	(BD) s xposures Total Advances Bank as per 31 Decemb	T in million Amount 54.3 32.7 87.4 including audited per 2023
;)	E	Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances General provision for off-balance sheet ex Position of Non-Performing Loans and bills purchased and discounted of the B financial statements for the year ended was as under:	(BD) s xposures Total Advances Bank as per 31 Decemb	T in million Amount 54.3 32.7 87.4 including audited per 2023
)	E	Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances General provision for off-balance sheet ex Position of Non-Performing Loans and bills purchased and discounted of the B financial statements for the year ended was as under: Particulars	(BD) s xposures Total Advances Bank as per 31 Decemb	T in million 54.3 32.6 87.2 including audited per 2023 T in million Amount 0.00
)	E	Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances General provision for off-balance sheet ex Position of Non-Performing Loans and bills purchased and discounted of the B financial statements for the year ended was as under: Particulars Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)	(BD) s xposures Total Advances Bank as per 31 Decemb	T in million 54.3 32.6 87.6 including audited over 2023 T in million Amount
)	E	Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances General provision for off-balance sheet ex Position of Non-Performing Loans and bills purchased and discounted of the B financial statements for the year ended was as under: Particulars Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outsta	(BD) S xposures Total Advances Bank as per 31 Decemb	T in million S4. 32. 87. including audited per 2023 T in million Amount 0.00
)	E	Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances General provision for off-balance sheet ex Position of Non-Performing Loans and bills purchased and discounted of the B financial statements for the year ended was as under: Particulars Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outsta Loans & advances	(BD) S xposures Total Advances Bank as per 31 Decemb	T in million S4. 32. 87. including audited per 2023 T in million Amount 0.00
)	E	Particulars Specific provision for loans and advances General provision for loans and advances General provision for off-balance sheet ex Position of Non-Performing Loans and bills purchased and discounted of the B financial statements for the year ended was as under: Particulars Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstat Loans & advances Movement of Non-Performing Assets (I	(BD s s s s xposures Total Advances Bank as per 31 Decemb (BD anding	T in million 54. 32. 87. includin audited per 2023 T in million Amour 0.00

Movement of specific provisions for NPAs

Add: Recoveries of amounts previously written-off

Add: Provision made during the year

Opening balance

Less: Write - off

Closing balance

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

5.00 Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions:

Qualitative Disclosures

The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk, including:

a) i) Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons

Investment in equity securities is broadly categorized into two parts:

Quoted Securities: These securities are bought and held primarily for the purpose of selling in the future or holding for dividend income, which is reported at cost. Unrealized gains are not recognized in the profit and loss statement. But required provisions are kept for diminution in value of the investment.

Unquoted Securities: Investment in non-listed securities is reported at a cost under the cost method. Adjustment is given for any shortage of book value over cost for determining the carrying amount of investment in non-listed securities.

ii) 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.

As per Bangladesh Bank DOS Circular no. 5 dated 28 January 2009, HFT securities are revalued each week using the marked to market concept and the HTM securities are amortized once in a year according to Bangladesh Bank guidelines. HTM securities are also revaluated if they are reclassified to the HFT category with the Board approval.

'	ALUATION &	ACCOUNTING OF I	NVESTMENT
Investment Class	Initial Recognition	Measurement after Recognition	Recording of changes
Treasury Bill/Bond (HFT)	Cost	Fair Value	Loss to profit and loss account, gain to revaluation reserve
Treasury Bill/Bond (HTM)	Cost	Amortized Value	Increase or decrease in value of equity
Debenture/Bond	Face Value	None	None
Shares (Quoted)	Cost	Lower of cost or market value	Loss (net) to profit and loss account but no unrealized gain booking
Prize Bond	Cost	None	None

Qua	ntitative Disclosures				
b)	Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as	Values disclosed in balance sheet of investment in share as on 31 December 2023 was as under: (BDT in million)			
	the fair value of those	Particulars	Cost Price	_	ket Price
	investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to	Investment in quoted shares	355.5		304.9
	publicly quoted share values where the share price is	Investment in unquoted shares	-		-
	materially different from fair value.				
c)	The cumulative realized gains			(Bl	DT in million
	(losses) arising from sales and	Particulars		Amount	
	liquidations in the reporting period	Cumulative realized	l gains (Loss)		1.7
d)	*			(B)	DT in million
α)	 Total unrealized gains (losses) Total latent revaluation gains	Pa	rticulars		Amount
		Total unrealized gain (loss)			(50.5)
	(losses)	Total latent revaluation gain (loss)			_
	 Any amounts of the above 	Any amounts of the above included in Tier 2			
	included in Tier 2 capital.	capital	usove meraded m	1101 2	-
e)	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity			(Bl	DT in million
	groupings, consistent with the	Capital Cha	arge for equities		Amount
	bank's methodology, as well as	For Specific Risk	<u> </u>		30.5
	the aggregate amounts and the	For General Market	Risk		30.5
	type of equity investments	Total capital charg	ge		61.0
	subject to any supervisory provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.				

6.00 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 repayments and behavior of nonmaturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.

Interest rate risk has potential impact on the Bank's earnings (Net Interest Income-NII) and net asset values due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises when the Bank's principal and interest cash flows (including final maturities), for both On and Off-balance sheet exposures, have mismatched re-pricing dates. The amount at risk is a function of the magnitude and direction of interest rate changes and the size and maturity structure of the mismatch position. The portfolio of assets and liabilities in the banking book sensitive to interest rate changes is the element of interest rate risk.

The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on the Bank's net interest income (difference between interest income accrued on rate sensitive asset portfolio and interest expenses accrued on rate sensitive liability portfolio) for a particular period of time, while the long-term impact is on the Bank's net worth since the economic value of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures are affected.

Key assumptions on loan prepayments and behavior of nonmaturity deposits:

- a) Loans with defined contractual maturity are re-priced in the respective time buckets in which it falls as per the loan repayment schedule;
- b) Loans without defined contractual maturity are segregated into different time buckets based on the past trend, seasonality, geographical perspective and re-priced accordingly; and
- c) Non-maturity deposits namely current, saving deposits are segregated into different time buckets on the basis of past trend of withdrawal, seasonality, religious festivals, geographical perspective and re-priced accordingly.

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).

The impact of changes in interest rate for On-balance sheet rate sensitive assets and liabilities as per the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2023 is furnished below:

(BDT in million)

		(BD	I in million)
Particulars	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Rate sensitive assets [A]	8,626.9	4,267.7	1,966.8
Rate sensitive liabilities [B]	9,476.7	3,490.1	1,148.6
GAP [A-B]	(849.8)	777.6	818.2
Cumulative GAP	(849.8)	(72.2)	746.0
Interest rate change (IRC) [Note 1]	1%	1%	1%
Quarterly earnings impact [GAP x IRC]	(2.1)	(0.2)	1.9
Cumulative earnings impact	(2.1)	(2.3)	(0.4)

Note 1: Assuming 1% rise in interest rates for both asset and liability portfolio of the Bank and vice-versa.

7.00 Market Risk:

Qu	ualitative Disclosures			
a)	i. Views of Board of Directors on trading/ investment activities	The Board approves all policies related to market and reviews compliance on a regular basis. The provide cost effective funding to finance assets go related transactions. The market risk covers the f of the Bank's balance sheet:	objective is to owth and trade	
		i) Interest rate risk;ii) Equity price risk;iii) foreign exchange risk;iv) Commodity price risk.		
	ii. Methods used to measure Market Risk	Standardized Approach has been followed to mea Risk for capital requirement for trading book of the capital requirement in respect of market risk is the a requirement calculated for each of the risk sub-cate risk category minimum capital requirement is mean two separately calculated capital charges for "sp "general market risk".	e Bank. The total aggregate capital egories. For each sured in terms of	
	iii. Market Risk Management system	The Treasury Division of the Bank manages market risk covering liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks with oversight from Assets-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising senior executives of the Bank. ALCO is chaired by the Managing Director & CEO. ALCO meets at least once in a month. The Risk Management Division also reviews the market risk parameters on monthly basis and recommends on portfolio concentration for containing the RWA.		
	iv. Policies and processes for mitigating market risk	There are approved limits for Market risk related on balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. monitored and enforced on a regular basis to protect risks. The ALCO of the Bank meets on regular balance prevailing market condition, exchange rate, for position and transactions to mitigate foreign exchange.	The limits are et against market sis to review the oreign exchange	
Qu	antitative Disclosures			
b)	The capital requirements for market risk	The Capital Requirements for: i) Interest rate risk ii) Equity position risk iii) Foreign exchange risk iv) Commodity risk	(BDT in million) Amount 0.8 61.0 5.3	
		Total capital requirement for Market risk	67.0	

8.00 Operational Risk:

0,,	Qualitative Disclosures			
a)	i. Views of Board of Directors on system to reduce Operational Risk	The policy for operational risks including internal control and compliance risk is approved by the Board in line with the relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Audit Committee of the Board directly oversees the activities of Internal Control and Compliance Division (IC&CD) to protect against all operational risks.		
		As a part of continued surveillance, the Senior Management Team (SMT), Executive Risk Management Committee (ERMC) and Risk Management Division regularly review different aspects of operational risk. The analytical assessment is reported to the Board/Risk Management Committee/ Audit Committee of the Bank for review and formulating appropriate policies, tool & techniques for mitigation of operational risk.		
	ii. Performance gap of executives and staffs	Bengal Commercial Bank has a policy to provide competitive package and best working environment to attract and retain the most talented people available in the industry. BGCB recognizes the importance of having the right people at right positions to achieve organizational goals.		
	iii. Potential external events	There are non-diversifiable external factors that can affect the operations of the business directly or indirectly. BGCB operates its banking business under an umbrella of interconnected socio-economic and political environment where macro-economic conditions, regulatory changes, change in demand, and the status of infrastructure significantly influence the Bank's performance. The Bank has a separate mechanism to address such kinds of events.		
	iv. Policies and processes for mitigating operational risk	Internal Control and Compliance Division have a key role in identifying and mitigating operational risk. This division works relentlessly under the guidance of the Board Audit committee to manage operational risk issues of the Bank. The audit committee delivers policies and directions from time to time to keep the operational efficiency of the Bank up to the mark. In addition, Bank's Anti- Money laundering activities are headed by CAMLCO and their activities are devoted to protect against all money laundering and terrorist finance related activities.		
		The Central Customer Service & Complaint Management Cell was also engaged in mitigating the operation risks of the Bank. Apart from that, there is adequate check and balance at every stage of operation, authorities are properly segregated and there is at least dual control on every transaction to protect against operational risk.		

v. Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk The Bank follows the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) in terms of BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 [Guidelines on 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks' (revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel III)]. The BIA stipulates the capital charge for operational risk as a fixed percentage, denoted by α (alpha) of average positive annual gross income of the Bank over the past three years. It also states that if the annual gross income for any year is negative or zero, that should be excluded from both the numerator and denominator when calculating the average gross income. The capital charge for operational risk is enumerated by applying the following formula:

 $K = [(GI1 + GI2 + GI3) \alpha]/n$

Where:

K = the capital charge under the Basic Indicator Approach

GI = only positive annual gross income over the previous three years (i.e. negative or zero gross income if any shall be excluded)

 $\alpha = 15$ percent

n = number of the previous three years for which gross income is positive.

Quantitative Disclosures

b)	The capital
	requirements for
	operational risk

	(BDT in million)
Particulars	Amount
Gross Income of last 3 years	1,727.7
Average gross Income	575.9
15% of average gross income	86.4
Capital Requirement for Operational Risk	86.4

9.00 Liquidity Ratio:

Qu	Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	Views of BOD on system to reduce liquidity Risk	The Board of Directors reviews the liquidity risk of the Bank on quarterly basis while reviewing the Quarterly Financial Statements, Stress Testing Report etc. Besides, the Board also reviews the liquidity position while reviewing the management information system reports on monthly basis.	
		Upon reviewing the overall liquidity position along with the outlook of the Bank funding need, investment opportunity, market/ industry trend, the Board takes its strategic decision regarding deposits, funding, investments, loans as well as interest rates policies etc.	
		The Board of the Bank always strives to maintain adequate liquidity to meet up Bank's overall funding need for the retail depositors, borrowers' requirements as well as maintain regulatory requirements.	
b)	Methods used to measure Liquidity Risk	The maintenance of Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is considered as the fundamental methods/ tools to measure the liquidity position/ risk of the bank.	
		However, under Basel III, the following methods and tools are mandated for measuring the liquidity risk.	
		a) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): Liquidity Coverage Ratio ensures to maintain an adequate level of stock of high-quality liquid assets that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs (i.e. total net cash outflows) over the next 30 calendar days.	
		b) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): Net Stable Funding Ratio aims to limit over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding during times of abundant market liquidity and encourage better assessment of liquidity risk across all on- and off-balance sheet items. The minimum acceptable value of this ratio is 100 percent, indicating that, available stable funding (ASF) should be at least equal to required stable funding (RSF).	
		ASF consists of various kinds of liabilities and capital with percentage weights attached given their perceived stability.	
		RSF consists of assets and off-balance sheet items also with percentage weights attached given the degree to which they are illiquid or "long-term" and therefore requires stable funding.	

In addition to the above, the following measures have been put in place to monitor the liquidity risk management position of the Bank on a continued manner: a. Statutory Liquidity profile (SLP); b. Advance Deposit Ratio (ADR); Whole sale borrowing capacity; and d. Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO). Besides the above, the following tools are also used for measuring liquidity risk: a) Stress Testing (Liquidity Stress); and b) Net open position limit Liquidity Risk The liquidity risk is primarily managed by the Treasury Division c) management system under oversight of ALCO which is headed by the Managing Director & CEO along with other members of the senior management team. Treasury Division upon reviewing the overall funding requirements on daily basis sets their strategy to maintain a comfortable/ adequate liquidity position taking into consideration of Bank's approved credit deposit ratio, liquid assets to total assets ratio, asset-liability maturity profile, Bank's earning/ profitability as well as overall market behavior and sentiment etc. Apart from the above, Risk Management Division (RMD) also monitors & measures the liquidity risk in line with the Basel III liquidity measurement tools, namely, LCR, NSFR, Leverage Ratio. RMD addresses the key issues and strategies to maintain the Basel III liquidity ratios to the respective division(s) on regular interval. The Asset-Liability (ALCO) policy leads the process & procedures Policies and processes for mitigating liquidity for mitigation of liquidity risk of the Bank. ALCO works under risk specific Terms of References (functions) approved by the Board. Treasury Division and ALM desk under regular supervision of Top Management reviews the overall liquidity position of the Bank and takes appropriate strategy, process in line with the industry position for managing liquidity risk of the Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures

		(BDT in millio
Sl. No.	Particulars	As on 31 Dec 2023
i)	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) [%]	666.59
ii)	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) [%]	137.89
iii)	Stock of High-quality liquid assets (SHQLA)	3,133
iv)	Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	470.
v)	Available Stable Funding (ASF)	19,963.
vi)	Required Stable Funding (RSF)	14,492

10.00 Leverage Ratio:

Ou	Qualitative Disclosures				
a)	i) Views of Board of Directors on system to reduce excessive leverage ii) Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage iii) Approach for calculating exposure		In order to avoid building-up of an excessive sheet leverage in the banking system, a simple, risk-based leverage ratio has been introduced framework. Board of Directors of our monitoring the exposure limit of lending, cat Bank in order to avoid building-up excessive sheet leverage. Besides, Board Risk Mana (BRMC) also reviews the leverage ratio position/ratios while reviewing the comprehens report on time-to-time.	transparent and non- d under the Base III Bank continuously pital strength of our on- and off-balance agement Committee and other liquidity	
			To manage excessive leverage, the Bank for requirements for capital, liquidity, commitme Ratio (ADR), Maximum Cumulative Outflow standards set by Bangladesh Bank. The aim is high leverage inherent in banking business morprudently managed.	nt, Advance Deposit w (MCO), and other to ensure that the	
			For calculating "leverage", the Bank follows the approach/method as suggested by Bangladesh Leverage Ratio = $\frac{\text{Tier} - 1 \text{ Capital (after reference)}}{\text{Total Exposure (after reference)}}$	Bank as under	
Qu	Quantitative Disclosures				
b)	<u> </u>				
			As on 31 Dec 2023		
	i) Tier -1 Capital ii) On -balance sl		l (considering all regulatory adjustments)	4,231.2	
			<u> </u>	22,694.5	
	iii)	Off-balance sl		2,757.9	
				25,442.0	
			16.6%		

11.00 Remuneration:

Qu	Qualitative Disclosures			
a)	Information relating to	Managing Director, Senior Management Team (SMT) & Head of		
	the bodies that oversee	Human Resources Division govern the remuneration related		
	remuneration	policies and practices in alignment of the Bank's short- & long-term		
		objectives. They play an independent role, operating as an overseer;		
		and if required, makes recommendation to the Board of Directors of		
		the Bank for its consideration and final approval for any		

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b)	Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes	remuneration related policy. The main work includes presenting recommendations to the Board regarding remuneration, compensation packages of senior management, incentive schemes and retirement benefits. They also assist the Board of Directors to ensure that all employees are remunerated fairly and get performance-based compensation by ensuring effective remuneration policy, procedures and practices aligned with the Banks' strategy and applied consistency for all employee levels. BGCB has a flexible compensation and benefits system that helps to ensure pay equity is linked with performance that is understood by employees, and keeps in touch with employee desires and what's converted in the market, while maintaining a balance with the business affordability. The compensation and benefits are regularly reviewed through market and peer group study. The well-crafted total rewards help the Bank to attract, motivate and retain talent that
		produces desired business results. The structure and level of remuneration are reviewed time to time based on Bank's business performance and affordability. Other than the regular monthly payments and a good number of allowances, BGCB has variety of market-competitive benefits schemes. The various cash and non-cash benefits include; Bank provided chauffeured car facility for top level executives, car maintenance allowance, leave fare assistance, employee car loan facility, festival bonus, noboborsho bonus etc. BGCB also provides long term as well as retirement benefits to employees, like leave encashment, provident fund, benefit under gratuity & superannuation fund etc.
		The overall objective of the Bank's remuneration policy is to establish a framework for attracting, retaining and motivating employees, and creating incentives for delivering long-term performance within established risk limits.
c)	Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in	The business risk including credit/default risk, compliance & reputational risk are mostly considered when implementing the remuneration measures for each employee/group of employees. Financial and liquidity risk are also considered.
	the remuneration processes;	Different set of measures are in practice based on the nature & type of business lines/segments etc. These measures are primarily focused on the business target/goals set for each area of operation, branch vis-à-vis the actual results achieved as of the reporting date. The most vital tools & indicators used for measuring the risks are the asset quality (NPL ratio), Net Interest Margin (NIM), provision coverage ratio, credit deposit ratio, cost-income ratio, growth of net profit, as well the non-financial indicators, namely, the compliance

		status with the regulatory norms, instructions have been brought to all concerned of the Bank from time to time.
		While evaluating the performance of each employee annually, all the financial and non-financial indicators as per pre-determined set criteria are considered; and accordingly, the result of the performance varies from one to another and thus affect the remuneration as well.
		No material change has been made during the year 2023 that could the affect the remuneration.
d)	Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration;	The Board sets the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the senior management while approving the business target/budget for each year for the Bank and business lines/segments. The management sets the appropriate tools, techniques and strategic planning (with due concurrence/approval of the Board) towards achieving those targets. The most common KPIs are the achievement of loan, deposit and profit target with the threshold of NPL ratio, costincome ratio, cost of fund, yield on loans, provision coverage ratio, capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR), ROE, ROA, liquidity position (maintenance of CRR and SLR) etc.
e)	Description of the ways in which the bank seek to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance;	The Bank pays variable remuneration i.e. annual increment on cash basis with the monthly pay. While the value of longer-term variable part of remuneration i.e. the amount of Provident Fund & Gratuity Fund is made provision on aggregate /individual employee basis; actual payment is made upon retirement, resignation etc. as the case may be, as per rule.
f)	Description of the different	A summary of Short-term and Long-term compensation plan are as follows:
	forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms;	Total Compensation = Fixed Pay (Salary) + Variable Pay (Bonus) + Variable Pay (Long term incentive). Form of variable remuneration offered by Bengal Commercial Bank:
	Torrino,	Cash Form:
		Short-Term Incentive/Rewards
		 Yearly fixed and incentive bonus; Yearly increment; Business accomplishment financial award; Car fuel and car maintenance allowance for executives; Cash risk allowance for cashier; Charge allowance for branch manager.

		T. C. T. C. D. I.					
		Long-Term Incentive/Rewards					
		5. 6.	minimum interes nterest rate; nent)	et rate;			
		Non-Cash Form:					
		1) Short-Term Incentives/Rewards: Accelerate promotion for top talents;					
		2) Long-Term Incentives/Rewards: Foreign training award;					
Quantitative Disclosures							
g)	Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member	4 meet	ings				
h)	i) Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year	Nil					
	ii) Number and total	Eid-Ul-Fitr Bonus, 296 Employees, BDT. 11.0 million Eid-Ul-Azha Bonus, 316 Employees, BDT. 11.7 million					
	amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year						
	iii) Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year	Nil					
	iv) Number and total	Details of severance payments during the year 2023 are appended					
	amount of severance	below:				Ī	
	payments made during		Type of Severance	Nos. of	BDT in		
	the financial year		Payment	employee	million		
			Leave encashment	22	1.4	<u> </u>	
i)	i) Total amount of	Nil				-	

	1. 1.0.1	T				
	outstanding deferred					
	remuneration, split into					
	cash, shares and share-					
	linked instruments and					
	other forms	201				
	ii)Total amount of deferred remuneration	Nil				
	paid out in the financial					
	year	') T' 1 1 11 11 (' '11 2	022 0.11			
j)	Breakdown of amount i) Fixed and variable remuneration paid in 2023 are a					
	of remuneration awards for the financial year to	Particulars	BDT in million			
		Basic salary	139.4			
	show:	Allowances	291.5			
		Festival bonus	22.7			
		Provident fund contribution	12.0			
		Total	465.6			
		ii) Deferred and non-deferred: Nil				
		:::\ D:66	1:1 1 :4			
		iii) Different forms used (cash, shares and share other forms): All the remunerations have				
		of cash.	provided in the form			
k)	Quantitative information about employees' exposure to implicit (e.g. fluctuations in the v					
		e units) and explicit adjustments (e.g. claw backs or similar reversals				
	or downward revaluation	as of awards) of deferred remuneration and retain	ned remuneration			
	i)Total amount of					
	outstanding deferred	Nil				
	remuneration and					
	retained remuneration					
	exposed to ex post					
	explicit and/or implicit adjustments					
	ii)Total amount of	Nil				
	reductions during the	INII				
	financial year due to					
	ex-posts explicit					
	adjustments					
	iii)Total amount of	Nil				
	reductions during	- ·				
	the financial year					
	due to ex post implicit					
	adjustments					
	aujustinents					