



Bangladesh Bank
(Central Bank of Bangladesh)

Auditors' Report and Audited Financial Statements

As at and for the year ended 30 June 2025

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bangladesh Bank and its subsidiary ("the Group") as well as the separate financial statements of Bangladesh Bank (the Bank), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and separate financial statements of the Bank present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group and the separate financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance of the Group and separate financial performance of the Bank and its consolidated cash flows of the Group and separate cash flows of the Bank for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh's (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Emphasis of Matters

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following matters:

1. As stated in note #3.05 and note #42.2 of the financial statements, the Bank's entire portfolio of financial assets other than those measured at "Fair Value Through Profit or Loss" is subject to impairment assessment. Out of the total portfolio, Bangladesh Bank has assessed BDT 516,134 million of local currency unsecured loans to commercial banks as stage 3 category. For the calculation of impairment provision for these loans under Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL), Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) are estimated @30% and 45% respectively as a part of the future strategy of the management of Bangladesh Bank.
2. As disclosed in note # 3.16 of the financial statements, the Bank follows the revaluation model for recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and revalued its lands as on 01 January 2022, and other items of PPE were revalued on 31 January 2018. But, IAS-16 is not being followed to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.
3. As described in note # 10 of the financial statements, a fraudulent activity took place in 2016 with Bangladesh Bank through unauthorized SWIFT transactions. Against this fraud case, a receivable has been created, and the outstanding balance of this receivable as of 30 June 2025 is BDT 5,224 million. Legal proceedings are still in progress to recover this amount.
4. As stated in note # 45 to the financial statements, the Group operates a pension scheme for its employees. The Group also maintains a gratuity fund for its employees under the defined benefit plan. As per IAS-19, actuarial valuation is required for the funds. The last actuarial valuation of the funds was done in the year 2016. It is prudent to have an actuarial valuation to avoid any under- or over-provision of pension and gratuity fund liabilities.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters.

1. Foreign Investments

Foreign Investments includes short term deposits & overnight investment with overseas commercial banks, foreign bonds and US treasury notes equivalent to BDT 2,871,256 million which is 41% of the Bank's total assets. The existence, valuation and presentation of these foreign investments in the financial statements pose significant audit risk.

Our audit procedures to address the risks of material misstatement relating to foreign investments included:

- Assessment of the design and implementation of key controls in assessing the carrying value of foreign investments and recognition of related revenue.
- Sending direct confirmation to the related counterparties to confirm the balances and upon receipt of the confirmation, necessary reconciliations were made.
- Detailed analysis of exchange rates used and valuation of foreign investments, recalculation of interest income, and evaluation of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosures in the financial statements in accordance with the related IFRSs.
- Finally, review the impairment assessment and calculation done by management under ECL model of IFRS 9.

The Bank's disclosures about foreign investments are included in note # 3.07 and note # 5 to the financial statements.

2. Loans to Banks

Loans to Banks include foreign currency loans amounting to BDT 292,086 million and local currency loans to banks and financial institutions amounting to BDT 871,566 million. The aggregate amount of the above is 16% of the total assets of Bangladesh Bank. The existence and valuation of these loans in the financial statements pose significant audit risk.

Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to these items include:

- Evaluation of the design and implementation of the controls over the disbursement process of these loans, including proper approval and execution of required documentation.
- Assessment of the existence of loan balance at year-end through external confirmations from respective banks and financial institutions.
- Verification of translation of foreign currency (i.e. EDF, LTFF and GTF Investments) loan balances using the prevailing exchange rate on the cut-off date.



- Verification of interest calculations, which are mostly automated and calculated in e-Refinance software and confirmed with the General Ledgers; and
- Finally, review the impairment assessment and calculation of provision done by the management under the ECL model of IFRS 9.

The Bank's disclosures about Foreign Currency Loans to Banks are included in note # 9 and local currency loans to banks and financial institutions are included in note # 14.01 to the financial statements.

3. Notes in Circulation

Issuance of Bank notes is one of the key roles of the Bank as defined in the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 and is a key audit matter due to:

- High interest to the users of the financial statements;
- The balance is significant relative to the Bank's Statement of Financial Position; and
- Complexity in assessing the accuracy of the liability for bank notes on issue that are placed in circulation in the economy.

The balance of bank notes on issue represents the value of all bank notes on issue in Bangladesh, and the liability is measured at the face value of all bank notes issued, less any bank notes cancelled/ destroyed.

To audit the bank notes on issue, we performed the following audit procedures:

- Testing those general controls which are relevant to the accurate recording of the issuance and return of bank notes within the system responsible for recording;
- Performing a comparison of current year movements against prior year patterns.
- Performing a trend analysis of bank notes on issue against prior periods, focusing on the number of notes issued by denomination;
- Our procedures also included an assessment of the assets backing maintained by Bangladesh Bank in line with article 30 of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 and review of the process to determine the demand for notes and the ordering process for printing notes; and
- Communicating with the concerned department to understand the note issue process and carrying out a physical inspection of assets held at the Bank premises against Notes in Circulation on a sample basis.

The Bank's disclosures about Notes in Circulation are included in notes # 3.24 and 21 to the financial statements.

4. Information technology (IT) systems used in financial reporting process

The Bank's operational and financial reporting processes are dependent on multiple IT systems run through Core Banking Solutions (CBS), SAP and other integrated software with automated controls and processes large volume of transactions. Accordingly, our audit was focused on key IT systems and controls due to the pervasive impact on the financial statements and the same was considered as Key Audit Matter.

Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to the above items include:

- Understanding of the Bank's IT control environment and key changes during the audit period that may be relevant to the audit.
- Assessment of design and implementation of the Bank's General IT controls over the key IT systems that are critical to financial reporting.
- Review of Bank's periodic review of user access controls including segregation of duties and management of changes/updates to systems; and
- Review of the process to upload data from CBS to SAP and assess related controls.

Other Matters

1. We draw attention to the fact that 32.5234 acres of land of the Bank with a carrying value of BDT 38,697 million, acquired through Land Acquisition Cases under the supervision of the District Administration, has not yet been registered and mutated in the name of the Bank.
2. The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of The Security Printing Corporation (Bangladesh) Limited (SPCBL). We have audited the financial statements of SPCBL and provided a modified opinion.
3. The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 30 June 2024 were audited by Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants and Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co., Chartered Accountants, who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 28 August 2024.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information in the Annual Report other than the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.



Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually, or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or condition that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we concluded that a material uncertainty exists, we were required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We described these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulations

precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequence of doing so would reasonable be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR) issued by the Ministry of Finance - Financial Institutions Division, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, we also report the following:

- Nothing has come to our attention which indicates that the IT based accounting systems generated information are not free from material error and non-compliance.
- Nothing has come to our attention which indicates that charging of depreciation on Deadstock (Capital Assets) and immovable properties are not in line with applicable financial reporting framework except as mentioned in under # 2 of 'Emphasis of Matters' section mentioned earlier.
- Internal control measures undertaken by the Bank appeared to be adequate except for some insignificant control deficiencies.
- We have reviewed the compliances of audit observations of previous year and the same are being reported in the Draft Management Report (yet to be finalized).
- We have checked the authenticity of financial information and data supplied to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by the Bank; and
- We have reviewed the compliance of decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Howladar Yunus & Co.
Chartered Accountants

ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants


Muhammad Farooq FCA
Managing Partner
ICAB Enrolment # 521
DVC No.: 2508260521AS657468


Abu Sayed Mohammed Nayeem FCA
Managing Partner
ICAB Enrolment # 353
DVC No.: 2508260353AS479480

Dated: 26 August 2025
Dhaka, Bangladesh


BANGLADESH BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

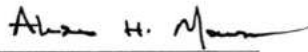
In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	Notes	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
ASSETS			
Foreign currency financial assets			
Foreign currency accounts	4	199,066,118	80,037,105
Foreign investments	5	2,871,256,556	2,280,383,483
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	6.01	472,606,061	446,650,988
Gold and silver	7	110,893,348	101,195,822
Claims from gold transactions	8	75,182,773	25,507,529
Foreign currency loans to banks	9	292,086,192	328,927,368
Other foreign currency financial assets	10	16,926,183	14,369,258
Total foreign currency financial assets		4,038,017,231	3,277,071,553
Local currency financial assets			
Taka coin and cash balances	11	2,199,186	2,391,082
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	11.02	1,101,519,204	748,186,830
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	12	60,571,900	567,454,700
Local currency investments	13	648,316,450	756,895,136
Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	14	926,669,259	851,787,072
Other local currency financial assets	15	237,009,546	204,115,321
Total local currency financial assets		2,976,285,545	3,130,830,141
Total financial assets		7,014,302,776	6,407,901,694
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	81,220,012	80,020,972
Intangible assets	17	670,233	576,845
Other non-financial assets	18	8,432,949	6,940,570
Total non-financial assets		90,323,194	87,538,387
Total assets		7,104,625,970	6,495,440,081
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Foreign currency financial liabilities			
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	19	502,773,935	311,018,502
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	6.02	593,973,170	493,095,097
Other foreign currency financial liabilities	20	158,596,091	106,814,242
Total foreign currency financial liabilities		1,255,343,196	910,927,841
Local currency financial liabilities			
Notes in circulation	21	3,247,330,186	3,184,097,642
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	22	864,255,273	932,764,069
Short term borrowings	22.01	22,776,189	-
Other local currency financial liabilities	23	145,683,497	105,574,334
Total local currency financial liabilities		4,280,045,145	4,222,436,045
Total liabilities		5,535,388,341	5,133,363,886
EQUITY			
Capital	24	30,000	30,000
Retained earnings	31	161,398,801	174,005,788
Revaluation reserves	25	729,777,186	621,703,613
Currency fluctuation reserve	26	616,545,165	509,875,432
Statutory funds	27	20,167,046	19,617,046
Non statutory funds	28	18,365,945	17,345,023
Other reserves	29	17,252,986	13,798,793
General reserve	30	5,700,500	5,700,500
Total equity		1,569,237,629	1,362,076,195
Total liabilities and equity		7,104,625,970	6,495,440,081

The accompanying notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Md. Moynul Islam
 Director (A&BD)
 Accounts & Budgeting Department


Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman
 Deputy Governor


Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur
 Governor

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the Independent Auditors' Report, which is set out on page 1.

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Dated: 26 August 2025
 Dhaka, Bangladesh


BANGLADESH BANK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

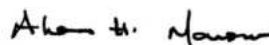
In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	Notes	30-Jun-25	30-June-24
ASSETS			
Foreign currency financial assets			
Foreign currency accounts	4	199,066,118	80,037,105
Foreign investments	5	2,871,256,556	2,280,383,483
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	6.01	472,606,061	446,650,988
Gold and silver	7	110,893,348	101,195,822
Claims from gold transactions	8	75,182,773	25,507,529
Foreign currency loans to banks	9	292,086,192	328,927,368
Other foreign currency financial assets	10	16,926,183	14,369,258
Total foreign currency financial assets		4,038,017,231	3,277,071,552
Local currency financial assets			
Taka coin and cash balances	11.01	627,116	1,271,949
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	11.02	1,101,519,204	748,186,830
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	12	60,571,900	567,454,700
Local currency investments	13.01	643,535,514	752,362,565
Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	14.01	925,011,007	850,013,802
Other local currency financial assets	15.01	235,959,292	203,152,295
Total local currency financial assets		2,967,224,033	3,122,442,141
Total financial assets		7,005,241,264	6,399,513,693
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16.01	72,648,453	71,247,196
Intangible assets	17	670,233	576,845
Other non-financial assets	18.01	1,930,063	1,282,033
Total non-financial assets		75,248,749	73,106,074
Total assets		7,080,490,013	6,472,619,767
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Foreign currency financial liabilities			
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	19	502,773,935	311,018,502
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	6.02	593,973,170	493,095,097
Other foreign currency financial liabilities	20	158,596,091	106,814,242
Total foreign currency financial liabilities		1,255,343,196	910,927,841
Local currency financial liabilities			
Notes in circulation	21	3,247,330,186	3,184,097,642
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	22	864,255,273	932,764,069
Short term borrowings	22.01	22,776,189	-
Other local currency financial liabilities	23.01	143,551,819	104,083,975
Total local currency financial liabilities		4,277,913,467	4,220,945,686
Total liabilities		5,533,256,663	5,131,873,527
EQUITY			
Capital	24	30,000	30,000
Retained earnings	31.01	148,439,585	158,744,549
Revaluation reserves	25.01	725,182,123	617,084,897
Currency fluctuation reserve	26	616,545,165	509,875,432
Statutory funds	27	20,167,046	19,617,046
Non statutory funds	28	18,365,945	17,345,023
Other reserves	29.01	14,252,986	13,798,793
General reserve	30.01	4,250,500	4,250,500
Total equity		1,547,233,350	1,340,746,240
Total liabilities and equity		7,080,490,013	6,472,619,767

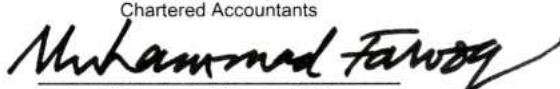
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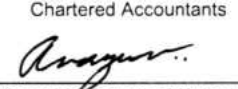

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These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the Independent Auditors' Report, which is set out on page 1.

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Dated: 26 August 2025
Dhaka, Bangladesh


BANGLADESH BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

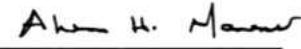
In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	Notes	2024-25	2023-24
INCOME			
Income from foreign currency financial assets			
Interest income	32	76,738,046	64,895,960
Commission and discounts	33	287,824	659,530
Total income from foreign currency financial assets		77,025,870	65,555,490
Income from local currency financial assets			
Interest income	35	225,393,105	158,495,028
Commission and discounts	36	4,865,681	7,193,103
Sales to other parties by subsidiary		2,119,718	1,987,862
Other income		18,185,775	9,477,237
Total income from local currency financial assets		250,564,279	177,153,230
Total income		327,590,149	242,708,720
EXPENSES			
Expenses on foreign currency financial liabilities			
Interest expense	34	(21,226,778)	(18,596,117)
Commission and other expenses		(130,364)	(1,247,118)
Total expenses on foreign currency financial liabilities		(21,357,142)	(19,843,235)
Expenses on local currency financial liabilities			
Interest expense	38	(2,881,286)	(235,751)
Commission and other expenses	39	(4,707,514)	(5,924,145)
Total expenses on local currency financial liabilities		(7,588,800)	(6,159,896)
Other expenses			
General and administrative expenses	41	(29,122,157)	(22,959,257)
Allowances for Expected Credit Loss		(35,805,011)	(30,831,289)
Total other expenses		(64,927,168)	(53,790,546)
Total expenses		(93,873,110)	(79,793,677)
Foreign currency revaluation gain/(loss) - unrealised		10,011,071	15,202,385
Foreign currency revaluation gain/(loss) - realised		106,669,733	228,784,842
Profit before tax		350,397,843	406,902,271
Current tax expense		(714,915)	(840,479)
Deferred tax income/(expense)		(22,297)	73,283
Prior year tax adjustment		(44,474)	(473,293)
Profit for the year		349,616,158	405,661,781
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Gold revaluation gain/(loss)		59,009,744	33,012,684
Silver revaluation gain/(loss)		169,311	183,181
Revaluation gain/(loss) on financial instruments	40	35,806,905	(80,824,050)
Total other comprehensive income		94,985,960	(47,628,185)
Total comprehensive income for the year		444,602,119	358,033,596

The accompanying notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Md. Moynul Islam
 Director (A&BD)
 Accounts & Budgeting Department


Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman
 Deputy Governor

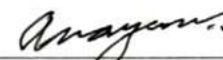

Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur
 Governor

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Dated: 26 August 2025
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BANGLADESH BANK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

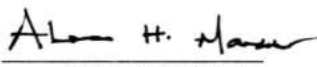
In thousand Tk.

Particulars	Notes	2024-25	2023-24
INCOME			
Income from foreign currency financial assets			
Interest income	32	76,738,046	64,895,960
Commission and discounts	33	287,824	659,530
Total income from foreign currency financial assets		77,025,870	65,555,490
Income from local currency financial assets			
Interest income	35.01	223,497,145	156,985,665
Commission and discounts	36	4,865,681	7,193,103
Dividend income		1,000,000	840,000
Other income	37	18,154,137	9,462,737
Total income from local currency financial assets		247,516,963	174,481,505
Total income		324,542,833	240,036,995
EXPENSES			
Expenses on foreign currency financial liabilities			
Interest expense	34	(21,226,778)	(18,596,117)
Commission and other expenses		(130,364)	(1,247,118)
Total expenses on foreign currency financial liabilities		(21,357,142)	(19,843,235)
Expenses on local currency financial liabilities			
Interest expense	38	(2,881,286)	(235,751)
Commission and other expenses	39	(4,707,514)	(5,924,145)
Total expenses on local currency financial liabilities		(7,588,800)	(6,159,896)
Other expenses			
Note printing expenses		(2,347,867)	(3,372,948)
General and administrative expenses	41.01	(25,182,982)	(18,279,379)
Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	41.02	(35,805,011)	(30,831,289)
Total other expenses		(63,335,860)	(52,483,616)
Total expenses		(92,281,802)	(78,486,747)
Foreign currency revaluation gain/(loss) - unrealised		10,011,071	15,202,385
Foreign currency revaluation gain/(loss) - realised		106,669,733	228,784,842
Profit for the year		348,941,834	405,537,475
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Gold revaluation gain/(loss)		59,009,744	33,012,684
Silver revaluation gain/(loss)		169,311	183,181
Revaluation gain/(loss) on financial instruments	40	35,806,905	(80,824,050)
Total other comprehensive income		94,985,960	(47,628,185)
Total comprehensive income for the year		443,927,794	357,909,290

The accompanying notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Md. Moynul Islam
 Director (A&BD)
 Accounts & Budgeting Department


Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman
 Deputy Governor


Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur
 Governor

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the Independent Auditors' Report, which is set out on page 1.

Howladar Yunus & Co.
 Chartered Accountants


Muhammad Farooq FCA
 Managing Partner
 ICAB Enrolment # 521
 DVC No.: 2508260521AS657468

ACNABIN
 Chartered Accountants


Abu Sayed Mohammed Nayeem FCA
 Managing Partner
 ICAB Enrolment # 353
 DVC No.: 2508260353AS479480

Dated: 26 August 2025
 Dhaka, Bangladesh

BANGLADESH BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

In Thousand Tk.

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	Non - distributable												Distributable	Equity
	Capital	Revaluation reserves				Currency fluctuation reserve	Statutory funds	Non-statutory funds	Other reserves			General reserve	Retained earnings	
		Gold and silver	Foreign currency accounts	Financial instruments	Property, plant & equipment				Asset renewal & replacement fund	Interest reserve	Bonus Share Reserve			
Balance as at 01 July 2023	30,000	60,990,612	581,430,095	(60,282,771)	71,118,650	281,090,589	19,067,046	16,445,330	5,820,516	7,522,114	-	5,600,500	122,020,617	1,110,853,298
Adjustment against due from government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,276)	(57,276)
Transfer to Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
Dividend paid for 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(106,526,304)	(106,526,304)
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,304)	(23,304)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	33,195,865	-	(80,824,050)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405,661,781	358,033,596
Utilization of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(900,307)	-	-	-	-	-	(900,307)
Derecognition of reserve on account of sale and maturity of assets	-	-	-	896,493	(23,664)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,664	896,493
Appropriation of profit to other funds	-	-	15,202,385	-	-	228,784,842	550,000	1,800,000	456,163	-	-	100,000	(246,893,390)	-
Balance as at 30 June 2024	30,000	94,186,477	596,632,480	(140,210,328)	71,094,986	509,875,431	19,617,046	17,345,023	6,276,679	7,522,114	-	5,700,500	174,005,788	1,362,076,195
Adjustment against due from government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,950,710)	(4,950,710)
Adjustment from BB Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200,000)	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
Transfer to Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	(2,500,000)	-
Dividend paid for 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	(156,912,795)	(153,912,795)
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72,217)	(72,217)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	59,179,055	-	35,806,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349,616,158	444,602,119
Utilization of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,605,158)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,605,158)
Derecognition of reserve on account of sale and maturity of assets	-	-	-	3,100,196	(23,653)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,653	3,100,196
Interim Dividend to Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)
HRD Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,080	-	-	-	-	(226,080)	-
Bank Restructring Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	(100,000)	-
Appropriation of profit to other funds	-	-	10,011,071	-	-	106,669,733	550,000	-	454,193	-	-	-	(117,684,996)	-
Balance as at 30 June 2025	30,000	153,365,532	606,643,550	(101,303,227)	71,071,333	616,545,164	20,167,046	18,365,945	6,730,872	7,522,114	3,000,000	5,700,500	161,398,801	1,569,237,629



BANGLADESH BANK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	Non distributable											Distributable	Equity
	Capital	Revaluation reserves				Currency fluctuation reserve	Statutory funds	Non-statutory funds	Other reserves		General reserve	Retained earnings	
		Gold and silver	Foreign currency accounts	Financial instruments	Property, plant & equipment				Asset renewal & replacement fund	Interest reserve			
Balance as at 01 July 2023	30,000	60,990,612	581,430,094	(60,282,771)	66,476,269	281,090,589	19,067,046	16,445,330	5,820,516	7,522,114	4,250,500	106,807,347	1,089,647,647
Adjustment against due from government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,276)	(57,276)
Transfer to Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
Dividend paid for 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(106,526,304)	(106,526,304)
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,304)	(23,304)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	33,195,865	-	(80,824,050)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405,537,475	357,909,290
Utilization of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(900,307)	-	-	-	-	(900,307)
Derecognition of reserve on account of sale and maturity of assets	-	-	-	896,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896,493
Appropriation of profit to other funds	-	-	15,202,385	-	-	228,784,842	550,000	1,800,000	456,163	-	-	(246,793,390)	-
Balance as at 30 June 2024	30,000	94,186,477	596,632,479	(140,210,328)	66,476,269	509,875,431	19,617,046	17,345,023	6,276,679	7,522,114	4,250,500	158,744,548	1,340,746,240
Adjustment against due from government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,950,710)	(4,950,710)
Adjustment from BB Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200,000)	-	-	-	200,000	-
Transfer to Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	(2,500,000)	-
Dividend paid for 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(153,912,795)	(153,912,795)
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72,217)	(72,217)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	59,179,055	-	35,806,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,941,834	443,927,794
Utilization of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,605,158)	-	-	-	-	(1,605,158)
Derecognition of reserve on account of sale and maturity of assets	-	-	-	3,100,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,196
Interim Dividend to Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)
HRD Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,080	-	-	-	(226,080)	(226,080)
Bank Restructring Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Appropriation of profit to other funds	-	-	10,011,071	-	-	106,669,733	550,000	-	454,193	-	-	(117,684,996)	(117,684,996)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	30,000	153,365,532	606,643,549	(101,303,227)	66,476,269	616,545,165	20,167,046	18,365,945	6,730,872	7,522,114	4,250,500	148,439,586	1,547,233,350



BANGLADESH BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	349,616,158	405,661,781
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	1,975,969	1,770,875
Loan loss provision	35,805,011	30,831,289
Foreign currency revaluation gain - unrealised	(10,011,071)	(15,202,385)
Investment income from short term deposit, foreign bills and bonds	(37,379,593)	(28,538,687)
Investment Income from local treasury bills and bonds	(186,089,993)	(139,521,504)
Interest from claims from gold & SDR investment	(10,677,717)	(12,466,104)
	143,238,765	242,535,263
Tax paid during the year	(759,388)	(1,313,773)
Payment from WPPF	-	(105,794)
Provision to WPPF	-	116,042
(Increase) / decrease in foreign currency loans to banks	36,841,176	182,490,959
(Increase) / decrease in other receivable on foreign currency loans	(3,179,272)	4,018,854
(increase) / decrease in loans to government	506,882,800	(389,436,000)
(increase)/ decrease in local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	(73,837,958)	(376,085,998)
increase/(decrease) in interest payable on SDR allocation	(329,521)	240,046
(increase)/decrease in other local currency financial assets	(32,661,176)	(114,235,087)
(increase)/decrease in other non-financial assets	(2,571,084)	(464,912)
increase/(decrease) in notes in circulation	63,232,544	82,537,344
increase/(decrease) in other local currency financial liabilities	40,438,731	(33,043,896)
	534,056,851	(645,282,213)
Net cash from operating activities	677,295,616	(402,746,950)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Settlement with liabilities with IMF	74,923,000	62,028,232
Investment Income from short term deposit, US treasury notes, foreign bills and bonds	76,738,046	41,004,792
Net investment in foreign bills, US treasury notes and bonds	254,228,803	419,258,313
Net investment in foreign short term deposits	-	(4,026,550)
Investment income from local treasury bills and bonds	68,947,186	139,521,504
Net investment in local treasury bills and bonds	119,458,063	561,202,574
Other local investment	46,745,791	1,315,729
Income from claims from gold transactions	11,171,211	12,466,104
Gain on asset sale or derecognition	14,442	1,116
Addition of fixed assets and intangible assets	(2,271,445)	1,683,983
Net cash used in investing activities	649,955,097	1,231,087,831
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend paid to the Government of Bangladesh	(153,912,795)	(106,526,304)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(153,912,795)	(106,526,304)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,173,337,918	721,814,577
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	986,936,978	265,122,401
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June	2,160,274,896	986,936,978
Cash and cash equivalents includes		
Foreign currency accounts	199,066,118	80,037,105
Foreign investments with short-term maturity	2,247,295,785	1,400,104,532
Taka coin and cash balances	2,199,186	2,391,082
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,101,519,204	748,186,830
Foreign currency deposits from banks and financial institutions	(502,773,935)	(311,018,502)
Short Term Borrowings	(22,776,189)	
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	(864,255,273)	(932,764,069)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June	2,160,274,896	986,936,978



BANGLADESH BANK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	348,941,834	405,537,475
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,630,726	1,440,363
Allowances for ECL	35,805,011	30,831,289
Foreign currency revaluation gain - unrealised	(10,011,071)	(15,202,385)
Gain on Sale of Asset	(14,255)	
Investment income from short term deposit, foreign bills and bonds	(37,379,593)	(28,538,687)
Investment income from local treasury bills and bonds	(186,089,993)	(139,521,504)
Interest from claims from gold & SDR investment	(10,677,717)	(12,466,104)
Dividend income	(1,000,000)	(840,000)
	141,204,945	241,240,448
(Increase) / decrease in foreign currency loans to banks	36,841,176	182,490,959
(Increase) / decrease in other receivable on foreign currency loans	(3,179,273)	4,018,854
(increase) / decrease in loans to government	506,882,800	(389,436,000)
(increase)/ decrease in local currency loans to banks,	(74,997,204)	(376,085,998)
increase/(decrease) in interest payable on SDR allocation	(329,520)	240,047
(increase)/decrease in other local currency financial assets	(32,806,997)	(113,484,682)
(increase)/decrease in other non-financial assets	(648,030)	(374,571)
increase/(decrease) in notes in circulation	63,232,544	82,537,344
increase/(decrease) in other local currency financial liabilities	39,467,844	(33,434,310)
	534,463,338	(643,528,359)
Net cash from operating activities	675,668,283	(402,287,911)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Settlement with liabilities with IMF	74,923,000	62,028,232
Investment Income from short term deposit, US treasury notes, foreign bills and bonds	76,738,046	41,004,792
Net investment in foreign bills, US treasury notes and bonds	254,228,803	419,258,313
Net investment in foreign short term deposits	15,094,920	(4,026,550)
Net investment in local treasury bills and bonds	119,458,063	561,202,574
Other local investment	31,642,831	
Investment income from local treasury bills and bonds	68,947,186	139,521,504
Addition of fixed assets and intangible assets	(2,089,008)	(1,549,099)
Gain on asset sale or derecognition	14,442	1,116
Income from claims from gold transactions	11,171,211	12,466,104
Dividend received	1,000,000	840,000
Net cash used in/ (from) investing activities	651,129,493	1,230,746,986
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend paid to the Government of Bangladesh	(153,912,795)	(106,526,304)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(153,912,795)	(106,526,304)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,172,884,981	721,932,771
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	985,817,845	263,885,075
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June	2,158,702,826	985,817,845
Cash and cash equivalents includes		
Foreign currency accounts	199,066,118	80,037,105
Foreign investments with short-term maturity	2,247,295,785	1,400,104,532
Taka coin and cash balances	627,116	1,271,949
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,101,519,204	748,186,830
Foreign currency deposits from banks and financial institutions	(502,773,935)	(311,018,502)
Short Term Borrowings	(22,776,189)	
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	(864,255,273)	(932,764,069)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June	2,158,702,826	985,817,845



BANGLADESH BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT & FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Reporting entity

Bangladesh Bank ("the Bank"), a statutory body, is the central bank and apex regulatory body for the monetary and financial system of Bangladesh and established on the 16th day of December, 1971 under the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 127 of 1972). The Bank is domiciled in Bangladesh and the head office of the Bank is situated at Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000.

The Bank has 10 (ten) branch offices situated at the following locations:

Location	Address
Motijheel Office	Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Chattogram Office	Notun/617, Shahid Sohrwardi Road, Chattogram
Rajshahi Office	Natore Road, Majhi Hata, Boalia, Rajshahi-6000
Bogura Office	Holding - 1683, Thonthonia, Bogura-5800
Rangpur Office	Bangladesh Bank Rangpur Office, Rangpur-5400
Khulna Office	1, Ratan Sen Road, Khulna-9100
Barishal Office	Deen Bondhu Sen Road, Barishal-8200
Sylhet Office	VIP Road, Taltola, Sylhet-3100
Sadarghat Office	Bahadurshah Road, Sadarghat, Dhaka-1000
Mymensingh Office	Barara, Mymensingh Sadar, Mymensingh

The Bank has an exclusive agency arrangement with Sonali Bank PLC, a state-owned commercial bank, for carrying out certain specific treasury-related functions across the country. As of 30 June 2025, 735 branches of Sonali Bank Limited were engaged in daily treasury functions under the referred agency arrangement with the Bank.

As per the Article 7A of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972, the main functions of the Bank shall be:

- to formulate and implement monetary policy;
- to formulate and implement intervention policies in the foreign exchange market;
- to give advice to the Government on the interaction of monetary policy with fiscal and exchange rate policy, on the impact of various policy measures on the economy and to propose legislative measures it considers necessary or appropriate to attain these.
- to hold and manage the official foreign reserves of Bangladesh;
- to promote, regulate and ensure a secure and efficient payment system including the issue of bank notes; and
- to regulate and supervise banking companies and financial institutions.

The Bank also acts as the Banker to the Government as per Article 16(18) of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972.

The entire capital of the Bank had been allotted to the Government of Bangladesh as per Article 4(2) of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972.

The Bank has a fully owned subsidiary company named The Security Printing Corporation (Bangladesh) Ltd. ("SPCBL" or "the subsidiary") which was formed on 22nd April, 1992 for the purpose of printing and supplying of currency notes. The Bank and its subsidiary are collectively referred to as "the Group". Refer to note 3.01 and 13.01.

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

2.01 Statement of compliance

In preparing the financial statements, the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern is subject to the article no. 76 of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 (President's order No. 127 of 1972) - "the bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Government and in such manner and on such terms and conditions as it may direct." Subject to the mentioned article no. of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972, the Group prepares its financial statement as going concern basis.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). The compliance status of these IASs and IFRSs are as follows:

	Compliance status
IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
IAS 2: Inventories	Complied
IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Complied
IAS 10: Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
IAS 12: Income Taxes	Complied
IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment	Complied
IAS 19: Employee Benefits	Complied
IAS 20: Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	Not applicable
IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
IAS 23: Borrowing Costs	Complied
IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures	Complied
IAS 26: Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	Not applicable
IAS 27: Separate Financial Statements	Complied
IAS 28: Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures	Not applicable
IAS 29: Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	Not applicable
IAS 32: Financial Instruments: Presentation	Complied



BANGLADESH BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT & FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Compliance status
IAS 33: Earnings Per Share	Not applicable
IAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting	Not applicable
IAS 36: Impairment of Assets	Complied
IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets	Complied
IAS 38: Intangible Assets	Complied
IAS 40: Investment Property	Not applicable
IAS 41: Agriculture	Not applicable
IFRS 1: First time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Not applicable
IFRS 2: Share based Payment	Not applicable
IFRS 3: Business Combinations	Not applicable
IFRS 4: Insurance Contracts	Not applicable
IFRS 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Not applicable
IFRS 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Not applicable
IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Complied
IFRS 8: Operating Segments	Not applicable
IFRS 9: Financial Instruments	Complied
IFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements	Complied
IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements	Not applicable
IFRS 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Complied
IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement	Complied
IFRS 14: Regulatory Deferrals Accounts	Not applicable
IFRS 15: Revenue from Contract with Customers	Complied
IFRS 16: Leases	Complied
IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	Not applicable

2.02 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following material items in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position ("the statement of financial position"):

- Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are measured at fair value.
- All assets, except for low value assets and value amounting less than BDT 1 Lac, under Property Plant & Equipment (PPE) are measured at cost at the time of acquisition and subsequently at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- The net defined-benefit liability/asset of employee benefit plans, which is recognized as the net of fair value of plan assets and the present value of the defined-benefit obligations.

2.03 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Bangladeshi Taka (Taka/Tk/BDT), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. Except as indicated, financial information presented in Bangladeshi Taka has been rounded off to the nearest thousand.

2.04 Relationship between Issue Department and Banking Department

Under the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972, issue of banknotes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department, which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department. Accordingly, the Issue Department is solely concerned with notes issued and the assets backing the issued notes. The Banking Department comprises all other activities of the Bank. The separation into departments is made within the Bank and reports on both the Banking and Issue Departments (together referred as "statement of affairs") are prepared and submitted to the Government throughout the year at weekly interval. The annual financial statements are prepared on a combined basis to include all the assets and liabilities of the Bank. The assets backing the note issued as at the year end are disclosed in note 21.

2.05 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses that are not readily available.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on past experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities, income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In particular, significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that has the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

- Fair value of financial instruments without active quoted market.
- Impairment assessment of financial assets.
- Business model consideration for financial instruments under IFRS 9.
- Effective interest rate calculation.
- Economic lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for calculation of depreciation and amortization.
- Revaluation of property, plant and equipment.
- Calculation of post retirement defined benefit plan obligations for employee.



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2.06 Comparative information

In presentation of the financial statements, comparative information in respect of the previous year is given in accordance with IAS-1 & IAS-8. The narrative and descriptive information are disclosed in notes to the financial statements, where relevant, for the understanding of the current year's financial statements.

2.07 Restatement / Reclassification

IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors require an entity to correct material prior period errors/estimates properly for the prior period presented when required. While preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025, no such restatement or reclassification has been made.

3 Material accounting policy information

Accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements by the Group entities.

3.01 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS):10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Subsidiary

The Security Printing Corporation (Bangladesh) Ltd. (SPCBL) is the subsidiary of the Bank. The Bank holds 14,998,994 shares in SPCBL (new 3 million shares had been converted to Paid-up capital from SPCBL's retained earnings and fully allotted to Bangladesh Bank in the FY 2024-25). For compliance with the requirements of the minimum number of seven shareholders of a public limited company as per the Companies Act 1994, One thousand shares were allotted to the Governor of Bangladesh Bank, and Deputy Governor of Bangladesh Bank, Managing Director of The SPCBL, Secretary of Financial Institution Division of Ministry of Finance, Additional Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs, Joint Secretary of Internal Resources Division and Director General of Bangladesh Postal Department were allotted one share each. However, Bangladesh Bank is the beneficial owner of all these shares. As per the definition "Equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to parent" of Non-Controlling Interest (NCI) set out in Appendix A of IFRS 10- Consolidated financial statements, the Bank has not recognized the NCI since the shareholders are directly or indirectly related to the Bank. SPCBL is responsible for printing and supplying the Bank with banknotes based on the requirements from time to time. It sells these notes to the Bank at a specified mark-up agreed beforehand between the Bank and SPCBL. SPCBL is also engaged in the printing of security products for other parties, in addition to the Bank.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, transactions and any unrealized income & expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with the subsidiary are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the subsidiary. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

3.02 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Taka at the rates prevailing on the dates of transactions in compliance with IAS 21 : *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency denominated non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported in profit or loss on a net basis as either exchange gain or loss depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position. At the reporting date the exchange rates of Taka against major foreign currencies held by the Group used in preparing the financial statements were as follows:

Foreign currency	Exchange rates (in BDT)	
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
US Dollar	122.7735	118.0000
Australian Dollar	80.78496	78.6706
Canadian Dollar	90.2282	86.2762
EURO	144.7009	126.4134
Pound Sterling	168.6049	149.1756
CNY	17.1562	16.1659
JPY	0.8525	0.7337
SDR	168.6908	155.2054
SGD	96.5884	87.0592
SEK	13.0042	11.1418

3.03 Foreign exchange gain/loss

Realized foreign exchange gain/loss is calculated using average cost methodology. At the end of each month, the change in the average cost balance is calculated on a currency by currency basis by applying (a) where there is a net increase in the currency position, the increase to the average value is the average rate for the month multiplied by the currency amount of the increase and (b) where there is a net decrease in the currency position, the decrease to the average value is calculated by applying the opening average rate to the carrying amount of the decrease. The difference between the book value at the period end exchange rate and the average value by currency is determined. The balance is considered as realized revaluation reserve.

The difference between realized revaluation reserve account and the ledger balance is accounted as unrealized exchange gain/loss for the period and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year. Subsequently the realized and unrealized gain/loss is transferred to currency fluctuation reserve and foreign currency revaluation reserve respectively in the statement of financial position.



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3.04 Accounting treatment of revaluation gain/loss:

Revaluation gain/loss of foreign currencies, gold, silvers, financial instruments and Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) arises from the changes in fair value of assets and currency exchange rates following the international financial reporting standards. In line with the objectives and functions of Bangladesh Bank of maintaining a competitive external par value of the Taka, intervening foreign exchange market and holding and managing the official foreign reserves, the revaluation gain/loss is transferred to the 'Reserve Account' under the coverage of Article 64 (read with Article 7 & 16) of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 (President's order No. 127 of 1972). These 'Reserve Account' are maintained to provide for contingencies and risk of losses arising from change in fair value of assets, exchange rate volatility, unforeseen global economic shocks and other financial risks. Maintaining such reserve is a common practice by many other central banks.

3.05 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets comprise foreign currency accounts, foreign investments, assets held with International Monetary Fund (IMF), gold and silver, claims from gold transactions, foreign currency loans to banks, other foreign currency financial assets, taka coin and cash balances, securities purchased under agreement to resell, loans to Government of Bangladesh, local currency investments, local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees and other local currency financial assets.

Financial liabilities comprise deposits from banks and financial institutions in both local and foreign currencies, liabilities with IMF, notes in circulation, short term borrowing and other local currency financial liabilities.

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

Loans and advances are initially recognized in the Statement of Financial Position on the date they are originated. Regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized or derecognized, as applicable, on the settlement date at which the assets are received or, as the case may be, delivered by the Group. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Classification of financial assets and liabilities for the purpose of measurement subsequent to initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* is made in the following manner:

(1) Financial Assets & liabilities carried at amortized cost :

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Foreign bonds, US dollar treasury bills, Bangladesh Government treasury bills, advances to Government, investment in REPO, equity investment in HBFC debentures and foreign and local currency loans to Banks and Financial Institutions are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less ECLs (Expected Credit Losses), if any. Swift shares are measured at cost as there is no quoted market price for these shares.

Shares of The Security Printing Corporation (Bangladesh) Ltd. (SPCBL) are measured at cost in the separate financial statements of the Bank in accordance with IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*.

Short term borrowing, notes in circulation, deposits from banks and financial institutions and liabilities with IMF are classified as financial liabilities carried at amortized cost.

(2) Fair value through other comprehensive income :

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

US Treasury Notes, gold and silver, claims from gold transactions, Bangladesh Government treasury bonds, swift share and shares of ICB Islamic Bank Limited are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

If readily available market is not available for swift share or other equity instruments, then the cost value will be considered as the fair value.

(3) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss -

- unless it is measured under above stated two classification.
- However an entity may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

(c) Amortized cost measurement principles

Amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment or irrecoverability.



Effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized costs of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition. When calculating effective interest rate, the Group estimates the cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, and any revisions to these estimates are recognized in profit or loss. The calculation includes amounts paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, including transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts.

(d) Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the assets or liabilities take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in the profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Group on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(e) Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of the financial assets categorized as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) recognized in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Gains and losses on subsequent measurement of the financial assets categorized as amortized cost are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The gains and losses on subsequent measurement are in line with the principle of IFRS 9 : Financial Instruments.

(f) De-recognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for de-recognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognized. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, claims from gold transactions and repurchase transactions. Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

Financial assets categorized as amortized cost are de-recognized on its maturity and financial assets in the category of fair value through OCI and fair value through profit and loss are de-recognized when sold or on its maturity. The corresponding receivables arising from the sale of the asset are de-recognized when the asset is delivered to the buyer.

(g) Identification and measurement of impairment

Judgment is required when determining whether there is objective evidence that impairment exists and, if so, the appropriate amount of ECLs to recognize. The measurement of ECLs reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Financial assets are categorized into the following three stages depending on their assessed credit risk:



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- Stage 1 Financial assets are categorized as Stage 1 when first recognized. The Bank records an allowance for 12-month ECLs in profit or loss, and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset.
- Stage 2 Financial assets are categorized as Stage 2 when they have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Bank records an allowance for lifetime ECLs, and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset.
- Stage 3 Financial assets are categorized as Stage 3 when they are considered credit-impaired. The Bank records an allowance for lifetime ECLs, and interest revenue is calculated based on the net carrying amount of the asset (gross carrying amount less the loss allowance), rather than on its gross carrying amount.

ECLs are estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate

Being Central Bank, the Bank always manages the financial assets in a prudent way with high-quality counterpart. Thus in assessing ECLs on these instruments, the Bank has applied the minimal risk practical expedient available under IFRS 9 due to their high credit quality. The Bank continuously monitors relevant economic and financial developments. The Bank continuously reviews the risk associated with these financial instruments.

All the Bank's financial assets which are measured at amortized cost are considered to have low credit risk and therefore are subject to impairment assessments under Stage 1. The Bank records 12-month ECLs on its financial instruments which are measured at amortized cost (local and foreign currency loans given to Banks and Financial institutions) as at June 30, 2025 and adequately disclosed in notes 14(a).

(h) **Off-setting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in Statement of Financial Position when and only when, the Bank has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Bank has offset the cash at vault with the currency in circulation and presented the net amount of currency in circulation as liabilities in Statement of Financial Position.

i) **Materiality and Aggregation**

Each material class of similar item is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

j) **Contingent Liabilities and Commitments**

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. All outstanding letter of credit issued, capital commitments, litigation amount and unclaimed amount recognized as income, which are not recognized as liabilities in Statement of Financial Position, are shown under respective headings disclosed as Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments items. Where applicable, such amounts are measured at best estimates. The Bank's contingent liabilities and commitments are disclosed in note no. 43 and 46 respectively.

3.06 Foreign currency accounts

Foreign currency accounts comprise balances held in the current accounts maintained with different central banks and foreign commercial banks in the designated foreign currency. These are measured at each reporting date by translating to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Gains and losses arising upon translation are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and are subsequently transferred from retained earnings to revaluation reserve - foreign currency accounts and currency fluctuation reserve (refer to note 3.04 explaining the rationale of the accounting policy on foreign exchange gain/loss).

3.07 Foreign investments

Foreign investments comprise short term interest bearing deposits (held with overseas commercial banks for periods less than 1(one) year in designated foreign currencies), overnight investment, foreign currency treasury bills purchased at a discount and interest bearing foreign bonds & treasury notes. The carrying amount of these investments in foreign currency at each reporting date is translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate on that date. Gains and losses arising upon translation are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and are subsequently transferred to revaluation reserve-foreign currency accounts.

3.08 Foreign currency loans to bank

Foreign currency loans to banks are generated out of the pool of foreign currency funds like Export Development Fund (EDF), Long Term Financing Facility (LTFF) under Financial Sector Support Project (FSSP) and Green Transformation Fund (GTF). Major portion of the foreign currency loans disbursed to banks are attributed to EDF. Current size of EDF is USD 7.00 billion and interest rate currently charged by Bangladesh Bank is 3.00% p.a. The exchange rate risk and credit risk due to potential default by the end user lies with the concerned bank.

3.09 Other foreign currency financial assets

Other foreign currency financial assets comprise SWIFT shares, interest receivable and other receivable. If readily available market is not available for SWIFT share, then the cost value will be considered as the fair value.

3.10 Taka coin and cash balances

Taka coin and cash balances represents the face value of one, two and five taka coins and notes held by the Bank through purchase from the Government at respective face values, cash and cash equivalents held by SPCBL and cash deposit with Sonali Bank Limited, Mymensingh branch.



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3.11 Statement of Cash Flows

The cash flow statement has been prepared by using the "Indirect Method" in accordance with the IAS 7- Statement of Cash Flow. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flow, cash and cash equivalents include foreign currency accounts and investments (those with short-term maturity), local currency coins that are realizable in known amounts of cash within short-term (normally less than three months) from the date of original investments and which are subject to insignificant changes in value. Balances in the local and foreign currency deposit accounts with banks and financial institutions are deducted from cash and cash equivalent calculation.

3.12 Loans to the Government of Bangladesh

Loans to the Government of Bangladesh (the Government) consist of "Ways and Means" advances, as well as credit facilities in the form of Overdraft.

Ways and Means Advance (WMA)

When total payments to the Government exceed total deposits from the Government, the excess of payment over receipt, with a limit not exceeding Tk. 120,000 million (2024: Tk. 80,000 million), is treated as WMA with interest being charged thereon at the reverse repo rate. WMA is realized only after full recovery of Government overdraft account balance.

Overdraft

Government borrowing in excess of the Tk. 120,000 million limit set for WMA are recognized as overdraft with a limit not exceeding Tk. 120,000 million (2024: Tk. 80,000 million). Interest is charged thereon at a rate one percent higher than the reverse repo rate. Any recovery or surplus realized by the Bank from the Government is first applied to the overdraft account balance. Any surplus remaining after full recovery of overdraft account balance is then adjusted against WMA. Government may in its capacity suspend the limit considering the borrowing amount at hand.

3.13 Local currency investments

Group investment comprises investment in debenture of Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation (BHBFC), shares of the ICB Islamic Bank Ltd. and Govt. Sukuk Bond. Investment in debentures and Govt. Sukuk bonds are measured at amortized cost and shares are measured at fair value.

Treasury bills and bonds

Government treasury bills and bonds are the securities which are purchased and held by the Bank when commercial banks and financial institutions do not purchase those from the Government. These are measured at fair value at each statement of financial position date.

3.14 Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees

These comprise loans to state owned, private, specialized commercial and other scheduled banks & financial institutions in the form of refinances scheme, demand loan and loans to Bank employees. Major refinances schemes are as follows:

- Refinance Scheme - Small Enterprise BD Bank
- Refinance Scheme in Agri Product Processing Industry
- Refinance under Pre-Shipment Credit Scheme
- Tk. 5000 crore Refinance Scheme for Food Security
- Refinance Scheme against Term Loans to CMSMEs
- Refinance scheme for Technology Development/Up-gradation Fund
- Prefinance Scheme against Term Loans to CMSMEs
- Export Facilitation Prefinance Fund (EFPF)

The credit risk due to potential default by the end user of the loans is with the concerned bank disbursing the loan. These loans are reported net of allowances for loan impairment losses (if any).

3.15 Gold and silver

Physical gold and silver are stored at Motijheel Office of the Bank and Bank of England. Such physical gold owned by the Bank is an element of foreign reserves which is consistent with the global practice followed by most of the central banks around the world. Hence, these are considered as 'Monetary Gold'. Although, IFRS has generally considered gold as a commodity, IFRS does not distinguish between monetary and non-monetary gold. Monetary gold has many characteristics which are similar to a financial asset not like a commodity.

However, IFRS has not provided any specific accounting for monetary gold. As a result management has followed the requirement specified in IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" paragraphs 10-12, and concluded that the policies established for the accounting of financial instruments, can also be applied to gold as the Bank regards it as a monetary asset. Accordingly, gold and silver has been initially recognized at cost, and after initial recognition measured at fair value with valuation gains and losses are recognized in OCI and reported under gold and silver revaluation reserves in the statement of changes in equity. This accounting policy adopted by the Bank is also in line with Article 30 of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972.

In managing its investment portfolio, the Bank lends part of its gold holdings to first-class foreign financial institutions. It receives interest in return. Gold lending transactions are effected on a secured basis. The gold price risk remains with the Bank. Gold loans are entered in the statement of financial position under 'claims from gold transactions' and measured at market value.

3.16 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

(a) Recognition and measurement

Items of PPE are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at revalued amounts, being fair values at the date of the revaluation, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any. However, the bank is actively considering to change the subsequent measurement policy from revaluation model (land) to revaluation & Cost model (other than land).

Land and buildings, appearing as items of PPE, are used for its operating, administrative and staff's residence purposes.



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(b) Revaluation

If an asset's carrying amount increases as a result of a revaluation, the increased amount is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation reserve. However, the increase is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decreased amount is recognized in profit or loss. However, the decrease is recognized in OCI to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decreased amount which is recognized in OCI reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation reserve.

The Bank revalued its land as at 01 January 2022 and other items of PPE were revalued as at 31 January 2018 by an independent valuer, S.F. Ahmed & Co. Significant methods and assumptions for revaluation of items of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

- (i) Land was revalued on a reasonable approximation basis. The valuer applied their knowledge of recorded land sales in the respective areas to land measurement established at last valuation;
- (ii) Buildings, furniture and fixtures, mechanical equipment, motor vehicles, computer & networking, artifacts and currency museum, intangible assets, electrical installation and gas installation were revalued using a combination of approaches which include depreciated replacement cost for building and civil construction and market considerations for other assets.
- (iii) The Bank revalued its non-financial assets as per the policy set by the bank management. For further reference see note 3.17

The Subsidiary's property, plant and equipment were revalued as at 1 January 2022 by S.F. Ahmed & Co., chartered accountants. The revalued property, plant and equipment reflecting the fair values of the assets are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Subsequent costs

Cost of replacing a part of PPE is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of PPE are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

(d) Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is recognized when it is incurred and depreciated after being recognized as capital asset when it is ready for use.

(e) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in respect of self-constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

Class of Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	Bank	SPCBL
Building and other construction	5%	2% - 20%
Mechanical and office equipment	10%	2.5% - 20%
Computer and networking	20%	-
Fixture and fittings	10%	10%
Motor vehicles	20%	20%
Electrical installation	20%	-
Gas installation	20%	-
Low Value Assets	100%	-
Security Equipment	20%	-
Currency Museum and Artifacts	5%	-

(f) Borrowing cost capitalization

The Bank capitalizes borrowing costs in accordance with the provision of IAS 23: *Borrowing Costs* as part of the cost of assets that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset if following conditions are met:

- It is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the entity;
- The costs can be measured reliably.

If borrowing costs do not meet both the criteria, they are recognized as expenses. For the purpose of capitalization, a qualifying assets is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

(g) Impairment

The carrying value of the Bank's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of that asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the profit and loss account. For the assets that have indefinite useful life, the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date. The recoverable amount of asset is the greater of net selling price and value in use. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate significantly independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.



(h) **Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Bank uses the definition of a lease as in IFRS 16: Leases. This policy is applied to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after 1 January 2019. The Bank recognizes a right-of-use leased asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the statement of financial position. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Right-of-use assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption. Leases are recognized at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicated in the lease or if that rate cannot be determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. The Bank presents right-of-use assets in "Property Plant and Equipment" (Note 16) and lease liabilities in "Other Local Currency Financial Liabilities" (Note 23.01) in the Statement of Financial Position.

3.17 Intangible assets and their amortization

Software acquired by the Group is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses if any.

Expenditure on internally developed software is recognized as an asset when the Group is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits, and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalized costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and capitalized borrowing costs, and are amortized over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalized cost less accumulated amortization and impairment.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. Software is amortized on a straight line basis in profit or loss over its estimated useful life, from the date that it is available for use.

The estimated useful life of software for the current and comparative period is five years. Amortization methods, useful life and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.18 Transactions on Repurchase Obligations (Repo) and Reverse Repo

Repurchase Arrangements (Repo) and Reverse Repo of securities are recorded as follows:

- a. Securities purchased under Repurchase Agreement (Repo) are recognized as loans and advances to Banks and Financial Institutions. Interest income on Repo facility is recognized as per effective interest rate method. The difference between the purchase price and sale price is recognized as interest income over the tenure of the facility using effective interest rate.
 - b. Securities sold under Reverse Repurchase Agreement ('Reverse Repo') are recognized as short term borrowings. Interest expense on Reserve Repo is recognized as per effective interest rate method. The difference between the sale price and purchase price is recognized as interest expense over the tenure of the facility using effective interest rate.
- Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the statement of financial position.

3.19 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the entity in exchange for service rendered by an employee. Employee benefits are recognized as:

- (a) a liability (accrued expense) when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future; and
- (b) an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefit arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

3.20 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A provision is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, medical allowances or any others are charged as expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

3.21 Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment. The Group operates a number of post-employment benefit plans and recognizes expenses for these plans in the statement of profit or loss.

(a) **Defined contribution plans**

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

(i) **Contributory Provident Fund (CPF)**

The Bank and employees contribute to the fund, which are invested in various securities. The Bank commits a return of 13% on the balance of the contributed amount. In the event that the return from securities is lower than the committed return of 13%, the shortfall, if any, would be paid by the Bank and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Bank's obligations for contributions to the above fund are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.



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(b) Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.

(i) General Provident Fund (GPF)

Employees contribute at various rates (within 5-25%) of their basic salaries to the fund. No contributions are made by the Bank for the above fund. The provident fund invests in various securities and the Bank has committed a return of 13% at the beginning balance of the fiscal year 2024-25 up to BDT 1.5 million, 12% ranged from BDT 1.5 million to BDT 3.00 million and 11% for the remaining balance over BDT 3.00 million. Contributions during the year will get return at the same rate according to applicable slab. Any shortfall in the return from investments is funded by the Bank by charging in its statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Pension scheme

Employees are entitled to pension on amounting to maximum of 90% (2024: 90%) of their last basic salary. 50% of the pension amount is paid as a lump sum computed at the rate of Tk. 230 (2024: Tk. 230) per Tk. 1 surrendered from the pension. Employees will receive their pension monthly over the remaining lifetime against remaining 50% of the pension amount.

All employees irrespective of joining date are entitled to medical allowance in cash (Tk. 1,500 per month up to age 65 years and Tk. 2,500 after 65 years) even after retirement as prescribed by the government.

The Bank actuarially valued its pension liabilities as at 30 June 2016. The calculation was performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains or losses arising from the change in defined benefit obligation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Gratuity scheme

The Bank actuarially valued its gratuity scheme and measured its liability for defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2016. The calculation was performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains or losses arising from the change in defined benefit obligation are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

(iv) Leave encashment

Those employees who have unutilized leave up to one year or more at the time of retirement age of 59 are allowed to leave with salary for one year. The remaining unutilized leave is encashed (maximum eighteenth months). Employees are not allowed to encash their unutilized leave until reaching retirement age.

3.22 Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) which do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. All employees after retirement are entitled a maximum of Taka 1,000 per year in the form of medicine.

3.23 Provisions

Provisions are recognized in respect of restructuring, redundancy and legal claims arising from past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations and the amount can be reliably estimated.

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A legal obligation is an obligation that derives from a contract, legislation or other operation of law. A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions such as by an established pattern of past practice, published policies etc. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate and any changes in the estimates are applied prospectively.

3.24 Notes in circulation

Bank notes issued by the Bank as legal tender under the Bangladesh Bank Order 1972 represents a claim on the Bank in favor of the holder. The liability for bank notes in circulation is recorded at face value in the financial statements and as per the requirements of Article 30(1) of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 specified assets of the bank are held as backing of those issued notes.

The cost of printing of notes is charged to the profit and loss account as and when incurred. Any fresh banknotes not yet issued and remain with the Group are not reflected in note # 21 to the financial statements.

3.25 Government grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received. Grants related to purchase of assets are treated as deferred income and allocated to the statement of profit or loss over the useful lives of the related assets.

3.26 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

Interest income and expenses include the amortization of any discount or premium or other differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.



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3.27 Commission and discounts

Commission income arises on instruments issued by the Group, long outstanding entries of the sundry accounts, sale proceeds of sundry items, car and bus fares realized from the staff and other miscellaneous items.

3.28 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in the separate financial statements of the Bank when the right to receipt of income is established.

3.29 Revenue from sale of other security products by the Subsidiary

Revenue from net sales of the Group reported in the consolidated financial statements represents printing and supply of Other Security Products (OSP), which are recognized after fulfillment of the criteria as mentioned in the five-step model following IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with Customers. Revenue from OSP is recognized when the said products are delivered to relevant customers, as this is the point where the Group discharges its performance obligation.

3.30 Income tax

(a) Bangladesh Bank

The Bank is not subject to income taxes on any of its income, stamp duties, and customs duties on gold, silver, coins, currency notes, security papers and any other goods that may be specified by the Government as per Article 73, 74 and 75 of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972.

(b) Subsidiary

The Subsidiary is subject to income tax. Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly to equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Present applicable income tax rate is 25.0 % (2024: 25%).

Current tax is expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiary to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3.31 Subsequent events

Events after the reporting date that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period which are not adjusting events, are disclosed in the notes when material in compliance with IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*. Up to the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, no events have occurred which require to disclose in the financial statements.



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	2025	2024
4 Foreign currency accounts		
Represents the equivalent accumulated value of different foreign currency accounts held with other central banks and with foreign commercial banks located outside Bangladesh.		
Balance held with		
Other central banks	194,612,902	63,705,832
Foreign commercial banks	4,453,216	16,331,273
Total	199,066,118	80,037,105
5 Foreign investments		
Overnight investment	854,498,006	551,584,340
Short term deposits with overseas commercial banks	692,818,734	254,260,196
US Dollar treasury bills	-	-
Foreign bonds	755,365,536	856,865,677
*Impairment - Foreign Bonds	(102,669)	(116,192)
US treasury notes	568,676,949	617,789,461
Total	2,871,256,556	2,280,383,483
* Amount arises from ECL. Details are disclosed in note 42.2.		
6 International Monetary Fund related assets and liabilities		
6.01 Assets held with International Monetary Fund		
Quota (100)	179,926,079	165,519,596
Quota(IMF) paid by Government*	(14,546,568)	(14,546,568)
SDR holding	305,547,319	293,537,977
Refundable Commitment fee to IMF	66,252	24,695
Interest receivable on SDR holding	1,612,978	2,115,288
Total	472,606,061	446,650,988
*The amount represents 25% of increased quota amount (SDR 533.30 million) which was paid in foreign currency. The increased quota was effected in 2016.		
6.02 Liabilities with International Monetary Fund		
IMF securities (75% Promissory Note)	386,645,998	295,183,674
Advances to Government against RFI from IMF**	-	(20,634,215)
Advances to Government against ECF from IMF***	(57,914,925)	(34,794,051)
Advances to Government against EFF from IMF***	(115,828,164)	(69,588,102)
IMF-1 and IMF-2 account	2,315,126	1,997,314
SDR allocation	258,551,211	237,882,248
IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF)	118,914,270	81,429,056
Interest payable	1,289,653	1,619,173
Total	593,973,170	493,095,097

Bangladesh has been a member of the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") since 1972. According to the Articles of agreement of IMF (Article V and Article XIII), The Bank acts as both the fiscal agent and the depository for the IMF. As fiscal agent, Bangladesh Bank is authorized to carry out all operations and transactions with the IMF. As depository, Bangladesh Bank maintains the IMF's currency holdings and ensures that the assets and liabilities of IMF membership are properly reflected in its accounts and presented in its financial statements. Following the guidelines of IMF Financial Operations 2018, Bangladesh Bank presents the financial position with the IMF in the Bank's financial statements on gross basis.

The quota of Bangladesh is its membership subscription. Quota is the amount of money that each IMF member country is required to contribute to the IMF. A member must pay its subscription in full upon joining the fund; up to 25 percent must be paid in SDRs or widely accepted currencies such as the US Dollar, the EURO, the YEN or the Pound Sterling, while the rest is paid in the member's own currency.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR) are allocated by the IMF to members on the basis of members' quota at the time of the SDR allocation. Bangladesh Bank pays interest on its SDR allocations and earns interest on its holdings of SDR.

Bangladesh Bank updated the IMF's BDT account; IMF Account- 1 & 2, maintained with Bangladesh Bank and other accounts namely IMF Securities, SDR Allocation, IMF Extended Credit Facility etc. are translated to Taka at the exchange rate ruling at 30 June 2025.

**On request of the Government of Bangladesh for emergency financing due to COVID-19 pandemic, IMF approved a purchase of SDR 355.53 million (about US dollar 488 million or 33.33% of quota) under the Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI) to address the urgent balance-of-payments and fiscal needs of Bangladesh. As depository, Bangladesh Bank received the fund on 02.06.2020 and deposited the same amount to a Government account as per prior consent of IMF. However, Ministry of Finance has a promissory note against RFI financing to fulfill the requirement of IMF and is recorded by Bangladesh Bank in the Securities Account, an account maintained on behalf of IMF as depository, against creating a contra account named "Advances to Government against RFI from IMF".

It requires to be disclosed that under that arrangement SDR 177,770,000.00 (USD 243,903,777.58) was received as Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) and as per MoU signed by Bangladesh Bank and Ministry of Finance the whole amount was transferred to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) account.



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	2025	2024
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***Against the backdrop of Bangladesh's request for an extended arrangement under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF), an arrangement under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) and an arrangement under the Resilience and Sustainability Fund (RSF)- the first installment of ECF and EFF was received by the amount of SDR 117,450,000.00 (USD 158,756,978.14) and SDR 234,900,000.00 (USD 317,513,956.28) respectively. The second and third installment of EFF and ECF were received on 14 December 2023 and 26 June 2024 respectively. The fourth and fifth installments of EFF and ECF were received on 25 June 2025. Amount received as EFF by the second and third installment was SDR 234,900,000.00 (USD 312,206,766.21) and SDR 469,800,000.00 (USD 618,678,072.74) respectively. Whereas amount received as ECF by the second and third installment was SDR 117,450,000.00 (USD 156,103,383.10) and SDR 234,900,000.00 (USD 309,339,036.37) respectively. Amount received in the fourth and fifth installments of EFF and ECF were SDR 433,660,000 (USD 589,187,940.72) and SDR 216,840,000 (USD 294,607,556.76) respectively. As per the arrangement, 50% (fifty percent) of the amount received from EFF & ECF has been subsequently transferred to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) account by creating contra asset accounts named "Advances to Government against ECF from IMF" and "Advances to Government against EFF from IMF". In addition to those, first and second installment of RSF was received on 14 December 2023 & 26 June 2024 respectively by the amount corresponding to SDR 166,670,000.00 (USD 221,521,931.56) and SDR 166,680,000.00 (USD 219,500,343.05), and the third and fourth installment was received on 25 June 2025 amounting SDR 333,330,000 (USD 452,875,562.14). As per the agreement the whole amount was transferred to the Government of Bangladesh.

IMF Quota account, IMF Securities account and IMF 1 & 2 account are revalued by the exchange rate taken from the General Resources Account (GRA) department. Other than those accounts, all IMF related accounts are revalued using the rate disclosed in note 3.02.

The borrowing is repayable within around 10 years, by the Government through the accounts of the Bank with the IMF. The Government shall deposit in its accounts at the Bank sufficient funds to repay all principal, interest and any other expenses associated with the above tranches as such repayments fall due. In relation to this borrowing, the Ministry of Finance issued promissory notes in favor of the IMF.

7	Gold and silver		
	Gold	110,141,015	100,612,800
	Silver	752,333	583,022
	Total	110,893,348	101,195,822

The Bank has in total 459,163.52 troy ounces of gold (2024: 458,542.34 troy ounces) and 168,728.28 troy ounces of silver (2024: 168,728.28 troy ounces) under its holding. Out of the total holding, 188,927.50 troy ounces of gold (2024: 282,463.42 troy ounces) is held at the Bank of England which is subject to lending operation and 83,961.03 troy ounces of gold (2024: 83,339.85 troy ounces) & 168,728.28 troy ounce of silver is stored at the own local vault of Bangladesh Bank. The remaining gold is invested in SCB-London and HSBC-London and reported as 'Claims from gold transactions' (note-8).

8	Claims from gold transactions	75,182,773	25,507,529
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Out of the total Gold holdings mentioned in note 7, remaining 92,739.07 troy ounces is (2024: 92,739.07 troy ounces) invested in SCB-London and 93,535.92 troy ounces (2024: nil) in HSBC-London which are presented as claims from gold transactions.

9	Foreign currency loans to banks		
	Export Development Fund (EDF) Dollar investment	269,689,055	302,942,813
	Long Term Financing Facility (LTFF) Investment under FSSP*	8,997,891	11,657,780
	Green Transformation Fund	13,439,081	15,950,319
	Impairment- FC Loans**	(39,835)	(1,623,544)
	Total	292,086,192	328,927,368

*Duration of LTFF investment under FSSP was from July 2015 to March 2021. No disbursement is made under this project rather the BB-LTFF Revolving fund has been created with the recovered amount.

** The amount arises from ECL model. Details are discussed in note 42.2.

10	Other foreign currency financial assets		
	SWIFT shares*	80	80
	Interest receivable	11,701,959	9,145,034
	Other receivable**	5,224,144	5,224,144
	Total	16,926,183	14,369,258

* Bank has bought one share of SWIFT as part of membership of the said organization. Face value of the share is equivalent to Taka 80,474.57.

** On 04 February 2016, 101 million US dollars were stolen from the reserve account of Bangladesh Bank maintained with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York through cyber hacking. From the stolen money, US\$ 20 million from Sri Lanka and US\$ 14.60 million from the Philippines have been recovered so far. To recover the remaining US\$66 million (approx.) legal proceedings are ongoing in the courts of the USA, the Philippines and Bangladesh.

On 31 January 2019, a case was filed against 20 (twenty) defendants including RCBC (Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation) in the Federal Court of the United States (United States District Court for the Southern District of New York). In the said case, the Federal Court dismissed the Motion to dismiss (considering the forum non conveniens doctrine) filed by the defendants. The Court also denied the RICO (Racketeers Influenced Corrupt Organization) claim of Bangladesh Bank. In response to the said judgment, a case was filed on 27 May 2020 against RCBC and the related defendants of the Philippines in the New York County Supreme Court (State Court). The Court dismissed the Motion to Dismiss filed by RCBC, Lorenzo Tan, Raul Tan, Kim Wong on 13 January 2023 and instructed the defendants to file a reply.



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	2025	2024
<p>On 29 February 2024, the Appellate Court gave its verdict on RCBC's appeal against the State Court's order. The verdict was given in favor of Bangladesh. According to the judgment of the court, the personal jurisdiction of RCBC and its two high-ranking officials (Lorenzo Tan and Raul Tan) have been confirmed, i.e. they will remain as defendants in the case filed by Bangladesh Bank. In addition, in the aforementioned ruling, the decision regarding the dismissal of Kim Wong's forum non conveniens motion was also affirmed, so Kim Wong will also remain as a defendant. However, in the said verdict the court exempted the four lower-ranking officials of RCBC (Reyes, Agarrado, Capina and Pineda) and rejected Bangladesh Bank's Conversion Claim. A Motion for leave to reargue has been filed in the same court against the judgment regarding the rejection of Bangladesh Bank's Conversion Claim. If the court does not change the judgment, a Motion for leave to appeal will be filed in the Court of Appeal. Discovery process is currently ongoing in the said case. A huge volume of information has been provided in this phase. After the discovery process, other legal processes of the case will begin.</p> <p>In response to the Bangladesh's Mutual Legal Assistance Request, the Department of Justice of the Philippines has been providing necessary legal assistance to Bangladesh. The Department of Justice is handling the cases filed by the Philippines FIU, Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC), against various defendants in Philippines courts. Meanwhile, in a case, the Philippine court has convicted Ms. Maia Santos Deguito, the then-branch manager of the Jupiter Branch of RCBC. The court sentenced her to imprisonment of 32-56 years and 109 million US Dollars as fine. The Court of Appeal dismissed her appeal against the said judgment on 19 April 2023. In another case, a Philippine court sentenced former branch senior customer relations officer Angela Ruth Torres (Torres) of RCBC Bank's Jupiter branch to 4-5 years in prison and a fine of 1.5 million Philippine pesos. Moreover, hearings on 15 (fifteen) cases filed against the president and treasurers of Philrem Service Corporation were held in three courts of the Philippines during the period of 30 January 2023- 03 February 2023.</p> <p>On 15 March 2016, a case was filed on behalf of Bangladesh Bank at Motijheel Police Station, Dhaka, which is currently under investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Bangladesh Police. It is known that CID has completed the Forensic report and the completion of the investigation report of the case is ongoing.</p>		
11 Consolidated Taka coin and cash balances		
Taka coin	582,056	1,204,462
Cash balances	1,617,131	1,186,620
Total	2,199,186	2,391,082
11.01 Taka coin and cash balances		
Taka coin	582,056	1,204,462
Cash balances	45,060	67,487
Total	627,116	1,271,949
<p>Taka coin and cash balances represent the face value of one, two and five taka coins and notes held by the Bank purchased through SPCBL from the Government at respective face values, cash and cash equivalents held by SPCBL and cash deposit with Sonali Bank Limited, Mymensingh branch.</p>		
11.02 Securities purchased under agreement to resell		
BB's Invest in Repo	1,101,519,204	748,288,724
Impairment - Repo	-	(101,894)
Total	1,101,519,204	748,186,830
<p>This represents collateralized lending made to various banks under resell arrangement. The collaterals held by the Bank consists of treasury bills, bonds and sukuk. The tenure of Securities purchased under agreement to resell is from 1 day to 90 days. Impairment value arises from the ECL model. Details are discussed in note 42.2.</p>		
12 Loans to the Government of Bangladesh		
Ways and means advance (WMA)	60,571,900	80,000,000
Overdraft*	-	487,454,700
Total	60,571,900	567,454,700
13 Consolidated local currency investments		
Treasury bills	-	4,048,668
Treasury bonds	616,960,048	732,369,443
Government - Sukuk A/C	10,631,011	-
Short term money market investments*	16,773,484	16,525,119
Debenture - Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation	3,945,000	3,945,000
Impairment- Debenture**	(545)	(545)
Shares- ICB Islamic Bank Limited***	7,452	7,452
Total	648,316,450	756,895,136
<p>* These represent the total amount of term deposits by SPCBL with different local commercial banks. ** Impairment value arises from the ECL model. Details are discussed in note 42.2. *** SPCBL holds 745,200 shares of Tk.10 each of ICB Islamic Bank Ltd. (Formerly the Oriental Bank Ltd.) as per Bangladesh Bank Circular No - BRPD (R-1) 651/9(10)/2007-446 dated 2 August, 2007.</p>		
13.01 Local currency investments		
Treasury bills	-	4,048,668
Treasury bonds	616,960,048	732,369,443
Government - Sukuk A/C	10,631,011	-
Debenture - Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation	3,945,000	3,945,000
Impairment- Debenture*	(545)	(545)
Investment in subsidiary	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total	643,535,514	752,362,565
<p>* Impairment value arises from the ECL model. Details are discussed in note 42.2.</p>		



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	2025	2024
14 Consolidated local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees		
(i) Local currency loans to banks and financial institutions		
State owned banks:		
Commercial banks	5,358,075	1,207,755
Specialized banks*	75,643,454	88,728,744
	81,001,530	89,936,499
Other banks and financial institutions:		
Private banks	517,175,353	369,090,677
Other loans and advances	325,980,898	370,404,224
	843,156,250	739,494,901
Credit loss allowance - Demand Loan (Note 14.a)	(69,735,551)	(34,724,286)
	854,422,229	794,707,114
Interest receivable	17,144,136	4,174,073
Total (i)	871,566,365	798,881,187
(ii) Local currency loans and advances to employees		
Loans and advances to employees	55,214,614	52,905,885
Provision for loan losses (Note 14.b)	(111,719)	-
Total (ii)	55,102,895	52,905,885
Total loans (i+ii)	926,669,259	851,787,072
14.01 Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees		
(i) Local currency loans to banks and financial institutions		
State owned banks:		
Commercial banks	5,358,075	1,207,755
Specialized banks*	75,643,454	88,728,744
	81,001,530	89,936,499
Other banks and financial institutions:		
Private banks	517,175,353	369,090,677
Other loans and advances	325,980,898	370,404,224
	843,156,250	739,494,901
Credit loss allowance - Demand Loan (Note 14.a)	(69,735,551)	(34,724,286)
	854,422,229	794,707,114
Interest receivable	17,144,136	4,174,073
Total (i)	871,566,365	798,881,187
(ii) Local currency loans and advances to employees		
Loans and advances to employees	53,556,360	51,132,615
Provision for loan losses (Note 14.b)	(111,719)	-
Total (ii)	53,444,642	51,132,615
Total loans (i+ii)	925,011,007	850,013,802
*Specialized banks include banks catering the specific needs of different economic sectors as described below:		
Banks		Specialized Sectors
Bangladesh Krishi Bank		Agriculture
Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank		Agriculture
14.a Impairment - Demand Loan		
Opening balance	34,724,286	6,511,400
Charged/(Released) during the year	35,011,265	28,212,886
Total	69,735,551	34,724,286
The total impaired value reflects the amount derived from the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Details about the ECL model including the amount arising from ECL has been further disclosed in note 42.2.		
14.b Provision for loan losses		
Opening balance	-	629,025
Charged/(Released) during the year	111,719	(629,025)
Total	111,719	-
Provision for loan losses is for adjusting loss (both principal and interest) from staff advance which were kept previously but to implement the IFRS-9 in its entirety the amount has been written back to income with the approval of the Governor.		
15 Consolidated other local currency financial assets		
Investment in Islami Bank Liquidity Facility (IBLF)*	120,120,000	109,800,000
SLS Quard Account**	86,073,433	65,515,568
Impairment- Islamic Investment***	-	(23,703)
Interest receivables	28,839,721	23,764,817
Others	1,976,392	5,058,640
Total	237,009,546	204,115,321



BANGLADESH BANK
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	2025	2024
15.01 Other local currency financial assets		
Investment in Islami Bank Liquidity Facility (IBLF)*	120,120,000	109,800,000
SLS Quard Account**	86,073,433	65,515,568
Impairment- Islamic Investment***	-	(23,703)
Interest receivables****	27,793,603	22,805,926
Other Receivable*****	1,972,256	5,054,504
Total	235,959,292	203,152,295

*Sukuk bond is kept as collateral against the facility provided to the Islami Bank.

**SLS quard account is a non-interest bearing special liquidity support for shariah based banks. Special treasury bond is kept as collateral.

***Impairment value arises from the ECL model. Details are discussed in note 42.2.

****Interest receivables include interest receivable on Government Treasury bills and bonds, REPO, IBLF, Debenture-HBFC etc.

*****Other receivable mainly includes commission of issue and management of treasury bills and bonds.



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16 Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated

In Thousand Tk.

30 June 2025

Particulars	Land	Building and other construction	Mechanical and office equipment	Computer and networking	Fixture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Electrical installation	Gas installation	Security equipment	Artefacts & Currency Museum	Low value assets	Right of use assets	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost														
As at 1 July 2024	70,079,827	7,099,977	5,937,315	4,206,181	867,596	355,909	1,210,497	2,696	152,870	9,247	72,532	822,631	1,237,931	92,055,208
Addition during the year	-	28,802	168,934	1,033,055	78,146	67,740	65,339	-	30,290	1,532	5,609	141,738	281,818	1,903,005
Transfers during the year	-	307,937	55,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675,085	1,038,568
Disposals during the year	-	(2,045)	(97,626)	(12,957)	(7,993)	-	(2,547)	-	-	-	(7,797)	(378,085)	-	(509,050)
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2025	70,079,827	7,434,672	6,064,169	5,226,279	937,749	423,649	1,273,289	2,696	183,160	10,779	70,344	586,284	2,194,835	94,487,731
Accumulated depreciation														
As at 1 July 2024	-	4,265,696	1,786,539	3,307,756	624,669	338,936	975,510	2,592	102,580	1,206	70,455	558,296	-	12,034,236
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	409,423	385,969	525,722	66,107	14,903	81,369	10	14,883	531	2,963	190,761	-	1,692,642
Disposals during the year	-	(2,045)	(47,922)	(12,890)	(7,975)	-	(2,547)	-	-	-	(7,695)	(378,085)	-	(459,159)
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2025	-	4,673,074	2,124,586	3,820,588	682,802	353,838	1,054,332	2,602	117,462	1,737	65,724	370,973	-	13,267,719
Net book value														
As at 30 June 2025	70,079,827	2,761,598	3,939,583	1,405,691	254,947	69,811	218,957	94	65,698	9,042	4,620	215,311	2,194,835	81,220,012
As at 30 June 2024	70,079,827	2,834,279	4,150,775	898,426	242,928	16,973	234,988	105	50,290	8,042	2,077	264,335	1,237,931	80,020,972

The Group's leases primarily consist of rental of office space of Sena Kallyan Bhaban situated at Motijheel, Dhaka and Dormitory spaces for Barishal, Chattogram and Rangpur Office.

30 June 2024

Particulars	Land	Building and other construction	Mechanical and office equipment	Computer and networking	Fixture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Electrical installation	Gas installation	Security equipment	Artefacts & Currency Museum	Low value assets	Right of use assets	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost														
As at 1 July 2023	70,079,827	6,973,639	5,681,342	3,838,388	802,017	343,404	1,129,682	2,696	145,332	9,247	71,526	746,060	769,507	90,592,667
Addition during the year	-	106,558	187,522	153,942	56,038	15,400	7,313	-	7,539	-	1,587	76,571	879,938	1,492,409
Transfers during the year	-	19,779	68,786	226,571	9,750	-	78,758	-	-	-	-	-	(411,514)	(7,872)
Disposals during the year	-	-	(336)	(12,720)	(209)	(2,895)	(5,255)	-	-	-	(581)	-	-	(21,996)
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	70,079,827	7,099,976	5,937,314	4,206,181	867,596	355,909	1,210,498	2,696	152,871	9,247	72,532	822,631	1,237,931	92,055,209
Accumulated depreciation														
As at 1 July 2023	-	3,891,961	1,422,146	2,893,240	546,977	333,639	860,690	2,555	85,501	744	68,931	386,933	-	10,493,317
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352
Charge for the year	-	373,735	364,729	426,643	77,901	8,193	118,723	37	17,079	462	2,105	171,363	-	1,560,971
Disposals during the year	-	-	(336)	(12,127)	(209)	(2,895)	(5,255)	-	-	-	(581)	-	-	(21,402)
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	-	4,265,696	1,786,539	3,307,756	624,669	338,937	975,510	2,592	102,580	1,206	70,455	558,296	-	12,034,237
Net book value														
As at 30 June 2024	70,079,827	2,834,280	4,150,775	898,425	242,927	16,972	234,988	104	50,291	8,041	2,077	264,335	1,237,931	80,020,972
As at 30 June 2023	70,079,827	3,081,682	4,259,201	945,148	255,038	9,765	268,994	141	59,831	8,502	2,595	359,127	769,507	80,099,350



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16.01 Property, plant and equipment

Separate

In Thousand Tk.

30 June 2025

Particulars	Land	Building and other construction	Mechanical and office equipment	Computer and networking	Fixture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Electrical installation	Gas installation	Security equipment	Artefacts & Currency Museum	Low value assets	Right of use assets	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost														
As at 1 July 2024	65,423,425	6,424,216	1,432,446	4,206,181	821,315	318,159	1,210,498	2,696	152,871	9,247	72,532	822,631	1,212,013	82,108,230
Addition during the year	-	28,802	73,456	1,033,055	75,136	67,740	65,339	-	30,290	1,532	5,610	141,738	189,593	1,712,293
Transfers during the year	-	307,937	67,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661,550	1,036,550
Disposals during the year	-	(2,045)	(2,843)	(12,957)	(7,993)	-	(2,547)	-	-	-	(7,797)	(378,085)	-	(414,267)
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2025	65,423,425	6,758,910	1,570,121	5,226,279	888,458	385,899	1,273,290	2,696	183,161	10,779	70,345	586,284	2,063,156	84,442,806
Accumulated depreciation														
As at 1 July 2024	-	3,970,437	985,414	3,307,755	585,369	301,420	975,509	2,591	102,581	1,206	70,456	558,296	-	10,861,034
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	372,814	78,856	525,722	64,928	14,561	81,369	10	14,883	531	2,963	190,761	-	1,347,399
Disposals during the year	-	(2,045)	(2,843)	(12,890)	(7,976)	-	(2,547)	-	-	-	(7,695)	(378,085)	-	(414,080)
As at 30 June 2025	-	4,341,206	1,061,427	3,820,587	642,321	315,981	1,054,332	2,602	117,463	1,737	65,725	370,972	-	11,794,353
Net book value														
As at 30 June 2025	65,423,425	2,417,704	508,694	1,405,692	246,137	69,918	218,958	94	65,698	9,042	4,620	215,312	2,063,156	72,648,453
As at 30 June 2024	65,423,425	2,453,782	447,032	898,427	235,947	16,739	234,989	106	50,289	8,041	2,076	264,335	1,212,013	71,247,196

The Bank's leases primarily consist of rental of office space of Sena Kallyan Bhaban situated at Motijheel, Dhaka and Dormitory spaces for Barishal, Chattogram and Rangpur Office.

30 June 2024

Particulars	Land	Building and other construction	Mechanical and office equipment	Computer and networking	Fixture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Electrical installation	Gas installation	Security equipment	Artefacts & Currency Museum	Low value assets	Right of use assets	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost														
As at 1 July 2023	65,423,425	6,392,726	1,362,193	3,838,388	758,482	305,654	1,129,682	2,696	145,332	9,247	71,526	746,060	669,984	80,855,396
Addition during the year	-	11,712	26,191	153,942	53,292	15,400	7,313	-	7,539	-	1,587	76,571	929,156	1,282,703
Transfers during the year	-	19,779	44,398	226,571	9,750	-	78,758	-	-	-	-	-	(387,127)	(7,872)
Disposals during the year	-	-	(336)	(12,720)	(209)	(2,895)	(5,255)	-	-	-	(581)	-	-	(21,996)
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	65,423,425	6,424,217	1,432,446	4,206,181	821,315	318,159	1,210,498	2,696	152,871	9,247	72,532	822,631	1,212,013	82,108,231
Accumulated depreciation														
As at 1 July 2023	-	3,633,034	915,718	2,893,240	508,607	296,211	860,689	2,554	85,502	744	68,932	386,933	-	9,652,164
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352
Charge for the year	-	337,403	70,032	426,642	76,971	8,104	118,723	37	17,079	462	2,105	171,363	-	1,228,921
Disposals during the year	-	-	(336)	(12,127)	(209)	(2,895)	(5,255)	-	-	-	(581)	-	-	(21,402)
As at 30 June 2024	-	3,970,437	985,414	3,307,755	585,368	301,420	975,509	2,591	102,581	1,206	70,456	558,296	-	10,861,035
Net book value														
As at 30 June 2024	65,423,425	2,453,781	447,032	898,426	235,947	16,739	234,989	105	50,290	8,041	2,076	264,335	1,212,013	71,247,196
As at 30 June 2023	65,423,425	2,759,691	446,475	945,148	249,875	9,443	268,994	143	59,830	8,502	2,594	359,128	669,984	71,203,229



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	2025	2024
17 Intangible assets		
Intangible asset at cost	2,835,084	2,458,369
Accumulated amortisation	(2,164,851)	(1,881,524)
Capital work in progress	-	-
Total	670,233	576,845
Balance represents the accumulated value of intangible assets like Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP), Core Banking Solutions (CBS), Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW), Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH), Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfers Network (BEFTN), Credit Information Bureau (CIB) and Bank's in-house built software etc.		
18 Consolidated other non-financial assets		
Prepayments and advances	1,044,933	1,357,190
Stock*	5,463,926	3,712,419
Sundry debtors	1,924,090	1,870,961
Total	8,432,949	6,940,570
* Stocks held by the Group are primarily comprised of paper, ink, plates and related materials for printing of notes and other products at the Subsidiary. Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of material is determined on weighted average method. Cost in relation to work-in-process and finished goods represents direct cost of materials, direct wages and an appropriate portion of production overheads.		
18.01 Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments and advances	1,788,812	1,114,794
Stock	141,250	167,239
Total	1,930,063	1,282,033
19 Deposits from banks and financial institutions		
Foreign currency deposits from commercial banks	254,730,937	143,394,836
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	247,124,944	166,607,848
Interest payable on ACU	918,054	1,015,818
Total	502,773,935	311,018,502
20 Other foreign currency financial liabilities		
ESCROW account**	128,069,190	69,297,810
Deposit from Development Partners	30,526,901	37,516,432
Total	158,596,091	106,814,242
**ESCROW account is a temporary liability account created for the loan repayment of Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant, Bangladesh Army and Bangladesh Air Force. This amount reflects the payment of the Government made to the creditor. The corresponding foreign currency amount is kept in foreign currency accounts.		
21 Notes in circulation		
Notes in circulation	3,247,330,255	3,184,097,762
Cash in hand	(69)	(120)
Total	3,247,330,186	3,184,097,642

Notes in circulation represents currency issued having a claim on Bangladesh Bank. However, cash in hand balance is the amount of issued bank note held at the Banking Department of the Bank. The denomination of notes in circulation as at 30 June was as follows:

Denomination	Number in pieces	2025	2024
10 Taka note	1,520,390,052	15,203,901	16,174,140
20 Taka note	921,808,867	18,436,177	19,300,466
50 Taka note	620,727,721	31,036,386	29,894,904
100 Taka note	1,230,115,264	123,011,526	129,388,197
200 Taka note	379,045,520	75,809,104	66,254,698
500 Taka note	2,479,117,370	1,239,558,685	1,248,442,367
1000 Taka note	1,744,274,476	1,744,274,476	1,674,642,990
Total	8,895,479,270	3,247,330,255	3,184,097,762

Liability for notes in circulation is recorded at its face value in the statement of financial position. In accordance with Article 30 of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972, this liability is backed by the following assets:

Gold	180,387,657	118,372,309
Silver	752,333	583,022
Approved foreign exchange	2,533,500,000	2,009,550,000
Bangladesh Government securities	502,228,770	1,024,508,530
Taka coin	582,056	1,204,462
Other loans and advances	29,879,438	29,879,438
Total	3,247,330,255	3,184,097,761



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	2025	2024
22 Deposits from banks and financial institutions		
State owned commercial banks	220,850,283	208,963,536
Government specialized banks	24,304,733	20,899,133
Private banks	554,608,496	646,081,702
Foreign banks	58,768,340	51,643,234
Financial institutions	5,705,464	5,148,500
Other banks	17,959	27,964
Total	864,255,273	932,764,069
Deposits from banks and financial institutions comprise reserve deposits as required by Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and the balances held for settlement purposes. The current CRR rate is 4.0% (2024: 4.0%) on the bank's liability base.		
22.01 Short term borrowings		
Bangladesh Bank bills	12,156,189	-
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	10,620,000	-
Total	22,776,189	-
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase and Bangladesh Bank bills are instruments used by the Bank to withdraw liquidity from the market. The balances at the year end reflect market conditions at that date.		
23 Consolidated other local currency financial liabilities		
Government deposits	5,042	5,046
Other deposits (Note 23.02)	72,501,422	34,996,276
Sundry creditors account	6,931,839	6,832,563
Lease liability (Note: 23.03)	222,310	271,323
Interest suspense account	117,173	112,945
Deposits from donor agencies	-	-
Inter branch adjustments (suspense)	56,398	4,488,361
Provision for pension*	35,205,760	28,662,080
Provision for gratuity*	2,783,896	2,246,795
Provision for leave encashment	3,463,009	3,404,331
Loan from Govt. of Bangladesh - Central Bank Strengthening Project (Note 23.04)	2,065,512	2,180,263
Loan from Govt. of Bangladesh-Financial Sector Support Project (Note 23.05)	18,926,265	19,602,203
Deferred tax liability	863,859	841,562
Others - subsidiary	2,249,563	1,924,747
Fund for small investor affected in capital market	291,448	5,839
Miscellaneous	-	-
Total	145,683,497	105,574,334
23.01 Other local currency financial liabilities		
Government deposits	5,042	5,046
Other deposits (Note 23.02)	72,501,422	34,996,276
Sundry creditors account	8,132,556	8,319,457
Lease liability (Note: 23.03)	222,310	271,323
Interest suspense account	117,173	112,945
Inter branch adjustments (suspense)	56,398	4,488,361
Provision for pension*	35,205,760	28,662,080
Provision for gratuity*	2,778,423	2,242,780
Provision for leave encashment	3,249,510	3,197,402
Loan from Govt. of Bangladesh - Central Bank Strengthening Project (Note 23.04)	2,065,512	2,180,263
Loan from Govt. of Bangladesh-Financial Sector Support Project (Note 23.05)	18,926,265	19,602,203
Fund for small investor affected in capital market	291,448	5,839
Miscellaneous	-	-
Total	143,551,819	104,083,975
*Refer to note 45 for details.		
23.02 Other deposits		
comprise Bangladesh Government special Islamic bonds fund deposit, employees provident fund deposit, liquidator bank deposit, scheduled bank's insurance fund deposit, security deposit, employees co-operative societies deposits, other sundry deposits etc.		
23.03 Lease liability		
Recognized against Right-of-use asset for rented office space of Sena Kallyan Bhaban situated at Motijheel, Dhaka. Apart from this, the rented space for dormitory of Chattogram, Barishal and Rangpur office are also recognized as Right-of-use asset. Total amount of lease liabilities fall within maturity of one to three years.		
23.04 Central Bank Strengthening Project fund (CBSP)		
Government of Bangladesh (GoB) signed a Credit Agreement with the International Development Association (IDA) for a Project named Central Bank Strengthening Project (CBSP). The related Credit Reference is IDA 3792 BD and the Project was meant for "Improvement of efficiency of the Bank through functional reforms and large scale automation of its' business process". Subsequent to this agreement, a subsidiary loan agreement was signed between GoB and the Bank to this effect for execution of the project. The total cost of the project was Tk. 3,892 million (USD 55.60 million), of which IDA provided Tk. 3,060 million (USD 43.71 million) through Government and the rest Tk. 832 million (USD 11.88 million) was funded by the Bank. The project started in late 2003 and was completed on 30 April 2013.		



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	2025	2024
The Bank has to repay the principal and the interest amount of the loan to Government within a tenure of 30 years starting from December 01, 2013 to June 01, 2043 as per the schedule.		
23.05 Financial Sector Support Project (FSSP)		
Government of Bangladesh (GoB) signed a credit agreement with the International Development Association (IDA) for a Project named Financial Sector Support Project (FSSP) for amount of SDR 213,400,000. The related credit reference is 5664 BD and the Project was meant for "Improvement of the recipient's financial market infrastructure, the regulatory and oversight capacity of the project implementing entity and access to long term financing for private firms in Bangladesh". Subsequent to this agreement, a subsidiary loan agreement was signed between GoB and Bangladesh Bank on August 27, 2015 to this effect for execution of the Project. The Project was completed on March 31, 2020.		
The subsidiary loan was denominated in taka and the Bank has to repay the principal and the interest amount of the loan to Government within a tenure of 38 years including a grace period of 6 years for each disbursement from the proceeds of the credit.		
24 Capital	30,000	30,000
The entire capital of the Bank stands vested in and allotted to the Government as per Article 4(1) and 4(2) of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972.		
25 Consolidated revaluation reserves		
Revaluation reserve - gold and silver (Note 25.02)	153,365,532	94,186,477
Revaluation reserve - foreign currency accounts (Note 25.03)	606,643,549	596,632,479
Revaluation reserve - property, plant and equipment (Note 25.04)	71,071,332	71,094,985
Revaluation reserve - financial instruments (Note 25.05)	(101,303,227)	(140,210,328)
Total	729,777,186	621,703,613
25.01 Revaluation reserves		
Revaluation reserve - gold and silver (Note 25.02)	153,365,532	94,186,477
Revaluation reserve - foreign currency accounts (Note 25.03)	606,643,549	596,632,479
Revaluation reserve - property, plant and equipment (Note 25.04)	66,476,269	66,476,269
Revaluation reserve - financial instruments (Note 25.05)	(101,303,227)	(140,210,328)
Total	725,182,123	617,084,897
25.02 Revaluation reserve - gold and silver		
The Bank accounts for the gain/loss on revaluation of gold and silver in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and subsequently transferred to a separate account - revaluation reserve-gold and silver, which is part of equity.		
25.03 Revaluation reserve - foreign currency accounts		
The Bank accounts for the unrealized gain/loss on revaluation of foreign currency to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and subsequently transferred to a separate account - revaluation reserve-foreign currency, which is part of equity.		
25.04 Revaluation reserve - property, plant and equipment		
The Group accounts for the gain/loss on revaluation of property, plant and equipment in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and subsequently transferred to a separate account - revaluation reserve - property, plant and equipment, which is part of equity.		
25.05 Revaluation reserve - financial instruments		
The Bank accounts for the gain/loss on revaluation of financial instruments in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and subsequently transferred to a separate account - revaluation reserve- financial instrument, which is part of equity.		
26 Currency fluctuation reserve	616,545,165	509,875,432
The Bank credited the realized gain on revaluation of foreign currencies to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and subsequently transferred the same to a separate account - currency fluctuation reserve account, which is part of equity.		
27 Statutory funds		
Rural credit fund (Note 27.01)	7,800,000	7,600,000
Agricultural credit stabilization fund (Note 27.02)	7,800,000	7,600,000
Export credit fund (Note 27.03)	1,300,000	1,300,000
Industrial credit fund (Note 27.04)	2,387,852	2,237,852
Credit guarantee fund (Note 27.05)	879,194	879,194
Total	20,167,046	19,617,046
Statutory funds were created and maintained as per provisions of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 and appropriations from profits are made in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh.		
27.01 Rural credit fund		
This fund was created as per Article 60(1) of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 for making of short term, medium term and long term loans and advances to co-operative bank, scheduled bank and rural credit agencies. Contribution of Taka 200 million is made for this fund during the year.		



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	2025	2024
27.02 Agricultural credit stabilization fund		
This fund was created as per Article 61 of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 for making of loans and advances to apex co-operative banks. Contribution of Taka 200 million is made for this fund during the year.		
27.03 Export credit fund		
As per Article 63 of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 this fund was created for making of medium term and short term loans and advances to scheduled banks and other credit institutions for financing export from Bangladesh. No appropriation is made for this fund during the year.		
27.04 Industrial credit fund		
As per Article 62 of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 the fund was created for making of short term and medium term loans and advances to co-operative banks. Contribution of Taka 150 million is made for this fund during the year.		
27.05 Credit guarantee fund		
As per clause 24 of Article 16 of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 the Fund was created by appropriating profit every year as per decision of the Board of Directors to cover the loss sustained by scheduled banks for providing small loans to cottage industries. No appropriation is made for this fund during the year.		
28 Non statutory funds		
Small and medium enterprise fund (Note 28.01)	7,000,000	7,000,000
Housing refinance fund	4,660,000	4,660,000
Human resources development fund (Note 28.02)	495,945	275,023
Monetary management fund (Note 28.03)	200,000	200,000
Rural agri product processing industries refinance fund (Note 28.04)	3,410,000	3,410,000
Disaster management and social responsibility fund (Note 28.05)	2,500,000	1,800,000
Bank Restructring Fund	100,000	-
Total	18,365,945	17,345,023
28.01 Small and medium enterprise fund		
This fund was created as per clause 24 of Article 16 of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 for refinancing facilities to the scheduled banks and financial institutions against loans and advances given to the small enterprise sector and housing refinance scheme. Appropriation to those schemes are made as per decision of the Board.		
28.02 Human resources development fund		
Human resources development fund was created as per clause 2(n) of Article 82 of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 and decision taken by the Board of the Bank for development of efficiency of the Bank's officials by conducting seminar, symposium, training etc. at home and abroad. Appropriation to this fund was first made from the dividend payable to Government in the year 2010-2011. Contribution of Tk. 226.08 million was made to this fund during the year.		
28.03 Monetary management fund		
Monetary management fund was created as per decision of the Board of the Bank for sound and smooth operation of monetary policy activities. Appropriation to this fund was made from the dividend payable to Government for the year 2010-2011.		
28.04 Rural Agri product processing industries refinance fund		
This fund was created in 2001 for the purpose of financing rural agri product processing industries. This fund plays an important role for developing the agri product sectors in Bangladesh.		
28.05 Disaster management and social responsibility fund		
This fund was created by the approval of Board of Directors (341 Board Meeting held in 2013). Primarily, the fund, Tk. 50 million was collected as donation from Bangladesh Bank's 2012-2013 profit and subsequently Tk. 50 million had been deducted from each year's profit transferring the amount to this fund. From financial year 2014-2015, Tk. 100 million had been contributed deducting from each year's profit. This year Tk. 250.00 million has been appropriated.		
28.06 Bank Restructring Fund		
This fund was created by the approval of the Board of Directors (439th Board Meeting held in 2025). Tk. 100 million was contributed to this fund during the year.		
29 Consolidated Other reserves		
Asset Renewal and Replacement Reserve	6,730,872	6,276,679
Interest reserve	7,522,114	7,522,114
Bonus Share Reserve*	3,000,000	-
Total	17,252,986	13,798,793
* As per the decision of the 32th AGM dated 4th August, 2024 of SPCBL, Tk. 3,000.00 million from retained earnings was converted to its Paid up Capital.		
29.01 Other reserves		
Asset Renewal and Replacement Reserve (a)	6,730,872	6,276,679
Interest reserve (b)	7,522,114	7,522,114
Total	14,252,986	13,798,793



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	2025	2024
a) Asset Renewal and Replacement Reserve		
As per Asset renewal and replacement fund policy, an amount of Tk. 454.19 million is appropriated to this reserve during the year.		
b) Interest reserve		
As per the decision of the Board in FY 2006-2007, the total interest accrued against the overdue loan of Bangladesh Krishi Bank and Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank was kept as interest reserve.		
30 Consolidated general reserve	5,700,500	5,700,500
Consolidated general reserve consists of the general reserve of Bangladesh Bank and that of its subsidiary-SPCBL.		
30.01 General reserve	4,250,500	4,250,500
As per Article 59 of Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 securities having value of Tk. 30 million was allocated by the Government and held by the Bank as the general reserve. Further an amount of Tk. 4,220.5 million was transferred to the reserve from general provision over the years.		
31 Consolidated retained earnings		
Opening balance	174,005,788	122,020,617
Adjustment against due from Government	(4,950,710)	(57,276)
Adjustment from BB Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	200,000	-
Transfer to Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	(2,500,000)	(200,000)
Dividend paid	(153,912,795)	(106,526,304)
Bonus share issued to Parent	(3,000,000)	-
Interim Dividend to Govt	(80,000,000)	-
Prior year adjustment	(72,217)	(23,304)
Derecognition of reserve on account of sale and maturity of assets	23,653	23,664
Profit for the period	349,616,158	405,661,781
Appropriation of profit to other funds	(118,011,076)	(246,793,390)
Transfer to general reserve	-	(100,000)
Closing balance	161,398,801	174,005,788
31.01 Retained earnings		
Opening balance	158,744,549	106,807,347
Adjustment against due from Government	(4,950,710)	(57,276)
Adjustment from BB Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	200,000	-
Transfer to Disaster Management and Social Responsibility Fund	(2,500,000)	(200,000)
Dividend paid	(153,912,795)	(106,526,304)
Interim Dividend to Govt.	(80,000,000)	-
Prior year adjustment	(72,217)	(23,304)
Appropriation of profit to funds	(1,330,273)	(2,806,163)
Profit for the period	232,261,031	161,550,249
Closing balance	148,439,585	158,744,549
32 Interest income from foreign currency financial assets		
Loans to banks	28,680,736	23,891,169
Short term deposits with commercial banks	19,943,756	13,223,036
Foreign bonds and US treasury notes	17,435,836	15,184,064
US treasury bills	-	131,587
Others	10,677,717	12,466,104
Total	76,738,046	64,895,960
33 Commission and discounts		
Commission on foreign currency operations	126,712	195,888
Others	161,112	463,642
Total	287,824	659,530
34 Interest expenses on foreign currency financial liabilities		
Interest on deposits	4,026,399	2,451,677
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	5,552,364	4,841,823
IMF charges	11,648,014	11,302,617
Total	21,226,778	18,596,117
35 Consolidated interest income on local currency financial assets		
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	97,521,864	36,799,496
Government securities	65,984,935	89,753,205
Loans and advance to Government	22,392,444	12,778,053
Debentures	190,750	190,750
Loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	32,449,686	11,889,801
Profit on Islamic investment	5,023,379	5,638,564
Interest on liquidity support	-	5,221
Short term money market deposits	1,830,047	1,439,937
Total	225,393,105	158,495,028



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	2025	2024
35.01 Interest income from local currency financial assets		
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	97,521,864	36,799,496
Government securities	65,984,935	89,753,205
Loans and advance to Government	22,392,444	12,778,053
Debentures	190,750	190,750
Loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	32,383,773	11,820,376
Profit on Islamic investment	5,023,379	5,638,564
Interest on liquidity support	-	5,221
Total	223,497,145	156,985,665
36 Commission and discount income		
Commission income from Government sources	1,802,552	4,926,874
Miscellaneous commission income	3,063,129	2,266,229
Total	4,865,681	7,193,103
37 Other income		
Exchange A/C	553	25
Gain on asset sale or de-recognition	14,255	1,116
Penal Interest	18,077,079	9,367,448
Misc. Income	6,710	2,973
Fee Income	55,539	91,175
Total	18,154,137	9,462,737
38 Interest expense on local currency financial liabilities		
Bangladesh Bank bills	1,206,626	1,726
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase/Reverse Repo	1,456,380	-
Interest Expense- Financial Sector Support Project	196,764	211,362
Interest expense - Central Bank Strengthening Project	21,516	22,663
Total	2,881,286	235,751
39 Commission and other expenses		
Agency charges (Note 39.01)	3,850,000	4,963,500
Underwriting commission on treasury bills & bonds (Note 39.02)	756,200	809,800
Loss on Amortization of Govt. Sukuk	32	-
Other expenses	101,282	150,845
Total	4,707,514	5,924,145
39.01 Agency charges		
Agency charges are paid to Sonali Bank Limited for acting as agent of Bangladesh Bank.		
39.02 Underwriting commission on treasury bills & bonds		
Underwriting commission is paid to primary dealers for treasury bill and bond.		
40 Revaluation gain/(loss) on financial instruments		
Valuation gain / (loss) on US Treasury Notes Investment	23,214,557	16,197,494
Valuation gain/ (loss) on Bangladesh Government Treasury Bond	12,592,347	(97,021,544)
Total	35,806,905	(80,824,050)
41 Consolidated general and administrative expenses		
Staff costs (Note 41 (a))	21,681,529	14,762,226
Depreciation	1,692,642	1,560,970
Amortization	283,327	211,442
Directors' fees	860	867
Audit fees	6,440	6,325
Stationery	148,773	135,323
Rent, electricity etc.	399,755	417,905
Remittance of treasure	40,231	59,074
Donations, Welfare, Sports and other administrative expenses	292,494	334,164
Telephone	132,743	129,647
Repairs & maintenance	566,133	947,129
Materials	1,954,145	2,694,950
Provision for Workers' Profit Participation Fund	129,264	116,042
Value Added Tax	296,003	304,582
Miscellaneous	1,497,819	1,278,611
Total	29,122,157	22,959,257



BANGLADESH BANK
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	2025	2024
41 (a) Staff costs		
Salary	3,439,754	3,347,047
House rent	1,342,184	1,284,977
Contribution to contributory provident fund	1,173,164	751,953
Pension and gratuity	9,549,480	4,378,933
Leave encashment	412,466	296,533
General and incentive bonus	2,435,268	2,072,414
Medical expenses	896,691	711,678
Training	157,784	146,366
Travel expenses	817,610	689,922
Lunch	465,619	300,291
Other staff costs	991,508	782,112
Total	21,681,529	14,762,226
41.01 General and administrative expenses		
Staff costs (Note 41.01(a))	20,728,416	13,817,288
Depreciation	1,347,399	1,228,921
Amortization	283,327	211,442
Directors' fee	385	432
Audit fee	5,750	5,750
Stationery	143,929	127,504
Rent, electricity etc.	301,234	291,052
Remittance of treasure	39,701	58,706
Donations	235,003	328,917
Telephone	132,330	129,227
Repairs	545,037	905,565
Miscellaneous	1,420,471	1,174,575
Total	25,182,982	18,279,379
41.01(a) Staff costs		
Salary	3,051,612	2,955,676
House rent	1,342,184	1,284,977
Contribution to contributory provident fund	1,173,164	751,953
Pension and gratuity	9,349,311	4,211,302
Leave encashment	372,466	265,925
General and incentive bonus	2,328,323	1,925,864
Medical expenses	870,842	684,950
Training	157,784	146,366
Travel expenses	811,658	683,962
Lunch	421,374	269,018
Other staff costs	849,698	637,298
Total	20,728,416	13,817,288
41.02 Allowances for Expected Credit Loss (ECL)		
Allowances for ECL	35,805,011	30,831,289
Total	35,805,011	30,831,289

Allowances for Expected Credit Loss is an estimate of the exposure derived from the model discussed in note 42.2. It may be mentioned that the previously kept provision has been adjusted with the amount arising from ECL during the year.



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42 Financial instruments-Fair values and risk management

42.1 a. Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Consolidated

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	30 June 2025				Fair value			
	Amortized Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value								
US treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign bonds	755,365,536	-	-	755,365,536	755,365,536	-	-	755,365,536
US Treasury Notes	-	568,676,949	-	568,676,949	568,676,949	-	-	568,676,949
Gold and silver	-	110,893,348	-	110,893,348	110,893,348	-	-	110,893,348
Claims from Gold Transaction	-	75,182,773	-	75,182,773	75,182,773	-	-	75,182,773
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury bonds	-	616,960,048	-	616,960,048	616,960,048	-	-	616,960,048
Swift shares	-	80	-	80	-	-	80	80
Debenture - House Building Finance Corporation	3,945,000	-	-	3,945,000	-	3,945,000	-	3,945,000
	759,310,536	1,371,713,198	-	2,131,023,734	2,127,078,654	3,944,999	80	2,131,023,734
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Taka coin and cash balances	2,199,186	-	-	2,199,186	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency accounts	199,066,118	-	-	199,066,118	-	-	-	-
Overnight investment	854,498,006	-	-	854,498,006	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits with overseas commercial banks	692,818,734	-	-	692,818,734	-	-	-	-
Asset held with IMF	472,606,061	-	-	472,606,061	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency loans to banks	292,086,192	-	-	292,086,192	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	11,701,959	-	-	11,701,959	-	-	-	-
Other receivable	5,224,144	-	-	5,224,144	-	-	-	-
Ways and means advance	60,571,900	-	-	60,571,900	-	-	-	-
Short term money market investments	1,118,292,688	-	-	1,118,292,688	-	-	-	-
Share of ICB Islamic Bank Limited	7,452	-	-	7,452	-	-	-	-
Loan to commercial banks	5,358,075	-	-	5,358,075	-	-	-	-
Loan to specialized banks	75,643,454	-	-	75,643,454	-	-	-	-
Loan to private banks	517,175,353	-	-	517,175,353	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	325,980,898	-	-	325,980,898	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	17,144,136	-	-	17,144,136	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to employees	55,102,895	-	-	55,102,895	-	-	-	-
Other local currency financial assets	237,009,546	-	-	237,009,546	-	-	-	-
	4,942,486,796	-	-	4,942,486,796	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value								
Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Liabilities with IMF	593,973,170	-	-	593,973,170	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency deposits by commercial banks	254,730,937	-	-	254,730,937	-	-	-	-
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	248,042,998	-	-	248,042,998	-	-	-	-
Notes in circulation	3,247,330,186	-	-	3,247,330,186	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	22,776,189	-	-	22,776,189	-	-	-	-
Local currency deposits from banks and FIs	864,255,273	-	-	864,255,273	-	-	-	-
	5,231,108,753	-	-	5,231,108,753	-	-	-	-



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In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	30 June 2024							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortized Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value								
US treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign bonds	856,865,677	-	-	856,865,677	856,865,677	-	-	856,865,677
US Treasury Notes	-	617,789,461	-	617,789,461	617,789,461	-	-	617,789,461
Gold and silver	-	101,195,822	-	101,195,822	101,195,822	-	-	101,195,822
Claims from gold transactions	-	25,507,529	-	25,507,529	25,507,529	-	-	25,507,529
Treasury bills	4,048,668	-	-	4,048,668	4,048,668	-	-	4,048,668
Treasury bonds	-	732,369,443	-	732,369,443	732,369,443	-	-	732,369,443
Swift shares	-	80	-	80	-	-	80	-
Debenture - House Building Finance Corporation	3,945,000	-	-	3,945,000	-	3,945,000	-	3,945,000
	864,859,345	1,476,862,335	-	2,341,721,600	2,337,776,600	3,944,999	-	2,341,721,600
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Taka coin and cash balances	2,391,082	-	-	2,391,082	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency accounts	80,037,105	-	-	80,037,105	-	-	-	-
Overnight investment	551,584,340	-	-	551,584,340	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits with overseas commercial banks	254,260,196	-	-	254,260,196	-	-	-	-
Asset held with IMF	446,650,988	-	-	446,650,988	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency loans to banks	328,927,368	-	-	328,927,368	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	9,145,034	-	-	9,145,034	-	-	-	-
Other receivable	5,224,144	-	-	5,224,144	-	-	-	-
Ways and Means advance	80,000,000	-	-	80,000,000	-	-	-	-
Short term money market investments	764,711,949	-	-	764,711,949	-	-	-	-
Share of ICB Islamic Bank Limited	7,452	-	-	7,452	-	-	-	-
Loan to commercial banks	1,207,755	-	-	1,207,755	-	-	-	-
Loan to specialized banks	88,728,744	-	-	88,728,744	-	-	-	-
Loan to private banks	369,090,677	-	-	369,090,677	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	370,404,224	-	-	370,404,224	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	4,174,073	-	-	4,174,073	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to employees	52,905,885	-	-	52,905,885	-	-	-	-
Other local currency financial assets	204,115,321	-	-	204,115,321	-	-	-	-
	3,613,566,336	-	-	3,613,566,336	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value								
Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Liabilities with IMF	493,095,097	-	-	493,095,097	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency deposits by commercial banks	143,394,836	-	-	143,394,836	-	-	-	-
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	167,623,666	-	-	167,623,666	-	-	-	-
Notes in circulation	3,184,097,642	-	-	3,184,097,642	-	-	-	-
Local currency deposits from banks and financial institutions	932,764,069	-	-	932,764,069	-	-	-	-
	4,920,975,311	-	-	4,920,975,311	-	-	-	-



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Separate

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	30 June 2025							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortized Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value								
US treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign bonds	755,365,536	-	-	755,365,536	755,365,536	-	-	755,365,536
US Treasury Notes	-	568,676,949	-	568,676,949	568,676,949	-	-	568,676,949
Gold and silver	-	110,893,348	-	110,893,348	110,893,348	-	-	110,893,348
Claims from Gold Transaction	-	75,182,773	-	75,182,773	75,182,773	-	-	75,182,773
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury bonds	-	616,960,048	-	616,960,048	616,960,048	-	-	616,960,048
Swift shares	-	80	-	80	-	-	80	80
Investment in subsidiary	-	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
Debenture - House Building Finance Corporation	3,945,000	-	-	3,945,000	-	3,945,000	-	3,945,000
	759,310,536	1,383,713,198	-	2,143,023,734	2,127,078,654	3,944,999	12,000,080	2,143,023,734
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Taka coin and cash balances	627,116	-	-	627,116	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency accounts	199,066,118	-	-	199,066,118	-	-	-	-
Overnight investment	854,498,006	-	-	854,498,006	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits with overseas commercial banks	692,818,734	-	-	692,818,734	-	-	-	-
Asset held with IMF	472,606,061	-	-	472,606,061	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency loans to banks	292,086,192	-	-	292,086,192	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	11,701,959	-	-	11,701,959	-	-	-	-
Other receivable	5,224,144	-	-	5,224,144	-	-	-	-
Ways and means advance	60,571,900	-	-	60,571,900	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,101,519,204	-	-	1,101,519,204	-	-	-	-
Loan to commercial banks	5,358,075	-	-	5,358,075	-	-	-	-
Loan to specialized banks	75,643,454	-	-	75,643,454	-	-	-	-
Loan to private banks	517,175,353	-	-	517,175,353	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	325,980,898	-	-	325,980,898	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	17,144,136	-	-	17,144,136	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to employees	53,444,642	-	-	53,444,642	-	-	-	-
Other local currency financial assets	235,959,292	-	-	235,959,292	-	-	-	-
	4,921,425,284	-	-	4,921,425,284	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value								
Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Liabilities with IMF	593,973,170	-	-	593,973,170	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency deposits by commercial banks	254,730,937	-	-	254,730,937	-	-	-	-
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	248,042,998	-	-	248,042,998	-	-	-	-
Notes in circulation	3,247,330,186	-	-	3,247,330,186	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	22,776,189	-	-	22,776,189	-	-	-	-
Local currency deposits from banks and financial instituti	864,255,273	-	-	864,255,273	-	-	-	-
	5,231,108,753	-	-	5,231,108,753	-	-	-	-



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In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	30 June 2024							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortized Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value								
US treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign bonds	856,865,677	-	-	856,865,677	856,865,677	-	-	856,865,677
US Treasury Notes	-	617,789,461	-	617,789,461	617,789,461	-	-	617,789,461
Gold and silver	-	101,195,822	-	101,195,822	101,195,822	-	-	101,195,822
Claims from Gold Transactions	-	25,507,529	-	25,507,529	25,507,529	-	-	25,507,529
Treasury bills	4,048,668	-	-	4,048,668	4,048,667.86	-	-	4,048,668
Treasury bonds	-	732,369,443	-	732,369,443	732,369,443.03	-	-	732,369,443
Swift shares	-	80.47	-	80	-	-	80	80
Investment in subsidiary	-	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
Debenture - House Building Finance Corporation	3,945,000	-	-	3,945,000	-	3,945,000	-	3,945,000
	864,859,345	1,488,862,335	-	2,353,721,680	2,337,776,600	3,944,999	12,000,080	2,353,721,680
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Taka coin and cash balances	1,271,949	-	-	1,271,949	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency accounts	80,037,105	-	-	80,037,105	-	-	-	-
Overnight investment	551,584,340	-	-	551,584,340	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits with overseas commercial banks	254,260,196	-	-	254,260,196	-	-	-	-
Asset held with IMF	446,650,988	-	-	446,650,988	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency loans to banks	328,927,368	-	-	328,927,368	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	9,145,034	-	-	9,145,034	-	-	-	-
Other receivable	5,224,144	-	-	5,224,144	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	80,000,000	-	-	80,000,000	-	-	-	-
Ways and Means Advance	748,186,830	-	-	748,186,830	-	-	-	-
Loan to commercial banks	1,207,755	-	-	1,207,755	-	-	-	-
Loan to specialized banks	88,728,744	-	-	88,728,744	-	-	-	-
Loan to private banks	369,090,677	-	-	369,090,677	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	370,404,224	-	-	370,404,224	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	4,174,073	-	-	4,174,073	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to employees	51,132,615	-	-	51,132,615	-	-	-	-
Other local currency financial assets	203,152,295	-	-	203,152,295	-	-	-	-
	3,593,178,337	-	-	3,593,178,337	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value								
Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Liabilities with IMF	493,095,097	-	-	493,095,097	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency deposits by commercial banks	143,394,836	-	-	143,394,836	-	-	-	-
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	167,623,666	-	-	167,623,666	-	-	-	-
Notes in circulation	3,184,097,642	-	-	3,184,097,642	-	-	-	-
Local currency deposits from banks and financial institutik	932,764,069	-	-	932,764,069	-	-	-	-
	4,920,975,311	-	-	4,920,975,311	-	-	-	-

As at 30 June 2025, the Group holds level 3 financial instruments only on SWIFT shares and investment in subsidiary. Management believes that the fair value of these shares are equal to its carrying amount. A Level 3 reconciliation table has not been disclosed as no change in fair value of investment from last year.



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42.1 b. Valuation techniques used in determination of fair values within level 2 and level 3

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). Fair value have been based on management assumptions according to the portfolio of the asset and liability base.

Fair value of foreign securities is based on quoted market prices, at the reporting date. Local currency financial investments includes shares in SPCBL with a value of BDT 12,000,000,000 (2024: BDT 12,000,000,000) & Debentures of HBFC with a value of BDT 3,945,000,000 (2024: BDT 3,945,000,000) for which fair value cannot be reliably determined as they are not traded in the active market and there are no similar instruments with similar characteristics. Management believes that the fair value of these shares are their carrying value.

Loans to Government (overdraft- current) are carried at cost as the interest accrued is recovered on a daily basis. Treasury bills and bonds are classified as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and are carried at fair value. Loans to banks, financial institutions and employees are carried at amortized cost and are net of provisions for impairment. The fair value approximates their carrying value.

42.2 Financial Risk Management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

- I. Credit risk
- II. Liquidity risk
- III. Market risk
- IV. Operational risk

Risk management framework

International Financial Reporting Standard "IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures" requires disclosure of information relating to both recognized and unrecognized financial instruments, their significance and performance, accounting policies, terms and conditions, net fair values and risk information- the Group's policies for controlling risks and exposures.

The Bank is involved in policy-oriented activities. Therefore, the Bank's risk management framework differs from the risk management framework for most other financial institutions. The main financial risks to which the Bank is exposed include credit risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. In the management of foreign reserves, minimizing liquidity risk is the prime consideration in order to ensure the availability of currency as required. Like most central banks, the nature of the Bank's operations create exposure to a range of operational and reputational risks also.

The Bank's management seeks to ensure that strong and effective risk management and control systems are in place for assessing, monitoring and managing risk exposure. Experienced staff conducts the Bank's local currency, foreign currency reserves management, and foreign exchange dealing operations in accordance with a clearly defined risk management framework, including limits and delegated authorities set by the Governor. The investment portfolio is managed in line with the investment guidelines approved by the Board. The Investment Committee chaired by the Deputy Governor of the Bank is responsible for monitoring and implementation of risk mitigation measures prescribed in the "Reserve Management Guideline" and ensuring that the Bank operates within the established risk parameters. Typical activities of the Investment Committee are reviewing the monthly reports, approving the list of eligible counterparties, approving changes to the strategy before submitting them to the Board and providing suggestion regarding important tactical decisions on asset allocation.

The Bank is subject to an annual audit by two external auditors who are appointed by the Government as prescribed in Article 65 (1) of the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972. Auditing arrangements are overseen by the Audit Committee of the Board to monitor the financial reporting and audit functions within the Bank and the Committee reviews the internal audit functions as well. Audit Committee reports to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The overall risk management framework is designed to strongly encourage the sound and prudent management of the Bank's risk. The Bank seeks to ensure that the risk management framework is consistent with financial market best practices. Risk tables in this note are all based on the Bank's portfolio as reported in its statement of financial position.

I. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk is monitored and managed regularly. Bangladesh Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to each class of recognized financial assets, is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position. Bangladesh Bank's exposure is to highly rated counter-parties and its credit risk is very low, providing with solution to credit risk including both the Bank's rigorous monitoring activities and, in many cases, guarantees from the government.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets are discussed in note 3.05(g).

Definition of Default:

Assumptions and techniques for estimating impairment under ECL:

The Bank is recording the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all loans and debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost together with loan commitment and guarantee contract. Equity instruments are not subject to ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset, unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss as outlined in note 3.05 (g).



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The calculation of ECLs:

The Bank calculates ECL based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) which is the Reverse Repo rate prevailing at the reporting date.

EAD : Exposure at default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments. The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too. To calculate the EAD for a stage 1 financial instrument, the Group assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12-month ECL. For stage 2 and stage 3 the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments. The Group determines EAD by modeling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time, corresponding the multiple scenarios. PDs are then assigned to each economic scenario based on the outcome of the Bank's models.

PD: Probability of default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio. PD estimation process is based on the probability of default assigned to each counterparty according to their external credit ratings and the related historical credit losses experience, adjusted for forward-looking information.

LGD: Loss given default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

The basis of financial assets which are categorized into three stages depending on their assessed credit risk are discussed in note 3.05 (g).

Credit risk grades:

Grading	12 month PD	Life Time PD
Performing	0.015% - 0.03%	0.015% - 0.03%
Non-performing	0.015% - 0.03%	0.03%-100%

Amounts arising from ECL:

amount in '000 BDT

Particulars	Balance as on June 30, 2025					
	Credit Exposure Movement-ECL stage wise			Expected Credit Loss		
	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	12 month ECL	Life Time ECL	Total ECL
Foreign Bond	760,514,516	-	-	102,669	-	102,669
Foreign Currency Loans	295,071,693	-	-	39,835	1,579,079.44	1,618,914
Investment in Repo	1,053,083,205	-	63,325,518.98	-	-	-
Refinance & Demand Loan	419,870,160	10,502.72	520,094,104	56,682	69,678,710	69,735,393
Staff Advance	52,005,290	-	1,540,565	7,021	104,698	-
Advances to Government	60,586,006	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in T. Bill	10,666,233	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Debenture	4,040,375	-	-	545	-	545
Islamic Investment	206,475,717	-	-	-	-	-

amount in '000 BDT

Particulars	Balance as on June 30, 2024					
	Credit Exposure Movement-ECL stage wise			Expected Credit Loss		
	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	12 month ECL	Life Time ECL	Total ECL
Foreign Bond	860,678,833	-	-	116,192	-	116,192
Foreign Currency Loans	329,366,421	-	3,509,065	44,464	1,579,079	1,623,544
Investment in Repo	754,773,938	-	-	101,894	-	101,894
Refinance & Demand Loan	434,329,261	366,123,006	33,153,207	7,773,142	26,951,144	34,724,286
Advances to Government	567,576,882	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in T. Bill	4,395,900	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Debenture	4,040,375	-	-	545	-	545
Islamic Investment	175,580,261	-	-	23,703	-	23,703

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Forward looking information: The Bank formulates a view of the future direction of relevant economic variables and a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios based on a variety of external actual and forecast information.

Significant increase in credit risk: The Bank considers financial assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when credit rating falls below investment grade, contractual payment overdue for more than 90 days and current market information.

Collateral and other credit enhancements: To mitigate credit risks on financial assets, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as securities, guarantees and demand promissory notes. The collaterals held against financial assets have been disclosed in their respective notes, where applicable.



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a. Concentration of credit exposure

The Bank's significant end-of-year concentrations of credit exposure, based on the country/region in which the issuers' parent was

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	2025		2024	
	Consolidated	Separate	Consolidated	Separate
Bangladesh	3,405,490,333	3,396,428,822	3,587,654,660	3,579,406,555
Other Asian countries	487,500,428	487,500,428	137,491,537	137,491,537
United States of America	1,410,173,270	1,410,173,270	1,181,519,900	1,181,519,900
Europe	440,539,381	440,539,381	232,150,050	232,150,050
Australia	7,411,460	7,411,460	1,133,411	1,133,411
Others	1,263,187,904	1,263,187,904	1,267,952,136	1,267,952,136
Total	7,014,302,775	7,005,241,265	6,407,901,694	6,399,653,590

The Bank's significant end-of-year concentrations of credit exposure, based on industry, were as follows:

Particulars	2025		2024	
	Consolidated	Separate	Consolidated	Separate
Sovereign	1,317,112,982	1,308,051,470	2,165,429,548	2,157,181,443
Supra-national	479,501,389	479,501,389	838,173,069	838,173,069
Banks & Financial Institutions	3,731,782,346	3,731,782,346	2,422,793,716	2,422,793,716
Public Sector Entities	517,028,966	517,028,966	774,494,383	774,494,383
Corporate	853,673,663	853,673,663	16,078,991	16,078,991
Others	115,203,430	115,203,430	190,931,987	190,931,987
Total	7,014,302,776	7,005,241,263	6,407,901,694	6,399,653,588



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b. Credit exposures by credit rating

Following tables represent the Group's foreign currency financial assets (excluding foreign currency loans to banks) mainly based on Moody's credit rating of the issuer (or equivalent Moody's rating in case of rating by other agencies). For long term deposits Aaa is the highest quality rating possible and indicates that the entity has an exceptional credit quality and have the smallest degree of risk; Aa is excellent credit quality but are rated lower than Aaa. Aa1 indicates the higher end of Aa category, Aa2 indicates mid range ranking of Aa category and Aa3 indicates lower end of Aa category. Credit rating ranging from Ba1 to Ba3 and B1 to B3 are considered as below investment grade category. For short term deposits P-1 indicates banks rated prime -1 for deposits, and offers superior credit quality and a very strong capacity for timely payment of short-term deposit obligations; ST-1 indicates the highest capacity for timely repayment of obligations; ST-2 indicates a strong capacity for timely repayment of obligations and ST-3 indicates average capacity for timely repayment of obligations.

However, the Bank's local currency financial assets along with foreign currency loans to banks are based on credit rating from Credit Rating Information and Services Limited, Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited, Emerging Credit Rating Limited, National Credit Rating Limited, Alpha Credit Rating Limited, ARGUS Credit Rating Services Limited etc. which were preferred by respective institutions.

Consolidated

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	Credit Rating	2025		2024	
		Amount	% of financial assets	Amount	% of financial assets
i) Foreign currency financial assets					
Foreign currency accounts	P-1	199,066,118	2.88%	80,037,105	1.27%
Overnight investment	P-1	854,498,006	12.38%	551,584,340	8.75%
Short term deposits with overseas commercial banks	P-1	692,818,734	10.04%	254,260,196	4.03%
US Dollar treasury bills	P-1	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Foreign bonds	Aaa	(86,459,133)	-1.25%	612,396,945	9.71%
Foreign bonds	Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	735,994,824	10.66%	86,231,371	1.37%
Foreign bonds	A1, A2,A3	31,209,647	0.45%	82,856,787	1.31%
Foreign bonds	Baa1, Baa2, Baa3,Ba1, Ba2, Ba3,B1,B2,B3	74,620,198	1.08%	75,380,574	1.20%
US Treasury Notes	Aaa	568,676,949	8.24%	617,789,461	9.80%
Foreign currency loans to banks	A	12,215,725	0.18%	8,699,165	0.14%
Foreign currency loans to banks	Aaa to Aa	279,281,573	4.05%	319,150,335	5.06%
Foreign currency loans to banks	Baa,Ba, B	588,894	0.01%	1,077,869	0.02%
Foreign currency loans to banks	Unrated	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Claims from Gold transaction	A3	75,182,773	1.09%	25,507,529	0.40%
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	Unrated	472,606,061	6.85%	446,650,988	7.08%
Other foreign currency financial assets	Unrated	16,926,183	0.25%	14,369,258	0.23%
Total		3,927,226,552	56.89%	3,175,991,923	50.36%
ii) Local currency financial assets					
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	Ba3	60,571,900	0.88%	567,454,700	9.00%
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	A	1,101,519,204	15.96%	748,186,830	11.86%
Local currency investments	Unrated	648,316,450	9.39%	756,895,136	12.00%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	A	280,003,938	4.06%	218,176,803	3.46%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	Aaa to Aa	548,084,976	7.94%	475,477,827	7.54%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	Ba to B	34,539,811	0.50%	90,634,424	1.44%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	Baa	8,937,641	0.13%	14,592,133	0.23%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	Unrated	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Loans to employees	-	55,102,895	0.80%	52,905,885	0.84%
Other local currency financial assets	-	237,009,546	3.43%	204,115,321	3.24%
Taka coin and cash balances	-	2,199,186	0.03%	2,391,082	0.04%
Total		2,976,285,547	43.11%	3,130,830,141	49.64%
Total financial assets (i+ii)		6,903,512,099	100.00%	6,306,822,064	100.00%

Separate

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	Credit Rating	2025		2024	
		Amount	% of financial assets	Amount	% of financial assets
i) Foreign currency financial assets					
Foreign Currency Accounts	P-1	199,066,118	2.89%	80,037,105	1.27%
Overnight investment	P-1	854,498,006	12.39%	551,584,340	8.76%
Short term deposits with overseas commercial banks	P-1	692,818,734	10.05%	254,260,196	4.04%
US Dollar treasury bills	Aaa	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Foreign bonds	Aaa	(86,459,133)	-1.25%	612,396,945	9.72%
Foreign bonds	Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	735,994,824	10.68%	86,231,371	1.37%
Foreign bonds	A1, A2,A3	31,209,647	0.45%	82,856,787	1.32%
Foreign bonds	Baa1, Baa2, Baa3,Ba1, Ba2, Ba3,B1,B2,B3	74,620,198	1.08%	75,380,574	1.20%
US Treasury Notes	Aaa	568,676,949	8.25%	617,789,461	9.81%
Foreign currency loans to banks	A	12,215,725	0.18%	8,699,165	0.14%
Foreign currency loans to banks	Aaa to Aa	279,281,573	4.05%	319,150,335	5.07%
Foreign currency loans to banks	Baa,Ba, B	588,894	0.01%	1,077,869	0.02%
Foreign currency loans to banks	Unrated	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Claims from Gold transaction	A3	75,182,773	1.09%	25,507,529	0.40%
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	Unrated	472,606,061	6.85%	446,650,988	7.09%
Other foreign currency financial assets	Unrated	16,926,183	0.25%	14,369,258	0.23%
Total		3,927,226,552	56.96%	3,175,991,923	50.43%



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ii) Local currency financial assets

Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	Ba3	60,571,900	0.88%	567,454,700	9.01%
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	A	1,101,519,204	15.98%	748,186,830	11.88%
Local currency investments	Unrated	643,535,514	9.33%	752,362,565	11.95%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	A	280,003,938	4.06%	218,176,803	3.46%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	Aaa to Aa	548,084,976	7.95%	475,477,827	7.55%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	Ba to B	34,539,811	0.50%	90,634,424	1.44%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	Baa	8,937,641	0.13%	14,592,133	0.23%
Loans to banks, financial institutions	Unrated	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Loans to employees	-	53,444,642	0.78%	51,132,615	0.81%
Other local currency financial assets	-	235,959,292	3.42%	203,152,295	3.23%
Taka coin and cash balances	-	627,116	0.01%	1,271,949	0.02%
Total		2,967,224,035	43.04%	3,122,442,142	49.57%
Total financial assets (i+ii)		6,894,450,587	100%	6,298,434,065	100%

c. Collateral held and other credit enhancements and their financial effect

The Group holds collateral and other credit enhancements against to certain extent of its credit exposures. The table below sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

In thousand Tk.

Particulars	2025		2024		Principal type of Collateral
	Amount	% of Exposure subject to collateral requirement	Amount	% of Exposure subject to collateral requirement	
i) Foreign currency financial assets					
Foreign currency loans to banks	292,086,192	100	328,927,368	100	Debit Authorization, Demand Promissory Note
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	472,606,061	100	446,650,988	100	None
ii) Local currency financial assets					
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,101,519,204	100	748,186,830	100	Marketable Government Securities
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	60,571,900	100	567,454,700	100	Government Guarantee
Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	925,011,007	100	850,013,802	100	• Government guarantee • Bank guarantee • Demand Promissory Note • Employee retirement benefit and Mortgage of property

The Bank monitors the value of collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement if it deems necessary. The Bank reviews the adequacy of the allowance for loan impairment while monitoring the value of collateral.

As described in the table above the Bank receives collateral in the form of financial instruments in respect to the instruments due from financial institutions. Similar arrangements, if considered as master netting arrangements, do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is because the Bank obtains a right of set-off of recognized amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparties. The Bank and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



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II. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the Group encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure sufficient liquidity (as far as possible) to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without unacceptable losses or damage to the Group's reputation.

Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately. To mitigate this risk, the Group has diversified funding sources and assets are managed with liquidity in mind.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities based on the contractual repayment date determined on the basis of the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. Assets and liabilities will mature within the following periods:

Consolidated

30 June 2025

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Foreign currency financial assets					
Foreign currency accounts	199,066,118	-	-	-	-
Foreign investments	1,291,604,464	396,115,760	559,575,563	624,063,438	-
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	305,547,319	1,612,978	66,252	-	165,379,511
Gold and silver	-	-	-	-	110,893,348
Claims from Gold transaction	-	-	75,182,773	-	-
Foreign currency loans to banks	67,462,488	63,874,453	142,682,596	15,007,961	3,098,530
Other foreign currency financial assets	-	11,701,959	-	5,224,144	80
Total	1,863,680,389	473,305,149	777,507,184	644,295,543	279,371,469
Local currency financial assets					
Taka coin and cash balances	2,199,186	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,101,519,204	-	-	-	-
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	60,571,900	-	-	-	-
Local currency investments	34,428,508	1,986,768	25,844,295	292,197,142	293,860,282
Local currency loans to Banks, FIs and employees	365,541,777	421,440,202	613,666,880	2,704,089,830	(3,177,954,413)
Other local currency financial assets	237,009,546	-	-	-	-
Total	1,801,270,121	423,426,970	639,511,174	2,996,286,972	(2,884,094,131)
Total financial assets	3,664,950,510	896,732,119	1,417,018,358	3,640,582,515	(2,604,722,662)

Foreign currency financial liabilities

Deposits from banks and financial institutions	502,773,935	-	-	-	-
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	2,315,126	1,289,653	3,084,427	21,794,008	565,489,963
Other foreign currency financial liabilities	158,596,091	-	-	-	-
Total	663,685,152	1,289,653	3,084,427	21,794,008	565,489,963

Local currency financial liabilities

Notes in circulation	3,247,330,186	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	864,255,273	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	22,776,189	-	-	-	-
Other local currency financial liabilities	5,042	-	9,529,248	73,704,764	62,444,443
Total	4,134,366,689	-	9,529,248	73,704,764	62,444,443
Total financial liabilities	4,798,051,842	1,289,653	12,613,675	95,498,772	627,934,406

Maturity Gap	(1,133,101,332)	895,442,465	1,404,404,683	3,545,083,743	(3,232,657,068)
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30 June 2024

Particulars	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Foreign currency financial assets					
Foreign currency accounts	80,037,105	-	-	-	-
Foreign investments	683,956,333	166,487,205	549,660,996	880,395,141	-
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	293,537,977	2,115,288	24,695	-	150,973,028
Gold and silver	-	-	-	-	101,195,822
Claims from Gold Transactions	-	-	25,507,529	-	-
Foreign currency loans to banks	62,866,916	114,684,023	128,930,783	15,225,460	8,843,730
Other foreign currency financial assets	-	9,145,034	-	5,224,144	80
Total	1,120,398,332	292,431,549	704,124,003	900,844,745	261,012,660
Local currency financial assets					
Taka coin and cash balances	2,391,082	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	748,186,830	-	-	-	-
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	567,454,700	-	-	-	-
Local currency investments	29,473,938	-	133,988,489	279,477,439	313,955,815
Local currency loans to Banks, FIs and employees	458,749,625	212,919,514	606,492,347	2,591,393,040	(3,017,767,455)
Other local currency financial assets	204,115,321	-	-	-	-
Total	2,010,371,497	212,919,514	740,480,836	2,870,870,479	(2,703,811,639)
Total financial assets	3,130,769,829	505,351,063	1,444,604,839	3,771,715,224	(2,442,798,979)



BANGLADESH BANK
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Foreign currency financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	311,018,502	-	-	-	-
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	1,997,314	1,619,173	5,675,706	8,306,515	475,496,389
Other Foreign currency Financial Liabilities	106,814,242	-	-	-	-
Total	419,830,058	1,619,173	5,675,706	8,306,515	475,496,389
Local currency financial liabilities					
Notes in circulation	3,184,097,642	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	932,764,069	-	-	-	-
Other local currency financial liabilities	5,046	-	13,251,510	36,222,105	56,095,672
Total	4,116,866,757	-	13,251,510	36,222,105	56,095,672
Total financial liabilities	4,536,696,815	1,619,173	18,927,216	44,528,620	531,592,061
Maturity gap	(1,405,926,986)	503,731,890	1,425,677,623	3,727,186,604	(2,974,391,040)
Separate					

In Thousand Tk.

30 June 2025					
Particulars	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Foreign currency financial assets					
Foreign currency accounts	199,066,118	-	-	-	-
Foreign investments	1,291,604,464	396,115,760	559,575,563	624,063,438	-
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	305,547,319	1,612,978	66,252	-	165,379,511
Gold and silver	-	-	-	-	110,893,348
Claims from Gold transaction	-	-	75,182,773	-	-
Foreign currency loans to banks	67,462,488	63,874,453	142,682,596	15,007,961	3,098,530
Other foreign currency financial assets	-	11,701,959	-	5,224,144	80
Total	1,863,680,389	473,305,149	777,507,184	644,295,543	279,371,469
Local currency financial assets					
Taka coin and cash balances	627,116	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,101,519,204	-	-	-	-
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	60,571,900	-	-	-	-
Local currency investments	34,428,508	1,986,768	9,070,811	292,197,142	305,852,830
Local currency loans to Banks, FIs and employees	365,541,777	421,440,202	613,666,880	2,704,089,830	(3,179,727,683)
Other local currency financial assets	-	235,959,292	-	-	-
Total	1,562,688,505	659,386,262	622,737,691	2,996,286,972	(2,873,874,853)
Total financial assets	3,426,368,894	1,132,691,411	1,400,244,875	3,640,582,515	(2,594,503,384)
Foreign currency financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	502,773,935	-	-	-	-
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	2,315,126	1,289,653	3,084,427	21,794,008	565,489,963
Other foreign currency financial liabilities	158,596,091	-	-	-	-
Total	663,685,152	1,289,653	3,084,427	21,794,008	565,489,963
Local currency financial liabilities					
Notes in circulation	3,247,330,186	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	864,255,273	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	22,776,189	-	-	-	-
Other local currency financial liabilities	5,042	-	8,480,402	72,840,905	62,225,470
Total	4,134,366,689	-	8,480,402	72,840,905	62,225,470
Total financial liabilities	4,798,051,842	1,289,653	11,564,829	94,634,913	627,715,433
Maturity gap	(1,371,682,948)	1,131,401,758	1,388,680,046	3,545,947,602	(3,222,218,817)

30 June 2024					
Particulars	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Foreign currency financial assets					
Foreign currency accounts	80,037,105	-	-	-	-
Foreign investments	683,956,333	166,487,205	549,660,996	880,395,141	-
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	293,537,977	2,115,288	24,695	-	150,973,028
Gold and silver	-	-	-	-	101,195,822
Claims from Gold Transactions	-	-	25,507,529	-	-
Foreign currency loans to banks	62,866,916	114,684,023	128,930,783	15,225,460	8,843,730
Other foreign currency financial assets	-	9,145,034	-	5,224,144	80
Total	1,120,398,332	292,431,549	704,124,003	900,844,745	261,012,660



BANGLADESH BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT & FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Local currency financial assets					
Taka coin and cash balances	1,271,949	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	748,186,830	-	-	-	-
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	567,454,700	-	-	-	-
Local currency investments	29,473,938	-	117,463,371	279,477,439	325,948,363
Local currency loans to Banks, FIs and employees	458,749,625	212,919,514	606,492,347	2,591,393,040	(3,019,540,725)
Other local currency financial assets	-	203,152,295	-	-	-
Total	1,805,137,042	416,071,809	723,955,718	2,870,870,479	(2,693,592,361)
Total financial assets	2,925,535,374	708,503,358	1,428,079,721	3,771,715,224	(2,432,579,701)
Foreign currency financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	311,018,502	-	-	-	-
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	1,997,314	1,619,173	5,675,706	8,306,515	475,496,389
Other foreign currency financial assets	106,814,242	-	-	-	-
Total	419,830,058	1,619,173	5,675,706	8,306,515	475,496,389
Local currency financial liabilities					
Notes in circulation	3,184,097,642	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	932,764,069	-	-	-	-
Other local currency financial liabilities	5,046	-	12,813,657	35,380,543	55,884,729
Total	4,116,866,757	-	12,813,657	35,380,543	55,884,729
Total financial liabilities	4,536,696,815	1,619,173	18,489,363	43,687,058	531,381,117
Maturity gap	(1,611,161,441)	706,884,185	1,409,590,358	3,728,028,166	(2,963,960,818)



BANGLADESH BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT & FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

III. Market risk

Market risk is the probability of experiencing losses due to changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – which will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while optimizing the return.

a) Currency risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. In Bangladesh Bank, foreign exchange reserve management and investment functions are guided by an Investment Committee. Decision of the Investment Committee and dealing practices approved by the Investment Committee serve as operational guidelines for Bangladesh Bank's reserve management and investments. The guidelines are directed towards managing different types of risks, while earning a reasonable return. There is an approved benchmark for investment in terms of currency composition, portfolio duration and proportion of different assets within a band. Dealers/portfolio managers offer best effort to comply with this benchmark and continually rebalance the investment portfolio to follow the benchmark on daily/weekly basis as approved by the Investment Committee.

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities

In Thousand Tk.

30 June 2025										
Particulars	USD equivalent	Gold and Silver equivalent	EURO equivalent	GBP equivalent	JPY equivalent	CAD equivalent	AUD equivalent	CNY/ Renminbi equivalent	SDR equivalent	Others equivalent
Assets										
Held in other Central Banks and Foreign Commercial Banks	11,105,729	-	23,416,773	31,760,068	122,412,462	1,327,283	7,412,526	841,326	-	789,951
Overnight investment	830,390,845	-	24,107,162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits in overseas commercial banks	474,886,658	-	107,520,881	33,491,202	49,109,400	7,412,651	13,502,614	6,895,328	-	-
US Dollar treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign bonds	477,250,438	-	130,506,823	56,204,798	10,375,723	30,477,538	44,933,376	-	-	5,514,170
US Treasury Notes	568,676,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan to Banks	286,265,668	-	5,860,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims from gold transaction	-	186,076,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	8,204,293	15,596	1,786,806	1,016,416	24,338	220,481	389,184	4,076	-	40,769
Asset held with IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472,606,061	-
Total	2,656,780,579	186,091,717	293,198,804	122,472,484	181,921,924	39,437,953	66,237,699	7,740,730	472,606,061	6,344,891
Liabilities										
Deposits from other banks, financial institutions and ACU	483,910,070	-	3,510,934	14,737,422	16,149	65,829	-	533,531.21	-	-
Liabilities to IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593,973,170	-
ESCROW account	128,069,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	611,979,260	-	3,510,934	14,737,422	16,149	65,829	-	533,531	593,973,170	-
Net	2,044,801,319	186,091,717	289,687,870	107,735,062	181,905,775	39,372,124	66,237,699	7,207,199	(121,367,109)	6,344,891



BANGLADESH BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT & FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

30 June 2024

In Thousand Tk.

Particulars	USD equivalent	Gold and Silver equivalent	EURO equivalent	GBP equivalent	JPY equivalent	CAD equivalent	AUD equivalent	CNY/ Renminbi equivalent	SDR equivalent	Others equivalent
Assets										
Held in other Central Banks and Foreign Commercial Banks	14,971,682	-	37,176,311	8,940,526	15,935,318	730,715	1,134,449	844,964	-	303,139
Overnight investment	548,759,000	-	2,825,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits in overseas commercial banks	95,931,744	-	81,279,839	31,294,147	-	6,989,120	12,587,296	26,178,051	-	-
US Dollar treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign bonds	599,221,360	-	95,680,612	75,323,221	3,380,350	28,972,570	48,870,598	-	-	5,300,775
US Treasury Notes	617,789,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan to Banks	322,560,618	-	6,366,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims from gold transaction	-	126,703,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	6,962,114	6,780	1,176,414	449,011	3,306	158,680	354,040	5,014	-	29,676
Asset held with IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446,650,988	-
Total	2,206,195,978	126,710,131	224,505,266	116,006,904	19,318,974	36,851,086	62,946,382	27,028,030	446,650,988	5,633,590
Liabilities										
Deposits from other banks, financial institutions and ACU	294,454,846	-	5,700,604	10,433,441	13,898	389	-	415,323.22	-	-
Liabilities to IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493,095,097	-
Swap liability to CBSL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESCROW account	69,297,810.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	363,752,657	-	5,700,604	10,433,441	13,898	389	-	415,323	493,095,097	-
Net	1,842,443,321	126,710,131	218,804,662	105,573,463	19,305,076	36,850,697	62,946,382	26,612,707	(46,444,109)	5,633,590

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

During the year, if the Taka had weakened 10 per cent against the principal currencies in its foreign reserves portfolio with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been Tk. 124,163.66 million higher, (2024: Tk. 243,987.22 million). Conversely, if the Taka had strengthened 10 per cent against the same currencies with all other variables held constant, the Bank would have experienced a decrease of profit for the year of Tk. 124,163.66 million (2024: Tk. 243,987.22 million). Profit/Loss is very sensitive to changes in exchange rate movements. The bank as part of its core functions holds substantial foreign currency assets.



BANGLADESH BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of interest rate re-pricing of assets and liabilities. Since the primary objective of the Bank is to achieve and maintain price stability, it determines the monetary policy at its own discretion so that the policy instruments are used in order to achieve and maintain price stability. Bank's interest sensitivity position based on contractual re-pricing arrangements as on 30 June 2025 is presented below. It includes the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of contractual re-pricing at maturity dates. The table below summarizes all financial instruments in their re-pricing period, which is equivalent to the remaining term of maturity:

Consolidated

In Thousand Tk.

30 June, 2025						
Particulars	Balance as at 30 June 2025	Re-pricing period				Weighted average interest
		0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	
Assets						
Foreign currency financial assets						
Foreign currency accounts	199,066,118	199,066,118	-	-	-	3.99%
Foreign investments	2,871,256,556	1,687,720,224	559,575,563	624,063,438	-	2.36%
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	472,606,061	307,160,297	66,252	-	165,379,511	2.92%
Foreign currency loans to banks	292,086,192	131,336,940	142,682,596	15,007,961	3,098,530	4.63%
Other foreign currency financial assets	16,926,183	11,701,959	-	5,224,144	80	3.64%
Total Foreign currency financial assets	3,851,941,110	2,336,985,538	702,324,412	644,295,543	168,478,121	
Local currency financial assets						
Taka coin and cash balances	2,199,186	2,199,186				
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,101,519,204	1,101,519,204				
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	60,571,900	60,571,900	-	-	-	8.50%
Local currency investments	648,316,450	36,415,276	25,844,295	292,197,142	293,860,282	8.22%
Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	926,669,259	639,701,989	142,370,914	149,451,469	65,107,172	1.27%
Other local currency financial assets	237,009,546	237,009,546	-	-	-	
Total Local currency financial assets	2,976,285,545	1,840,407,555	168,215,208	441,648,611	358,967,453	
Liabilities						
Foreign currency financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	502,773,935	502,773,935	-	-	-	2.95%
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	593,973,170	3,604,780	3,084,427	21,794,008	565,489,963	2.58%
Other foreign currency financial liabilities	158,596,091	158,596,091	-	-	-	
Total foreign currency financial liabilities	1,255,343,196	664,974,806	3,084,427	21,794,008	565,489,963	
Local currency financial liabilities						
Notes in circulation	3,247,330,186	3,247,330,186				
Short Term Borrowings	22,776,189	22,776,189				
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	864,255,273	864,255,273	-	-	-	0.00%
Other local currency financial liabilities	145,683,497	-	-	-	-	
Total local currency financial liabilities	4,280,045,145	4,134,361,648	-	-	-	



BANGLADESH BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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In Thousand Tk.

30 June, 2024						
Particulars	Balance as at 30 June 2024	Re-pricing period				Weighted average interest
		0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	
Assets						
Foreign currency financial assets						
Foreign currency accounts	80,037,105	80,037,105	-	-	-	2.82%
Foreign investments	2,280,383,483	850,443,538	549,660,996	880,395,141	-	1.26%
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	446,650,988	295,653,265	24,695	-	150,973,028	4.01%
Foreign currency loans to banks	328,927,368	177,550,939	128,930,783	15,225,460	8,843,730	2.95%
Other foreign currency financial assets	14,369,258	9,145,034	-	5,224,144	80	4.37%
Total Foreign currency financial assets	3,150,368,202	1,412,829,880	678,616,474	900,844,745	159,816,838	
Local currency financial assets						
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	567,454,700	567,454,700	-	-	-	8.00%
Local currency investments	756,895,136	29,473,938	133,988,489	279,477,439	313,955,815	12.00%
Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	851,787,072	671,669,140	606,492,347	2,591,393,040	(3,017,767,455)	1.27%
Total Local currency financial assets	2,176,136,908	1,268,597,777	740,480,836	2,870,870,479	(2,703,811,639)	
Liabilities						
Foreign currency financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	311,018,502	311,018,502	-	-	-	2.47%
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	493,095,097	3,616,487	5,675,706	8,306,515	475,496,389	3.71%
Total foreign currency financial liabilities	804,113,599	314,634,989	5,675,706	8,306,515	475,496,389	
Local currency financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	932,764,069	932,764,069	-	-	-	0.00%
Total local currency financial liabilities	932,764,069	932,764,069	-	-	-	



BANGLADESH BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT & FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Separate		In Thousand Tk.				
30 June, 2025						
Particulars	Balance as at 30 June 2025	Re-pricing period				Weighted average interest
		0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	
Assets						
Foreign currency financial assets						
Foreign currency accounts	199,066,118	199,066,118	-	-	-	3.99%
Foreign investments	2,871,256,556	1,687,720,224	559,575,563	624,063,438	-	2.36%
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	472,606,061	307,160,297	66,252	-	165,379,511	2.92%
Foreign currency loans to banks	292,086,192	131,336,940	142,682,596	15,007,961	3,098,530	4.63%
Other foreign currency financial assets	16,926,183	11,701,959	-	5,224,144	80	3.64%
Total Foreign currency financial assets	3,851,941,110	2,336,985,538	702,324,412	644,295,543	168,478,122	
Local currency financial assets						
Taka coin and cash balances	627,116	627,116				
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,101,519,204	1,101,519,204				
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	60,571,900	60,571,900	-	-	-	8.50%
Local currency investments	643,535,514	34,428,508	9,070,811	292,197,142	305,852,830	8.22%
Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	925,011,007	639,701,989	142,370,914	149,451,469	63,333,902	1.27%
Other local currency financial assets	235,959,292	235,959,292	-	-	-	
Total Local currency financial assets	2,967,224,033	1,836,848,717	151,441,725	441,648,611	369,186,732	
Liabilities						
Foreign currency financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	502,773,935	502,773,935	-	-	-	2.95%
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	593,973,170	3,604,780	3,084,427	21,794,008	565,489,963	2.58%
Other foreign currency financial liabilities	158,596,091	158,596,091	-	-	-	
Total foreign currency financial liabilities	1,255,343,196	664,974,806	3,084,427	21,794,008	565,489,963	
Local currency financial liabilities						
Notes in circulation	3,247,330,186	3,247,330,186				
Short Term Borrowings	22,776,189	22,776,189				
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	864,255,273	864,255,273	-	-	-	0.00%
Other local currency financial liabilities	143,551,819					
Total local currency financial liabilities	4,277,913,467	4,134,361,648	-	-	-	



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In Thousand Tk.

in thousand Tk.

30 June, 2024						
Particulars	Balance as at 30 June 2024	Re-pricing period				Weighted average interest
		0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	
Assets						
Foreign currency financial assets						
Foreign currency accounts	80,037,105	80,037,105	-	-	-	2.82%
Foreign investments	2,280,383,483	850,443,538	549,660,996	880,395,141	-	1.26%
Assets held with International Monetary Fund	446,650,988	295,653,265	24,695	-	150,973,028	4.01%
Foreign currency loans to banks	328,927,368	177,550,939	128,930,783	15,225,460	8,843,730	2.95%
Other foreign currency financial assets	14,369,258	9,145,034	-	5,224,144	80	4.37%
Total Foreign currency financial assets	3,150,368,202	1,412,829,880	678,616,474	900,844,745	159,816,839	
Local currency financial assets						
Loans to the Government of Bangladesh	567,454,700	567,454,700	-	-	-	8.00%
Local currency investments	752,362,565	29,473,938	117,463,371	279,477,439	325,948,363	12.00%
Local currency loans to banks, financial institutions and employees	850,013,802	671,669,140	606,492,347	2,591,393,040	(3,019,540,725)	1.27%
Total Local currency financial assets	2,169,831,067	1,268,597,777	723,955,717	2,870,870,479	(2,693,592,362)	
Liabilities						
Foreign currency financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	311,018,502	311,018,502	-	-	-	2.47%
Liabilities with International Monetary Fund	493,095,097	3,616,487	5,675,706	8,306,515	475,496,389	3.71%
Total foreign currency financial liabilities	804,113,599	314,634,989	5,675,706	8,306,515	475,496,389	
Local currency financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	932,764,069	932,764,069	-	-	-	0.00%
Total local currency financial liabilities	932,764,069	932,764,069	-	-	-	

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

During the year, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher holding other variables constant, profit for the year would have been Tk.70,120.82 million higher (2024: Tk. 64,338.00 million), arising mainly as a result of higher interest income on financial assets. Conversely, if interest rates had been 100 basis point lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been Tk. 70,165.28 million lower (2024: Tk. 64,011.59 million) arising mainly as a result of lower interest income on financial assets. Profit is very sensitive to changes in interest rates as interest is the principal source of income of the bank.

IV. Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks, such as those arising from human error, failure of internal processes and systems, legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations.

Managing operational risk is seen as an integral part of the day to day operations and management which includes explicit consideration of both the opportunities and the risks of all business activities. Operational risk management includes Bank-wide corporate policies that describe the standard required for staff and specific internal control systems designed for the various activities of the Group. Compliance with corporate policies and departmental internal control systems are managed by the management of the department and an active internal audit function.



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43 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that could result from uncertain future events outside the bank's control. The Bank has contingent liabilities for guarantees outstanding as at 30 June 2025 amounting to Taka 139,116.86 million in favor of International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, refinance and pre-finance, and liquidity support guarantee. It is mentionable that Bangladesh Bank's guarantee in favor of ITFC is counter guaranteed by the Government of Bangladesh. The Bank had contingent liabilities for guarantees outstanding as at 30 June 2024 amounting to Taka 60,107.33 million.

In addition to the liabilities stated above, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material effect on the financial position or the results of operations of the Bank. Management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred and for this no provision has been made in these financial statements.

44 Operating segments

The Bank's operation is concentrated in one geographical area - Bangladesh and as such comprise a single operating segment for the purpose of IFRS 8, the relevant standard for such segmentation. While the Bank is required by the Bangladesh Bank Order to report revenue and expenses by references to the functions carried out by the Bank viz. Issue and Banking department, these activities do not constitute separate operating segments for the purpose of IFRS 8.

45 Actuarial valuation of defined benefit plans

Actuarial valuation was performed as at 30 June 2016 basis by an independent actuarial firm, AIR Consulting. According to the valuation report, the estimated obligation of the pension fund as at 30 June 2016 was Taka 15,494,646 thousands and for the gratuity fund it was Taka 1,217,791 thousands. For subsequent years, the obligations are calculated based on the recommendations made by the actuarial firm.

As at 30 June 2025 the obligation for pension fund and gratuity fund was calculated to Taka 35,205,759.98 thousand and Taka 2,778,423.18 thousand respectively. The balances of the funds are as under:

Particulars	Pension plans		Gratuity plans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Amounts recognized in the reporting date				
Balance at the beginning of the year	28,662,080	26,570,883	2,242,780	2,086,594
Paid during the year	(2,805,631)	(2,120,105)	(87,520)	(45,766)
Current year's contribution/transfer	9,349,311	4,211,302	623,162	201,953
Balance of the fund	35,205,760	28,662,080	2,778,423	2,242,780

In Thousand Tk.

Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Pension plans		Gratuity plans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate	10.00%	7.50%	10.00%	6.10%
Salary growth rate	5%	5%	5%	5%

The assumptions regarding future mortality rate are based on the published statistics and mortality tables of the FA 1975-78 (based on experience collected from UK insurers). The discount rate is changed from 7.50% to 10.00% as per the current market interest rate of Govt. Treasury Bonds.

Sensitivity

If the discount rate had been 100 basis points lower with all other variables constant, contribution for pension fund and gratuity fund for the year would have been Taka 319,056.78 thousand and Taka 24,965.89 thousand lower respectively, arising mainly as a result of lower discount income. Conversely, if discount rate had been 100 basis point higher with all other variables held constant, contribution for the same during the year would have been Taka 319,056.78 thousand and Taka 24,965.89 thousand higher respectively, arising mainly as a result of higher discount income.

46 Capital and material commitments

Capital commitment is the projected capital expenditure that the Bank commits to spend. As at 30 June 2025, the Bank had outstanding capital commitments of Taka. 996.05 million with respect to different civil, mechanical and electrical engineering tools with computer purchases. (2024: 474.23 million). Moreover, under the different refinance scheme undertaken by the Bank, there is a commitment of BDT 7,483.92 million. (2024: BDT 504.32 million)

47 Related parties transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In the case of the Bank, related parties, as defined in IAS 24 : *Related Parties Disclosure*, include directors and officers of the Bank, and companies of whom they are principal owners and key management personnel. Banking transactions are entered into with related parties on agreed terms and conditions on an arms length basis.

The Bank is fully owned by the Government of Bangladesh. Government has interests in various entities such as state owned banks, specialized banks and corporations. Bank deals with these entities on the directives of the government in line with its monetary policy objectives.

The outstanding amount as at the reporting date and simple average balances during the year with respect to related parties included in the statement of financial position are as follows:



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Particulars	30-06-2025		30-06-2024	
	Outstanding	Average	Outstanding	Average
Outstanding balances with the government of Bangladesh				
Ways and means advance	60,571,900	70,285,950	80,000,000	80,000,000
Overdraft*	-	243,727,350	487,454,700	292,736,700
Treasury bills	-	2,024,334	4,048,668	254,519,297
Treasury bonds	616,960,048	674,664,746	732,369,443	762,500,101
Government - Sukuk	10,631,011	5,315,506		
Other assets (interest receivable)	12,530,067	14,214,354	15,898,642	20,488,206
	700,693,027	1,010,232,239	1,319,771,452	1,410,200,303

Particulars	30-06-2025		30-06-2024	
	Outstanding	Average	Outstanding	Average
Other liabilities				
Deposits	5,042	5,044	5,046	5,045
Loan from Government of Bangladesh	20,991,778	21,387,122	21,782,466	22,853,749
	20,996,820	21,392,166	21,787,512	22,858,793
Balances related to subsidiary (SPCBL)				
Other assets (Prepayments and advances)	1,563,748	997,831	431,914	335,635
Other liabilities (Sundry creditors)	1,129,499	1,309,717	1,489,935	1,489,935

The income and expenses in respect of related parties included in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	2025	2024
Income and expenses related to government		
Interest income	88,377,378	102,531,258
Commission received	1,802,552	4,926,874
	90,179,931	107,458,132
Expenses		
Agency charges	3,850,000	4,963,500
Underwriting commission on treasury bills and bonds	756,200	809,800
	4,606,200	5,773,300
Income and expenses related to subsidiary (The Security Printing Corporation)		
Dividend income	1,000,000	840,000
Note printing expenses	2,347,867	3,372,948
Key management personnel		
*Salaries, wages and other benefits (refer note 47.05)	128,024	10,803
* Reference period's figure has been updated		

47.01 Transactions with Government and Government controlled enterprises

In the normal course of its operations, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties. Related parties include the Government of Bangladesh; as ultimate owner of the Bank, various Government departments, and the Government controlled enterprises/entities. All transactions are carried out with reference to market rates. Transactions entered into include:

- Acting as the fiscal agent, banker and financial advisor of the Government; the Bank is the depository of the Government and or its agents or institutions and provides banking services to Government and Government departments and corporations;
- Acting as the agent of the Government or its agencies and institutions, provide guarantees, participate in loans to Government or related institutions and foreign reserve;
- The Bank does not ordinarily collect any commission, fees, or other charges for services which it renders to the Government and related entities;
- Acting as the agent of the Government, the Bank issues securities of Government, purchases any unsubscribed portion of any issue and amounts set aside for the Bank; and
- As the agent of the Government manages public debt and foreign reserves.

During the year, the Bank received an amount of Taka 11,238,448.10 million (in 2024: Tk. 9,299,847.40 million) and paid Taka 10,731,565.30 million (in 2024: 9,689,283.80 million) on behalf of the Government. As at 30 June 2025, total outstanding balance was Taka 60,571.90 million (2024: 567,454.70 million).

- Assets under management:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Japan Debt Relief Grant	128,024	110,178

The Bank acts as agent on behalf of Government of Bangladesh for managing the Japan Debt Relief Grant.



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47.02 Transactions with entities in which the Bank has significant investments

During the year, the Bank received debenture interest from House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) amounting to Tk. 190.75 million which is included in the interest income.

47.03 Transactions with controlled entities

During the year, the Bank incurred expenses of Taka 2,347.86 million (2024: Taka 3,372.29 million) as note printing cost through The Security Printing Corporation (Bangladesh) Ltd. The amount is included in the statement of profit or loss of the Bank. It is a 100% owned subsidiary of the Bank. These transactions are eliminated in preparing consolidated financial statements. During the year, The Security Printing Corporation (Bangladesh) Ltd. paid cash dividend amounting to Taka 1,000.00 million (2024: 840 million) as per decision of their Board. In addition, SPCBL's Paid-up Capital was increased by Tk. 3,000.00 million from its retained earnings as per the decision of their Board.

47.04 Board of Directors of Bangladesh Bank and Key Management Personnel as on 30 June 2025 -

Name	Chairman/ Members of the Board of Directors	Executive Committee members	Audit committee members
Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur - appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors for a period of four years from August 13, 2024 for contract service up to 12 August, 2028. He also holds the post of Governor of the Bangladesh Bank.	Chairman	Chairman	-
Ms. Nazma Mobarek - appointed on November 6, 2024 as a Director of the Board of Bangladesh Bank until further order and she also holds the post of Secretary, Financial Institution Division, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.	Director	Member	-
Professor Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir - appointed as a Director of the Board of Bangladesh Bank on August 29, 2024 for a period of 3 years. He is a professor of Development Studies Department, University of Dhaka.	Director	-	Member
Mr. Mahbub Ahmed - reappointed on August 11, 2022 as a Director of the Board of Bangladesh Bank for a period of 03 years. He is a former Senior Secretary of Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.	Director	Member	Convener
Mr. A. K. M. Aftab ul Islam, FCA - reappointed on 01 January 2023 as a Director of the Board of Bangladesh Bank for a period of 03 years. He is a Chartered Accountant.	Director	-	Member
Mrs. Fahmida Khatun, PhD - appointed on September 19, 2024 as a Director of the Board of Bangladesh Bank for a period of 03 years. She also holds the position of Executive Director of Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD).	Director	-	-
Mr. Dr. Md. Khairuzzaman Mozumder -appointed on August 31, 2023 as a Director of the Board of Bangladesh Bank until further order. He holds the position of Secretary, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.	Director	-	-
Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman Khan, FCMA -appointed on August 29, 2024 as a Director of the Board of Bangladesh Bank for a period of 3 years. He holds the position of Secretary, Internal Resource Division Ministry of Finance, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh & Chairman of National Board of Revenue.	Director	-	Member
Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman - appointed on October 01, 2024 as a Director of the Board of Bangladesh Bank up to February 28, 2027 subject to holding the post of Deputy Governor of Bangladesh Bank.	Director	Member	-
Number of meetings held during the year	6	2	4



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47.05 Remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and Key management personnel

Members of the Board of Directors received remuneration totaling to Tk.385,350.00 (2024: Tk.506,550.00) and the Governor received in total Tk. 2,135,425.82 (2024: Tk. 1,705,008.21). In addition, the Governor is entitled to a free furnished house for his residence and full time transport facility. Other key management personnel of the Bank received an amount totaling to Tk.8,520,032.74 (2024: Tk. 9,098,221.05) and in addition, they are entitled to official residence as well as transport.

48 Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the statement of financial position date, no events have occurred which require adjustments to/or disclose in the financial statements.

Subsequent to the statement of financial position date, no events have occurred which require adjustments to/or disclose in the financial statements.

49 Directors' responsibility for financial reporting

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2025.

