Bank Asia

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

20 years Reaching the Unreached Bank Asia

The Financial Statements are available at www.bankasia-bd.com

Held for trading
Held for trading securities are those which are held with intention of selling in order to generate profits. Held for trading securities are revalued at market price.

Revaluation
As per Bangladesh Bank DOS circular letter no. 5 dated 28 January 2009, HFT securities are revalued each week using Marked to Market concept and HTM securities are amortized once a year according to Bangladesh Bank guidelines. The HTM securities are also revalued if these are reclassified to HFT category with the Board approval. Value of investment has been shown as under:

Government treasury bills and bonds (HFT)	At present value (using marked to market concept)
Government treasury bills and bonds (HTM)	At present value (using amortisation concept)
Zero coupon bonds	At present value (using amortisation concept)
Prize bonds and other bonds	At cost
Debentures	At cost
Unquoted shares (ordinary)	At cost (as per BRPD circular 14 dated June 25, 2003)
Quoted shares (ordinary)	At cost (provision made for any shortfall arising due to reduce market price from cost price)

3.1.3 Investment in listed securities
These securities are bought and held primarily for the purpose of selling them in future or held for dividend income which are reported at cost. Unrealised gains are not recognised in the profit and loss statement. But provision was made for diminution in value of investment.

3.1.4 Investment in unquoted securities
Investment in unlisted securities is reported at cost under cost method. Adjustment is given for any shortage of book value over cost for determining the carrying amount of investment in unlisted securities.

As per Bangladesh Bank DOS Circular # 04 dated 24 November 2011, provision for diminution in value of investment was made by netting off unrealilsed gain/ loss of shares from market price/ book value less cost price.

Besides, bank complied with Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular 14 dated June 25, 2003 as follows, "All investments in shares and securities (both dealing and investment) should be revalued at the year- end. The quoted shares should be valued as per market price in the stock exchange(s) and unquoted shares as per book value of last audited balance sheet. Provision should be made for any loss arising from diminution in value of investments."

3.1.5 Investment in subsidiary
Investment in subsidiary is accounted for under the cost method of accounting in the Bank's financial statements in accordance with the IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements", IFRS 3 "Business Combination", IFRS 36 "Impairment of Assets" and IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements".

3.1.6 Loans and advances/investments

a) Loans and advances/investments are stated in the balance sheet on gross basis.

b) Interest/profit is calculated on daily product basis, but charged and accounted for quarterly on accrual basis. Interest/profit on classified loans and advances/investments is kept in interest suspense account as per BRPD circulars no. 14 dated September 23, 2012 on Master Circular: Loan Classification and Provisioning. Interest/ profit is not charged on bad and loss loans and advances/ investments as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Records of such interest amounts are kept in separate memorandum accounts.

c) Commission and discounts on bills purchased and discounted are recognised at the time of realisation.

d) Provision for loans and advances/investments is made based on the arrear in equivalent month and reviewed by the management following instructions contained in Bangladesh Bank BRPD circulars/letters no. 16 dated 06 December 1998, 9 dated 14 May 2001, 9 and 10 dated 20 August 2005, 8 dated 07 August 2007, 10 dated 18 September 2007, 14 dated 23 September 2012, 19 dated 27 December 2012, 5 dated 29 May 2013, 16 dated 18 November 2014, 8 dated 02 August 2015, 12 dated 20 August 2017, 15 dated 27 September 2017, 01 dated 03 January 2018, 01 dated 20 February 2018, 01 dated 06 February 2019, 03 dated 21 April 2019 and 05 dated 16 May 2019.

Rates of provision on loans and advances/investments are given below:

Types of loans and advances		Provision				
		STD	SMA	SS	DF	BL
Consumer	House finance	1%	2%	20%	50%	100%
	Loans for professionals	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
	Other than housing finance & professionals to setup business	5%	5%	20%	50%	100%
Provision for loan to broker house, merchant banks, stock dealers, etc		2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Short-term agri-credit and micro credit		1%	1%	5%	5%	100%
Small and medium enterprise finance		0.25%	0.25%	20%	50%	100%
Others		1%	1%	20%	50%	100%

In line with Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular no. 04 dated January 29, 2015, All restructured loans treated as Special Mention Account (SMA) for the purpose of classification. Provision was made at existing applicable rate of SMA with additional 1%.

e) Loans and advances/investments are written off as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. These write off however will not undermine/affect the claim amount against the borrower. Detailed memorandum records for all such write off accounts are meticulously maintained and followed up.

f) The Bank has restructured (Large loan restructure) certain loan facilities of M/s. Samannaz Super Oil Limited, S. A. Oil Refinery Limited, Abdul Monem Sugar Refinery Limited and Shinepukur Ceramics Limited under BRPD Circular No. 04 dated 29 January 2015. As of December 31, 2019 total outstanding amount was Tk. 3,950.22 million as per the terms and conditions of the said circular. Out of these facilities M/s. Samannaz Super Oil Limited and S. A. Oil Refinery Limited is now under Solenama (Compromise Agreement submitted before the Court) as unclassified with outsanding amount Tk 3,225.22 million.

g) In stay order cases the unclassified loans and advances include certain customer accounts with an aggregate outstanding amount of Tk.2,483.98 million which have not been reported under classification as at 31 December 2019 on the basis of stay order from the Honorable High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. An aggregate amount of Tk. 1,037.57 million has been kept as general provision against those customers.

3.1.7 Impairment of financial assets
An asset is impaired when its carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount as per IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". At each balance sheet date, Bank Asia Limited assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets i.e, loans and advances, off balance sheet items and investments is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if -

there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of a loss event that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset up to the balance sheet date;

the loss event had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets; and a reliable estimate of the loss amount can be made.

In the event of impairment loss, the Bank reviews whether a further allowance for impairment should be provided in the profit and loss statement in addition to the provision made based on Bangladesh Bank guidelines or other regulatory requirements.

3.1.8 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement
All fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation as per IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". Land is measured at cost.
The cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of the IFRS.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if-

it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of an items of property, plant and equipement comprises:
(a) its purchase price, including import duties and non- refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates
(b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management
(c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purpose other than to produce inventories during that period.

Subsequent costs
The cost of replacing part of an item of fixed assets is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of fixed assets are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation
No depreciation is charged on land. Depreciation is charged on straight-line method. Charging depreciation against fixed assets commences from the month of acquisition (for full month) and ceases at the month when the assets are disposed. Asset category-wise depreciation rates are as follows:

Category of assets	Rate of depreciation
Building	5%
Furniture and fixtures	20%
Equipment	20%
Computers and accessories	20%
Motor vehicles	20%

Gain or loss on sale of fixed assets is recognised in profit and loss statement as per provision of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment".

Construction work in progress/Building under Construction

Building under construction is recognized and reported under Fixed Assets as per IAS 16 " Property, Plant and Equipment" as Construction work in progress until the construction work is completed and the assets is ready for intended use. This asset is stated at cost and depreciation of the asset will be charged from the date of its intended use.

Intangible Asset
a. Goodwill
Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Acquisitions of Minority interest (non-controlling interest) are accounted as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions. Subsequently goodwill is measured at cost less accumualted Impairment Losses.

b. Software
Software acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumualted amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

c. License
Value of license is recognised at cost and since it has an indefinite useful life it is not amortized. The value of the license is not measured at fair value.

3.1.9 Leased assets
The Bank has applied " IFRS 16: Lease" using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

3.1.10 Impairment of fixed assets
At each balance sheet date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset is carried at more than its recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described as impaired and an impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the profit and loss statement unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16, Property, Plant and Equipment in which case any impairment loss of a revalued asset should be treated as a revaluation decrease under that Accounting Standard. No impairment loss was recognized up to the reporting period as there were no such indication existed as on Balance Sheet date.

3.1.11 Investment properties
a) Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both and the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property but not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

b) Investment property is accounted for under cost model in the financial statements. Accordingly, after recognition as an asset, the property is carried at its cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

3.1.12 Other assets
Other assets include all other financial assets and include fees and other unrealised income receivable, advance for operating and capital expenditure and stocks of stationery and stamps.

3.1.13 Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

3.2 Liabilities and provisions

3.2.1 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents include interest-bearing borrowings redeemable at call and Bangladesh Bank refinance. These items are brought to financial statements at the gross value of the outstanding balance.

3.2.2 Deposits and other accounts
Deposits and other accounts include non interest-bearing current deposit redeemable at call, bills payable, interest bearing on demand and special notice deposits, savings deposit, fixed deposit and scheme deposit. These items are brought to financial statements at the gross value of the outstanding balance.

3.2.3 Other liabilities
As per IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" the Bank recognises provisions only when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Other liabilities comprise items such as provision for loans and advances/investments, provision for taxes, interest payable, interest suspense, accrued expenses, obligation under finance lease etc. Other liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet according to the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, income tax laws and internal policy of the Bank.

3.3 Capital/shareholders' equity

Authorised capital
Authorised capital is the maximum amount of share capital that the Bank is authorised by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Paid-up capital
Paid up capital represents total amount of share capital that has been paid in full by the ordinary shareholders. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings. In the event of winding-up of the company, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to receive any residual proceeds of liquidation.

Statutory reserve
Statutory reserve has been maintained @ 20% of profit before tax in accordance with provisions of section 24 of the Bank Company Act 1991 (amended up to 2018) until such reserve equal to its paid-up capital together with the share premium. Statutory reserve transferred in yearly basis.

Revaluation reserve
Revaluation reserve arises from the revaluation of Treasury bills and bonds (HFT and HTM) in accordance with the Bangladesh Bank DOS circular no. 5 dated 26 May 2008. The tax effects on revaluation gain are measured and recognised in the financial statements as per IAS 12: Income Taxes.

When an fixed asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of revaluation, the increased amount has been credited directly to equity under the head of revaluation reserve as per IAS 16 " Property, Plant and Equipment". The revaluation surplus included in equity transferred directly to retained earnings with the amount of the surplus from the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost as per the para 41 of IAS 16.

Non-controling (minority) interest
Minority interest (non-controling interest) in business is an accounting concept that refers to the portion of a subsidiary company's stock that is not owned by the parent company. The magnitude of the minority interest in Bank Asia Securities Limited, a majority owned subsidiary (99.99%) of Bank Asia Limited is very insignificant. Minority interest belongs to a sponsor Director of the Bank and is reported on the consolidated balance sheet to reflect the claim on assets belonging to the other non-controlling shareholder. Also, minority interest is reported on the consolidated income statement as a share of profit belonging to the minority shareholder.

3.4 Contingent liabilities
Any possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank; or any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is reliably estimated.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements as this may result in the recognition of income which may never be realised.

3.5 Memorandum items
Memorandum items are maintained for those items for which the Bank has only a business responsibility and no legal commitment.

3.6 Revenue recognition
In line with IFRS 15 revenue and disclosure in the financial statements the income of the bank has been recognized as follows

Interest income
Interest on loans and advances is calculated on daily product basis, but charged and accounted for on quarterly basis. Interest on loans and advances ceases to be taken into income when such advances fall under classification. It is then kept in interest suspense account. Interest on classified loans and advances is accounted for on a cash receipt basis.

Profit on investment (Islamic Banking)
Mark-up on investment is taken into income account proportionately from Unearned Income account. Income/compensation on classified investments is transferred to profit/rent/compensation/suspense account instead of income account.

Investment income
income on investments is recognised on accrual basis. Investment income includes discount on treasury bills and zero coupon bonds, interest on treasury bonds, debentures and fixed deposits with other banks. Capital gain on investments in shares and dividend on investment in shares are also included in investment income.

Interest and fees receivable on credit cards
Interest and fees receivable on credit cards are recognised on accrual basis. Interest and fees ceases to be taken into income when the recovery of interest and fees is in arrear for over three months. Thereafter, interest and fees are accounted for on cash basis.

Fees and commission income
The Bank earns fees and commissions from diverse range of services provided to its customers. This includes fees and commission income arising on financial and other services provided by the Bank including trade finance, credit cards, debit cards, passport endorsement, loan processing, loan syndication and locker facilities, etc. Fees and commission income is recognised on the basis of realisation.

Dividend income on shares
Dividend income from investment in shares is recognised when the Bank's right to receive dividend is established. It recognised when:
a. It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and

b. the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest paid on borrowing and other deposits (conventional banking)
Interest paid and other expenses are recognised on accrual basis.

Profit paid on deposits (Islamic Banking)
Profit paid to mudaraba deposits is recognised on accrual basis according to Income Sharing Ratio (ISR).

Other operating expenses
All other operating expenses are provided for in the books of the account on accrual basis according to the IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

3.7 Employee benefits

3.7.1 Provident Fund
Provident fund benefits are given to the staff of the Bank in accordance with the approved provident fund rules. The fund is operated by a Board of Trustees. All confirmed employees of the Bank are contributing 10% of their basic salary as subscription of the fund. The Bank also contributes equal amount of the employees' contribution to the fund.

3.7.2 Gratuity Fund
Gratuity fund benefits are given to the eligible staff of the Bank in accordance with the approved gratuity fund rules. Gratuity payable is determined on the basis of existing rules and regulations of the Bank and actuarial valuation.

3.7.3 Superannuation Fund
The Bank operates a superannuation fund for which provision is made annually as per actuarial valuation. The fund is operated by a separate Board of Trustees.

3.7.4 Hospitalisation insurance
The Bank operates a health insurance scheme to its confirmed employees and their respective spouses and children at rates provided in health insurance coverage policy.

3.7.5 Worker's Profit Participation Fund
Consistent with the industry practice and in accordance with the Banking Companies Act, 1991, no provision has been made to WPPF

3.8 Provision for off-balance sheet exposures
In compliance with Bangladesh Bank guidelines off-balance sheet items have been disclosed under contingent liabilities. As per BRPD circular no. 10 dated 18 September 2007, the Bank has maintain provision @ 1% against off-balance sheet exposures complying BRPD Circular No. 07, dated 21 June 2018 and BRPD circular letter no. 01 dated 03 Jan 2018

3.9 Provision for nostro accounts
According to guidelines of Foreign Exchange Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank, circular no. FEOD (FEMO)/01/2005-677 dated 13 September 2005, Bank is required to make provision regarding the un-reconciled debit balance as at balance sheet date.

3.10 Taxation
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

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

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the temporary differences relating to the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or 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 subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they 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. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.
A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax relating to unrealised surplus on revaluation of held to maturity (HTM) securities is recognised directly in revaluation reserve as a part of equity and is subsequently recognised in profit and loss statement on maturity of the security.

3.11 Earnings Per Share
Earnings per share (EPS) has been computed by dividing the basic earnings by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at 31 December 2018 as per International Accounting Standard (IAS) - 33 "Earnings Per Share". EPS for comparative period also restated by the bonus share issued for the year 2018. Details are in note 37.

Basic earnings
This represents earnings for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders. Net profit after tax has been considered as fully attributable to the ordinary shareholders.

Weighted average number of ordinary shares
This represents the number of ordinary shares outstanding at the beginning of the year plus the number of ordinary shares issued during the year.

The basis of computation of number of shares is in line with the provisions of IAS 33 "Earnings per share". The logic behind this basis is, that the bonus shares are issued to the existing shareholders without any consideration, and therefore, the number of shares outstanding is increased without an increase in resources generating new earnings.

Diluted earnings per share
No diluted earnings per share is required to be calculated for the year as there was no scope for dilution during the year under review. It is pertinent to mention that, potential ordinary shares is in convertible subordinate bond that may entitle their holders to ordinary shares.

3.12 Reconciliation of inter-bank/inter-branch account
Books of account with regard to inter-bank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) are reconciled on monthly basis and there are no material differences which may affect the financial statements significantly.

Un-reconciled entries in case of inter-branch transactions as at the reporting date are not material.

3.13 Risk Management at Bank Asia Ltd.
Being a financial institution, in the ordinary course of business, the bank is sensitive to verities of risks. The generic severity of such risk(s) is much intense in our locality due to presence of large number of banks and complex financial transactions. In such highly competitive environment to ensure a bank's consistent system and performance, the presence of strong Risk Management culture is obligatory.

The Board of Director and Senior Management of the bank need to remain positive toward adaptation of active risk management culture throughout the bank. Such awareness (risk) has helped the bank to do more than just regulatory compliance as far as risk management practice is concerned, the consequence of such initiatives has helped the bank to safeguard valuable capital and ensure consistent profitability, through avoiding excessive credit, market and operation loss and inadequate capital allocation under Basel III. Being compliant, the bank is now looking forward to take risk management practice to a different level, i.e. preventing risk before occurrence rather than a reactive manner; on a proactive basis.

As a part of regulatory and global benchmarking the bank has based upon 06 (six) core risks guidelines of Bangladesh Bank and Basel framework. Listed below are the identified risks the bank is currently managing or intents to manage in the future:

Sl	Core Risk Guideline of BB	Basel Accord	Pillar
1	Credit Risk	Credit Risk	
2	Foreign Exchange Risk	Market Risk	Pillar - I
3	Asset Liability Risk	Operational Risk	
4	Money Laundering Risk	Residual Risk	Pillar - II
5	Internal Control & Compliance Risk	Credit Concentration Risk	Pillar –II
6	Information and Communication Technology Risk	Liquidity Risk	Pillar –II
7		Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book	Pillar –II
8		Settlement Risk	Pillar –II
9		Reputation Risk	Pillar –II
10		Environmental and climate change risk	Pillar –II
11		Strategic Risk	Pillar –II
12		Pension Obligation Risk	Pillar –II
13		Compliance Risk	Pillar –II

In view of core risk guideline the bank has established various departments to address specific risks, e.g. credit risk management, credit admin, internal control and compliance department, anti-money laundering department etc. Further to manage the overall risks of the bank in line of Basel the bank has formed a dedicated Risk Management Division.

Accordingly the bank has various high powered committees to monitor and ensure smooth risk management activities. For example, Senior Management Team (SMT), Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Committee (CC), Audit Committee, Executive Risk Management Committee, Supervisory Review Process Team etc.

The current risk management framework of the bank is as follow:

Credit Risk Management: Credit risk can be defined as risk of failure of customer/counterparty of the bank to meet financial obligations. Another major source of credit risk could be concentration risk, which arises when a bank's credit portfolio tend to be non diversified i.e. large single borrower exposure or lending exposure to clients having similar economic factors (single sub-sector, industry, geographic region etc) that would adversely impact the repayment ability of mass obligor during any possible economic downturn.
To ensure the portfolio health, the bank has distributed the overall credit concentration among different segments/industry/trading. For example, branches are primarily responsible for sourcing of potential clients and initiate limit (credit) approval process for review of Credit Risk Management Division (CRMD), this division (CRMD) ensure the quality of credit proposal before limit approval, a separate division known as Credit Administration (CAD) monitors the documentation aspects of approved credits and finally the Legal Recovery Department manages the deteriorating accounts. It is mentionable that the bank has own credit risk management guideline.
All other remaining risk in regards to credit portfolio are addressed by the Risk Management Division (RMD), the primary responsibility of this Division is to identify and assess the severity of risks and highlight the same to the management for strategic decision making. Below are risk wise list of few global model that RMD is currently using or intends to use in the future:

Residual Risk (e.g. wrong valuation of collateral, documentation error etc)	Capital computation under Pillar –II using the f oundation Internal Rating Based (FIRB) approach
Concentration Risk	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) index, Shannon's Index (SI) and Gini coefficient (GI)

Foreign Exchange Risk Management: The Foreign Exchange Risk arises from transaction involvement in any other national currency. Providing major foreign exchange related transactions are carried out on behalf of client thus bank has minimal exposure to the captioned risk. It is mentionable that the bank do not involve in any speculative transactions.
The treasury division independently conducts the transactions and back office is responsible for verifying the deal and passes necessary accounting entries. As advised by Bangladesh Bank on month end all foreign exchange related transactions are revalued at mark-to-market rate. All Nostro accounts are reconciled on daily basis and outstanding entries beyond 30 days are reviewed by management for settlement. It is mentionable that bank management is looking forward to establish treasury mid office to effectively perform the reconciliation activities.

At present Bank assess daily Value-at-Risk (VaR) based on exponential weighted average method using web based platform for foreign exchange risk more effectively.

Asset Liability Management: The Asset Liability Risk is comprises of Balance Sheet Risk and liquidity risk. The Balance Sheet risk refers to risk of change in earning and/or devaluation of asset due to interest rate movement. The liquidity risk can be defined as the risk or chance of failure to meet up any withdrawal/disbursement request by a counterparty/client. ALCO reviews liquidity requirements of the Bank, maturity of assets and liabilities, deposit and lending pricing strategy and the liquidity contingency plan. The Asset Liability Committee also monitors balance sheet risk.

Risk assessment tools in regards to ALM risk management are as follow:

Equity investment risk	Value-at-risk (VaR) on equity position
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)
	Stress Testing (Duration and Sensitivity Analysis)
Interest Rate Risk	Assessment of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

Prevention of Money Laundering: Money laundering risk is defined as the loss of reputation and expenses incurred as penalty for being negligent in prevention of money laundering. For mitigating the risks, the Bank has nominated a Chief Compliance Officer at Corporate Office and Branch Compliance Officers at branches, who independently review the accounting transactions to locate and verify suspicious transactions. Know Your Customer (KYC) policy and Transaction Profile (TP) format have been introduced. The regulatory requirements are being complied with and the guidelines in respect of KYC are being followed for opening of new accounts. Training is being provided continuously to all the categories of executives and officers for developing awareness and skill for identifying suspicious activities.

Ensuring internal control and compliance: Operational loss arising from error and fraud due to lack of proper internal control and compliance. Internal Control and Compliance Department undertakes periodical and special audit and inspection of the branches and departments at corporate office for identifying and reviewing the operational lapses and compliance of statutory requirements as well as Bank's own guidelines. The Audit Committee of the Board reviews the audit and inspection reports periodically and provides necessary instructions and recommendations for rectifications of lapses and observations identified by the audit team.

Further to above the bank is in the process of developing various globally recognized operational risk identification processes through the Risk Management Division. For example adaptation of

Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA) for assessing all possible operational risks based on operational process review and previous experiences before occurrence of any such event.

Using the Key Risk Indicator (KRI) approach to identify operational risk trigger points.

Managing Information and communication Technology Risk : Bank Asia Limited follows the guideline stated in DFIM circular no. 6 dated 21 June 2010 regarding "Guideline on ICT Security for Banks and Financial Institutions, April 2010". IT management deals with IT policy documentation, internal IT audit, training etc. The core objective of IT management is to achieve the highest levels of technology service quality and minimize possible operational risk. Physical security involves providing environmental safeguards as well as controlling physical access to equipment and data. IT department has controls over Password, User ID maintenance, input control, network security, virus protection, internet and e-mail. Data centre has been set up and disaster recovery plan has been formulated as part of Business Continuity Planning (BCP).

All other risk management: These are risks that are not directly covered by core risk guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, more precisely additional risk under Pillar II of Basel III. The Risk Management Division is primarily responsible for assessing and developing controls for managing these risks. In order to do so the RMD of the bank is performing various exercises like assessment of quality Risk Weighted Assets of the Bank, Stress Testing to assess the sensitivity of the bank against adverse scenarios is performed, additional capital (on top of MCR under Pillar –II) will be assessed using a model namely Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), perform the capital reporting model etc.

On top of assessment the RMD of the bank is reporting these risks to senior management (through BRMC); which are ultimately aiding the bank to allocate adequate capital in line with Basel III requirement and at the same time implant active strategies to precisely manage all potential risks of the bank.

3.14 Events after reporting period
As per IAS -10 "Events after Reporting Period" are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:
(a) those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events after the reporting period); and
(b) those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period (no adjusting events after the reporting period).

3.15 Related party disclosures
A party is related to the company if:
(i) directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the company; has an interest in the company that gives it significant influence over the company; or has joint control over the company;
(ii) the party is an associate;
(iii) the party is a joint venture;
(iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or its parent;
(v) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
(vi) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
(vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the company, or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

3.16 Directors' responsibilities on statement
The Board of Directors takes the responsibilities for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.

3.17 Segment Reporting
As per IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", is a component of an equity:
(a) that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity)
(b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performances, and
(c) for which discrete financial information is available.

Bank reported its segments in respect of business segment and geographical segment. Business segments are comprised of Conventional Banking, Islamic Banking, Off-shore Banking, Bank Asia Securities Limited, BA Exchange Company (UK) Limited and BA Express USA Inc. Geographical segments report consist of location wise performance of above segments.

3.18 Changes in Accounting Policies
As per IAS 8 " Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" Accounting Policies are