Disclosures on Risk Based Capital (Basel III) based on 31st December 2024

Introduction

Basel III is a global regulatory capital and liquidity framework established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("Basel Committee"). Basel III includes three complementary pillars:

- **Pillar 1** establishes minimum capital requirements, defines eligible capital instruments and prescribes rules for calculating RWA.
- **Pillar 2** requires banks to have an internal capital adequacy assessment process and requires that banking supervisors evaluate each bank's overall risk profile as well as its risk management and internal control processes.
- **Pillar 3** encourages market discipline through disclosure requirements which allow market participants to assess the risk and capital profiles of banks.

Pillar 3 recognizes that market discipline has the potential to reinforce capital regulation and other supervisory efforts to promote safety and soundness in banks and financial systems. Market discipline imposes strong incentives on banks to conduct their business in a safe, sound and efficient manner. It can also provide a bank with an incentive to maintain a strong capital base as a cushion against potential future losses arising from its risk exposures.

In line with the Bangladesh Bank (BB), BRPD Circular No-18 dated December 21, 2014 on 'Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy', following detailed qualitative and quantitative disclosures are provided.

Components of Disclosure:

Disclosure is organized as per Bangladesh Bank requirement in the following components:

a) Scope of Application
b) Capital Structure
c) Capital Adequacy
d) Credit Risk
e) Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions
f) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
g) Market Risk
h) Operational Risk
i) Liquidity Ratio
j) Leverage Ratio
k) Remuneration

A) Scope of Application

Qualitative Disclosures	
a) The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which this guideline applies.	**Community Bank Bangladesh PLC.**
b) An outline of differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a brief description of the entities within the group.	Community Bank Bangladesh PLC. (the "Bank") was incorporated in Bangladesh on 10th October 2018 under the Companies Act, 1994 as a Public Limited Company and received its banking license from Bangladesh Bank on 1st November 2018 as a scheduled commercial bank. Presently Community Bank Bangladesh PLC. (termed as CBBL) does not have any Associates and/or Joint Venture, but has one subsidiary which is:

i. that are fully consolidated; ii. that are given a deduction treatment and iii. that are neither consolidated nor deducted (e.g. where the investment is risk-weighted).	"**Community Bank Investment Limited**" **Community Bank Investment Limited** (the Company), a subsidiary of the Community Bank Bangladesh PLC. is a private company limited by shares. The Company was incorporated in Bangladesh on 30th December 2020 vide registration no. C-167238/2020 under the Companies Act 1994. Subsequently the Company obtained Merchant Banking License (Registration Certificate No: MB-98/2021) from Bangladesh Securities & Exchange Commission on 28 June 2021. The core objectives of the Company are to carry on the business of full-fledged Merchant Banking, Portfolio Management, Underwriting, etc. Registered office of the Merchant Bank is located at Police Plaza Concord (Level-12, Tower-2), Plot-2, Road-144, Gulshan-1, Dhaka- 1212. The disclosure made in the following sections has addressed CBBL as a single entity (Solo Basis) as well as a consolidated entity (Consolidated Basis), the scope of which is as under: • 'Solo Basis' refers to all position of the Bank • 'Consolidated Basis' refers to all position of the Bank and its Subsidiaries The principle activities of the Bank are to provide all kinds of conventional banking services to its customers. Bank's aims to contribute to the economic growth of the country by providing financial products & services to the communities across geographies. CBBL has its 18 Branches as on December 31, 2024 along with 05 (Five) Sub-Branches, 185 ATM booths, mobile banking applications, service desks and vibrant alternative delivery channels in Bangladesh. Branches are located in different areas such as Dhaka, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Chattogram, Habiganj, Narsingdi, Tangail, Cumilla, Khulna, Dinajpur, Nawabganj and Mymensingh. Sub Branches located at Malopara, Rajshahi; Kalibari, Khulna; Cox's Bazar Sadar, Cox's Bazar; Sylhet Sadar, Sylhet and Rangpur Sadar, Rangpur. Currently, the Bank does not have any Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU).
c) Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.	Not applicable
Quantitative Disclosures	
d) The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries (whether deducted or subjected to an alternative method) included in the capital of the consolidated group.	Not applicable

B) Capital Structure

Qualitative Disclosures	
a) Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments eligible for inclusion in CET 1, Additional Tier 1 or in Tier 2 capital.	As per Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for Banks in line with Basel III) introduced by Bangladesh Bank. Regulatory Capital base is quite different from accounting capital. Regulatory Capital is classified into two broad categories, namely, Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Additionally, Tier 1 capital is further divided into two categories, Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) and Additional Tier 1 (AT 1). CET 1 Capital of Community Bank consists of i. Paid-up Capital ii. Statutory Reserve iii. Retained Earnings and iv. Actuarial Gain.

	Community Bank does not have 'Additional Tier 1 (AT 1)' Capital since it did not issue any instrument that meets the qualifying criteria for Additional Tier 1 Capital. Tier 2 Capital consists of general provision against unclassified loans and advances. Compliance with Regulatory Requirements by CBBL: The Bank complied with all the required conditions for maintaining regulatory capital as stipulated in the Basel III guidelines as per following details:

Particulars	Minimum Criteria	Status of Compliance
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital Ratio	4.50%	Complied
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.00%	Complied
Minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) including Capital Conservation Buffer	12.50%	Complied
Maximum limit of Tier 2 capital: Tier 2 capital can be maximum up to 4% of the total RWA or 88.89% of CET 1, whichever is higher.	BDT 4,622.08 million (max)	Complied

Quantitative Disclosures

b) The amount of Regulatory Capital of Community Bank Bangladesh PLC. under Basel-III as of 31st December 2024 in below:

BDT in Million

1. Common Equity Tier 1 (Going-Concern Capital)	Solo	Consolidated
Paid-up Capital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Statutory Reserve	888.13	888.13
Retained Earnings	355.78	369.68
Actuarial Gain	-	-
Subtotal	**6,243.91**	**6,257.81**
Less: Regulatory Adjustment for Tier-1 Capital Goodwill and all other intangible assets (WDV of Software) & Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)	97.80	98.88
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**6,146.11**	**6,158.92**
2. Tier 2 Capital (Gone-Concern Capital)		
General Provision	630.68	636.75
Total Admissible Tier 2 Capital	**630.68**	**636.75**
3. Total Regulatory Capital (1+2)	**6,776.79**	**6,795.67**

C) Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures	
a) A summary discussion of the bank's approach for assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	The Bank assesses the adequacy of its capital in terms of Section 13 (1) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended up to 2023) and instruction contained in BRPD Circular No-18 dated 21 December 2014 regarding 'Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks' (Revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel III) as well as other relevant rules & regulation issued by BB from time to time. The Bank follows following approaches for calculating Risk Weighted Assets (RWA): • Standardized approach for Credit risk • Standardized approach for Market risk • Basic indicator approach for Operational risk

	Assessing regulatory capital in relation to overall risk exposure of a bank is an integrated and comprehensive process. The Bank follows the 'asset based' rather than 'capital based' approach in assessing the adequacy of capital to support current and projected business activities. The Bank assesses the capital requirement considering the existing size of portfolio, concentration of portfolio to different risk weight groups, asset quality, profit trend etc. on quarterly rest. The Bank also forecasts the adequacy of capital in terms of its capacity of internal capital generation, maintaining the size of the portfolio, asset quality, credit rating of the borrowers, segregation of portfolio to different risk weight groups etc. As of 31st December 2024, Bank maintained total regulatory capital (CET-1/Tier 1 and Tier 2) of BDT 6,776.79 million (solo) & BDT 6,795.67 million (consolidated) against the minimum requirement including capital conservation buffer of BDT 5,000.00 million with a surplus of BDT 1,776.79 million (solo) & BDT 1,795.67 million (consolidated). Bank's Capital to Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) as of 31st December 2024 stood at 17.90% (consisting of 16.24% in CET 1 capital and 1.66% in Tier 2 capital) on solo basis and 17.88% (consisting of 16.20% in CET 1 capital and 1.68% in Tier 2 capital) on consolidated basis against the regulatory requirement of minimum including capital conservation buffer 12.50%. The Bank managed to maintain conservative buffer capital of 7.90% on solo and 7.88% consolidated basis against the requirement 2.50%. This surplus capital both in term of absolute amount and ratio (CRAR) is considered to be adequate to absorb all the material risks to which the Bank may be exposed in future. The Bank maintained more than adequate capital against the regulatory requirement to uphold and strengthen the confidence of its investors, depositors and other stakeholders.

Qualitative Disclosures

Risk Weighted Assets & Minimum Capital requirement under following Risk:

BDT in Million

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	(Solo)	(Consolidated)
b) RWA for Credit Risk	30,948.29	30,946.40
Portfolio subject to standardized approach - Funded	28,312.10	28,310.21
Portfolio subject to standardized approach - Non Funded	2,636.19	2,636.19
c) RWA for Market Risk (standardized approach)	2,182.40	2,288.75
d) RWA for Operational Risk (basic indicator approach)	4,721.94	4,767.76
Total Risk Weighted Assets (b+c+d)	**37,852.63**	**38,002.91**
Minimum Capital Required (10% of RWA)		
e) Capital Required for Credit Risk	3,094.83	3,094.64
f) Capital Required for Market Risk	218.24	228.88
g) Capital Required for Operational Risk	472.19	476.78
Total Capital Required (e+f+g)	**3,785.26**	**3,800.29**
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) BDT 5,000.00 million or 10% of RWA, whichever is higher	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total Regulatory Capital and Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR):		
1) Total Tier 1 Capital	6,146.11	6,158.92
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	6,146.11	6,158.92
Additional Tier 1 Capital	-	-
2) Total Tier 2 Capital	630.68	636.75
Total Regulatory Capital (1+2)	**6,776.79**	**6,795.67**
Capital Ratio		
1. Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Ratio	16.24%	16.20%
2. Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.24%	16.20%
3. Tier 2 Capital Adequacy Ratio	1.66%	1.68%
Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)	**17.90%**	**17.88%**
Capital Conservation Buffer	7.90%	7.88%
Available capital under Pillar 2 requirement	**1,776.79**	**1,795.67**

D) Credit Risk

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Qualitative Disclosures</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>(i) Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes).</td><td>Credit risk is managed through a framework which sets out policies and procedures covering the measurement and management of credit risk. There is a clear segregation of duties between transaction originators in the businesses and approvers in the risk function. All credit exposure limits are approved within a defined credit approval authority framework.

Credit risk of Corporate, CMSME, Retail and Agri. business are being assessed by Credit Risk Management Division (CRMD). After approval, Credit Administration Division (CAD) disburses the credit while operation team both branches & head office are being act for credit collection. These both divisions are supported by Legal Division of the Bank. Additionally, Internal Control and Compliance Division (ICCD) conducts on-site and off-site audit for all credits.

The Bank has a structured Credit Risk Management Policy known as Credit Risk Management Policy & Guidelines (CRMP&G) approved by the Board of Directors, first in 2019 and review in subsequent years (latest review in 2024). The CRMP&G defines organization structure, roles and responsibilities and the processes whereby the credit risks carried by the Bank can be identified, quantified and managed within the framework that the Bank considers consistent with its mandate and risk tolerance.

Bank also has a system of identifying and monitoring problem accounts at the early stages of their delinquency through auto generation of past- due report, so that timely corrective measures are initiated. Corporate, CMSME, Retail and Agri. segment offer different customized products and are guided by separate Product Program Guidelines (PPGs) approved by the Board and/or Management.

As per relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines, the Bank defines the past due and impaired loans and advances for strengthening the credit discipline and mitigating the credit risk of the Bank. The impaired loans and advances are defined on the basis of (i) Objective/ Quantitative criteria and (ii) Qualitative judgment. For this purposes, all loans and advances are grouped into 04 (four) categories namely- (a) Continuous Loan (b) Demand Loan (c) Fixed Term Loan and (d) Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Definition of past due/ overdue:

• Any Continuous Loan if not repaid/renewed within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the Bank will be treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date. Any Demand Loan if not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the Bank will be treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date. Whereas, in case of any installment(s) or part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan is not repaid within the fixed expiry date, the amount of unpaid installment(s) will be treated as past due/overdue after three (03) months of the expiry date.

However, a continuous loan, demand loan or a term loan which will remain overdue for a period of 2 (two) months or more, will be put into the "Special Mention Account (SMA)", the prior status of becoming the loan into impaired/ classified/ non-performing.

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

• A Continuous Loan, Demand Loan, Fixed Term Loan or any installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 03 (three) months or beyond but less than 09 (nine) months, the entire loan will be put into the "Sub-standard (SS)".</td></tr>
</table>

- A Continuous Loan, Demand Loan, Fixed Term Loan or any installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 09 (nine) months or beyond but less than 12 (twelve) months, the entire loan will be put into the "Doubtful (DF)".
- A Continuous Loan, Demand loan, Fixed Term Loan or any installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 12 (twelve) months or beyond, the entire loan will be put into the "Bad/Loss (B/L)".
- Loans have to be treated as defaulted loan as per section 5(GaGa) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 and to be reported accordingly as per formats given in BRPD Circular No-08 dated August 02, 2015. In this regard, a portion of the "Sub-standard (SS)" loans will be reported as defaulted loan.

Short-term Agricultural and Micro-credit:

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

Loan Classification of Cottage, Micro and Small credits under CMSME:

- A Continuous Loan, Demand Loan, Fixed Term Loan or any installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan remain(s) past due/overdue for a period of 06 (six) months or beyond but less than 18 (eighteen) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Sub-standard (SS)".
- A Continuous Loan, Demand Loan, Fixed Term Loan or any installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan remain(s) past due/overdue for a period of 18 (eighteen) months or beyond but less than 30 (thirty) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Doubtful (DF)".
- A Continuous Loan, Demand loan, Fixed Term Loan or any installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan remain(s) past due/overdue for a period of 30 (thirty) months or beyond, the entire loan will be classified as "Bad/Loss (B/L)".

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

Loan Type	Rates of Provision				
	Un-Classified		Classified		
	Standard	SMA	SS	DF	BL
All unclassified loans (other than loans under small enterprise and consumer financing and BHs, MBs, SDs)	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Medium Enterprise Financing	0.25%	0.25%	20%	50%	100%
Cottage, Micro and Small credits under CMSME Financing	0.25%	0.25%	5%	20%	100%
Consumer Financing (other than housing finance, credit card and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Consumer Financing (for housing finance)	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Consumer Financing (for credit card)	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Consumer Financing (for professionals)	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs)/ Merchant Banks(MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Short term Agricultural & Micro-Credits	1.00%	-	5%	5%	100%

(iii) Discussion of the Bank's credit risk management policy.

The Bank has put in place a well-structured Credit Risk Management Policy duly approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. The policy document defines credit risk organization structure, roles & responsibilities and the processes whereby the management of Credit Risks carried out by the Bank can be identified, quantified & managed within policy. The framework that the Bank considers consistent with its mandate and risk tolerance. Credit Risk is monitored on a bank-wide basis and compliance with the risk limits approved by Board/Risk Management Committee of Board.

The Bank has taken earnest steps to put in place best credit risk management practices in the Bank. Besides, the Bank has framed a policy on Valuation Methodology, approved by the Board of Directors. According to methodology, such securities normally accepted by the Bank to protect the Bank interest. These securities act as mitigation against the credit risk to which the Bank is exposed.

The Bank has adopted numerous strategies to manages its credit risk including:

- Creating credit risk awareness culture
- Approved credit policy by the Board of Directors
- Separate Credit Risk Management Division
- Centralized Credit Administration Division
- Formation of Law and Recovery Division
- Approved Delegation of Lending Authority
- Independent internal audit and direct access to Board/Audit committee
- Credit quality and portfolio diversification
- Early warning system
- Provision and suspension of interest
- Scientific lending and credit approval process
- Counterparty credit rating
- Strong NPL management system

Quantitative Disclosures

b) Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types of credit exposures:

Major types of credit exposures as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31st December 2024 were as follows:

BDT in Million

Particulars	Outstanding	Mix (%)
Overdrafts/Continuous Loan	10,315.40	19.66%
Demand Loan	9,170.34	17.48%
Term loans	27,155.64	51.76%
SME loan	3,369.37	6.42%
Credit Card	1,403.52	2.68%
Short Term Agri and Micro Credit	675.39	1.29%
Staff loans	216.21	0.41%
Bills purchased and discounted	159.42	0.30%
Total loans and advances	**52,465.29**	**100.00%**

c) Geographical distribution of exposures, broken down in significant areas by major types of credit exposure:

Geographical distribution (based on end-use) of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31st December 2024 were as follows:

BDT in Million

Particulars	Outstanding	Mix (%)
Dhaka Division	39,050.06	74.43%
Chattogram Division	3,654.85	6.97%
Rajshahi Division	1,791.80	3.42%
Sylhet Division	1,122.84	2.14%
Khulna Division	2,937.52	5.60%
Barisal Division	1,091.70	2.08%
Rangpur Division	1,887.97	3.60%
Mymensingh Division	928.52	1.77%
Total loans and advances	**52,465.26**	**100.00%**

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

Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31st December 2024 were as follows:

BDT in Million

Particulars	Outstanding	Mix (%)
Agriculture Loan	1,486.12	2.83%
RMG	1,235.31	2.35%
Textile	3,648.37	6.95%
Ship building & Ship breaking	0	0.00%
Agro-Base Industry	1,727.26	3.29%
Pharmaceutical industries	1,726.05	3.29%
Leather & Leather-based Industry	206.55	0.39%
Other Industries (Large Scale)	6,443.76	12.28%
Other Industries (Small, Medium & Cottage)	91.60	0.17%
Industrial (Services)	2,136.43	4.07%
Transport & Communication	390.46	0.74%
Other Service Industries	4,798.09	9.15%
Credit Card	1,403.52	2.68%
Autos (Car) Loan	4.91	0.01%
Personal Loan General	147.39	0.28%
Housing Finance	1,220.84	2.33%
Trade & Commerce (Commercial Loans)	2,146.44	4.09%
Loans to Capital Market	76.33	0.15%
Merchant Banks	466.38	0.89%
Bangladesh Police Payroll	22,585.20	43.05%
Other Loans	308.06	0.59%
Staff Loan	216.21	0.41%
Total loans and advances	**52,465.29**	**100.00%**

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

Residual contractual maturity of exposures as per the disclosures furnished in the audited financial statements as of 31st December 2024 were as follows:

BDT in Million

Particulars	Outstanding	Mix (%)
Repayable on demand	7,826.90	14.92%
More than 1 month to 3 months	6,353.76	12.11%
More than 3 months to 1 Year	9,942.32	18.95%
More than 1 year to 5 years	10,380.79	19.79%
More than 5 years	17,961.51	34.24%
Total loans and advances	**52,465.29**	**100.00%**

f) By major industry or counterparty type:

i) Amount of impaired loans/classified loans and past due loans under 04 (four) categories as on 31st December 2024 were as under:

BDT in Million

Particulars	Amount	
	NPL	SMA
Continuous Loan	1,163.65	217.75
Demand Loan	49.79	294.59
Term loans	400.23	56.52
Short Term Agri and Micro Credit	-	-
Total	**1,613.67**	**568.86**

ii) Specific and general provisions

Specific and general provisions for loans portfolio and general provision for off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank as per audited financial statements as of 31st December 2024 were as under:

BDT in Million

Particulars of specific and general provisions for entire loan portfolio and off-balance sheet exposures	Amount
Specific provision for loans and advances	822.40
General provision for loans and advances	519.28
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	111.40
Total	**1,453.08**

iii) Charges for specific allowances and charges-offs (general allowances) during the period:

The specific and general provisions for loans portfolio and general provision for off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank charged during the year as per audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2024 were as under:

BDT in Million

Particulars	2024	2023
Specific provisions for loans and advances	822.40	90.29
General provisions for loans and advances		
Opening balance	**651.76**	**616.97**
Additions during the year		
On balance sheet	(33.86)	2.94
Off balance sheet	12.78	31.85
Total general provisions for loans and advances	**630.78**	**651.76**
Total provisions for loans and advances	**1,453.08**	**742.05**

g) Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs):		
		BDT in Million
Particulars	2024	2023
Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs):	**1,613.02**	**181.17**
NPAs to outstanding loans & advances	3.08%	0.33%
Movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs):		
Opening Balance	181.17	77.35
Additions	1,469.88	299.46
Less: Reductions	37.38	195.64
Closing Balance	**1,613.67**	**181.17**
Movement of specific provision for NPAs:		
Opening Balance	90.29	34.03
Provision made during the period	732.11	56.26
Write-off	-	-
Write-back of express provisions	-	-
Closing Balance	**822.40**	**90.29**

E) Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures	
a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk, including:	
Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and	Bank's total equity share holding comprises of two purposes i.e. capital gain and other strategic reasons like equity participation and investment diversification. Bank's investment in equity securities are broadly fall under 2 categories: • Quoted Securities (traded in the secondary market; trading book assets) • Unquoted Securities (not traded in secondary market; banking book assets)
Discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting technique and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.	Our investment in shares are being monitored and controlled by the Investment Committee, are reflected in accounts through proper methodologies and accounting standards of the local & international. As per Bangladesh Bank circular (ref: BRPD circular number-14 dated June 25, 2003), the quoted shares are valued as per market price in the stock exchange(s). Equity securities holdings in the banking book or unquoted are recognized at cost price. Provisions for shares are maintained for unrealized loss (gain net off) arising from diminution in value of investments. Provision for shares against unrealized loss (gain net off) has been made according to DOS circular number-04 dated 24 November 2011 and for mutual funds (closed-end) according to DOS circular letter no-3 dated 12 March 2015 of Bangladesh Bank. In addition, the DOS circular letter no-02 dated 31 August 2023 considered for setting the Bank's highest exposure limit in the capital market.

Quantitative Disclosures	
b) Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	Values disclosed in balance sheet of investment in share as on 31st December 2024 were as under:

BDT in Million

Particulars	Cost Price	Market Price
Solo basis		
Investment in quoted Share*	398.13	269.08
Investment in Un-quoted Share	448.34	435.93
Consolidated basis		
Investment in quoted Share	466.83	322.42
Investment in Un-quoted Share	448.34	435.93

c) The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.

- Realized gain (losses) from equity investments.
- Total latent revaluation gains (losses).
- Any amounts of the above included in Tier 2 capital.

BDT in Million

Particulars	Solo	Consolidated
Total Realized gain (losses)	(0.00)	(4.37)
Total unrealized gains (losses)*	-	(15.52)
Total latent revaluation gains (losses)	-	-
Any amounts of the above included in Tier 2 capital.	-	-

* As per Bangladesh Bank DOS Circular No. 01, dated February 10, 2020 regarding Special Fund, Mark to Market revaluation will be suspended up to February 2025 and reported at cost price in financial statements.

d) Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.

The capital requirement for equity investment Solo and Consolidated basis as of 31st December 2024 were as under:

BDT in Million

Particulars	Market value	Risk Weight	Capital Charge
Solo Basis			
Specific Risk	519.87	10%	51.99
General Market Risk	519.87	10%	51.99
Consolidated Basis			
Specific Risk	573.04	10%	57.30
General Market Risk	573.04	10%	57.30

F) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

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

Quantitative Disclosures			
b) The impact of changes in interest rate for on-balance sheet rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities of the Bank's as per financial statements as of 31st December 2024 under earning perspective with simple sensitivity analysis was furnished below:			
			BDT in Million
Particulars	**3 months**	**6 months**	**1 year**
Rate sensitive assets [A]	16,286.58	5,237.75	5,372.52
Rate sensitive liabilities [B]	33,241.68	10,471.32	10,612.69
Net GAP [A-B]	(16,955.11)	(5,233.57)	(5,240.17)
Cumulative GAP	(16,955.11)	(22,188.68)	(27,428.84)
Interest rate change (IRC) [Note 1]	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Net Interest Income (NII) = i(Change in interest rate) X gap	(42.39)	(26.17)	(52.40)
Negative impact on earnings	42.39	26.17	52.40
Note 1: Assuming 1% rise in interest rates for both asset and liability portfolio of the Bank.			

G) Market Risk

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	i) Views of BOD on trading/ investment activities.	The Board approves all policies related to market risk, sets limits and reviews compliance on a regular basis. The objective is to provide cost effective funding to finance assets growth and trade related transactions. The market risk covers the followings risks of the Bank's balance sheet: i) Interest rate risk; ii) Equity price risk; iii) Foreign exchange risk and iv) Commodity price risk.
	ii) Methods used to measure Market risk.	Standardized approach has been used to measure the Market risk. The total capital requirement in respect of market risk is the aggregate capital requirement calculated for each of risk subcategories. For each risk categories minimum capital requirement is measured in terms of two separately calculated capital charges for "specific risk" and "general market risk.
	iii) Market Risk Management System.	The Treasury Department manages market risk covering liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks with oversight from Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising senior executives of the Bank. ALCO is chaired by the Managing Director. ALCO meetings held at least once in a month.
	iv) Policies and processes for mitigating market risk.	There are approved limits for Market risk related instruments both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. The limits are monitored and enforced on a regular basis to protect against market risks. The ALCO of the Bank meets on regular basis to review the prevailing market condition, exchange rate, foreign exchange position and transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks.

Quantitative Disclosures

b) The capital requirements for market risk.

		BDT in Million
The Capital Requirement for:	**Solo**	**Consolidated**
Interest rate risk	88.06	88.06
Equity position risk	103.97	114.61
Foreign exchange risk	26.21	26.21
Commodity risk	-	-
Total capital requirement for Market Risk	**218.24**	**228.88**

H) Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	i) Views of BOD on system to reduce Operational Risk.	Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external causes, whether deliberate, accidental or natural. It is inherent in all of the Bank's activities. The policy for operational risks including internal control and compliance risk is approved by the Board of Directors taking in to account relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Audit Committee of the Board of Directors directly oversees the activities of the respective division to protect against all operational risk.

	ii) Performance gap of executives and staffs.	The Bank provides an equal opportunity to its employees. It has a policy to provide competitive package and best working environment to attract and retain the most talented people available in the industry. At Community Bank, we recognize the importance of having the right people at right positions to achieve organizational goals.
	iii) Potential external events.	No potential external events are expected to expose the Bank to significant operational risk.
	iv) Policies and processes for mitigating operational risk.	Internal control mechanism is in place to control and minimize the operational risks. If any controls are found to be ineffective during the course of Risk & Control Self-Assessment, corrective measures are adopted in due course. A monitoring system is also in place for tracking the corrective actions plan periodically.
	v) Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk.	The Bank follows the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) in terms of BRPD Circular No-18 dated 21 December 2014, Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel III). The BIA stipulates the capital charge for operational risk is a fixed percentage, denoted by α (alpha) of average positive annual gross income of the Bank over the past three years. It also states that if the annual gross income for any year is negative or zero, that should be excluded from both the numerator and denominator when calculating the average gross income. The capital charge for operational risk is enumerated by applying the following formula: $K = [(GI1 + GI2 + GI3)\ \alpha]/n$ Where: K = the capital charge under the Basic Indicator Approach GI = only positive annual gross income over the previous three years α = 15 percent n = number of the previous three years for which gross income is positive.
Quantitative Disclosures		
b)	The capital requirements for operational risk.	

		BDT in Million
Particulars	**Solo**	**Consolidated**
Total Capital Requirement for Operational Risk	**472.19**	**476.78**

I) Liquidity Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	i) Views of Board of Directors on system to reduce liquidity Risk.	The Board of Directors that has always been giving most importance to minimizing the liquidity risk of the Bank. In order to reduce liquidity risk, strict maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR), Advance Deposit Ratio (ADR) and Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) are also being emphasized on a regular basis. As per Basel-III requirement, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) are also maintained well above the minimum requirement.
	ii) Methods used to measure Liquidity risk.	Under Basel III, the following methods and tools are mandated for measuring the liquidity risk. a) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): LCR or Liquidity Coverage Ratio is a new liquidity standard introduced by the Basel Committee. This standard is built on the methodologies of traditional liquidity coverage ratio used by banks to assess exposure to contingent liquidity events. LCR aims to ensure that a bank maintains an adequate level of unencumbered, high-quality liquid assets that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for 30 calendar days. LCR goes beyond measuring the need for liquid assets over the next 30 days in a normal environment. It measures the need for liquid assets in a stressed environment, in which deposits and other sources of funds (both unsecured and secured) run off, to various extents and unused credit facilities are also drawn down in various magnitudes.

		b) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): NSFR or Net Stable Funding Ratio is another new standard introduced by the Basel Committee. The NSFR aims to limit over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding during times of abundant market liquidity and encourage better assessment of liquidity risk across all on- and off-balance sheet items. The minimum acceptable value of this ratio is 100 percent, indicating that Available Stable Funding (ASF) should be at least equal to Required Stable Funding (RSF). ASF consists of various kinds of liabilities and capital with percentage weights attached given their perceived stability. RSF consists of assets and off-balance sheet items, also with percentage weights attached given the degree to which they are illiquid or "long-term" and therefore requires stable funding. The time horizon of the NSFR is one year. Like the LCR, the NSFR calculations assume a stressed environment. c) In addition to the above, the following tools measures have been put in place to monitor the liquidity risk management position of the Bank on a continued manner: • Asset-Liability Maturity Analysis (Liquidity profile); • Wholesale borrowing capacity; • Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO); • Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR); • Statuary Liquidity Ratio (SLR); • Advance Deposit Ratio (ADR); • Undrawn Commitment Limit; • Liquid Assets to total Deposit; and • Liquid Assets to Short Term Liabilities.
	iii) Liquidity Risk Management System.	The Board of Directors of the Bank set policy and different liquidity ratio limits for liquidity risk management. Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is responsible for both statutory and prudential liquidity management. Ongoing liquidity management is discussed as a regular agenda of ALCO meeting, which takes place on a monthly basis. The ALCO of the Bank monitors & manages liquidity and interest rate risk in line with the business strategy. At the ALCO meeting, Bank's liquidity position, limit utilization, changes in exposure and liquidity policy compliance are presented to the committee. Asset Liability Management Desk closely monitors and controls liquidity requirements on a daily basis. ALM activity including liquidity analysis & management is conducted through coordination between various ALCO support groups residing in the functional areas of balance sheet management.
	iv) Policies and Processes for mitigating Liquidity risk.	Liquidly Risk Management is guided by Asset Liability Management Policy of the Bank. Liquidly risk management and liquidity contingency plan are the two major aspects in the ALM policy. Bank has Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) to monitor the liquidity risk on a regular basis. Based on the detail recommendation from ALM desk, ALCO take appropriate action to manage the liquidity risk.

Quantitative Disclosures		
b)	The liquidity ratios & indicators as on 31st December 2024 were represent below:	
		BDT in Million/(%)
	Particulars	
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) [%]	209.46%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) [%]	105.90%
	Stock of High quality liquid assets (SHQLA)	14,711.53
	Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	7,023.68
	Available amount of Stable Funding (ASF)	66,886.47
	Required amount of Stable Funding (RSF)	63,162.90

J) Leverage Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	i) Views of Board of Directors on system to reduce excessive leverage.	In order to avoid building-up of an excessive on-balance and off-balance sheet leverage in the banking system, a simple, transparent and non-risk based leverage ratio has been introduced under the Base III framework. Board of Directors of the Bank are continuously monitoring the exposure limit as well as capital strength in order to avoid building-up excessive on- and off-balance sheet leverage. Besides, Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) also reviews the leverage ratio and other liquidity positions/ratios while reviewing the comprehensive risk management report on time to time basis.
	ii) Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage.	The Leverage Ratio is intended to achieve the following objectives: a) Constrain the build-up of leverage in the banking sector which could damage the broader financial system and the economy. b) Reinforce the risk-based requirements with any easy-to-understand and non-risk-based measure. A minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3.50% is being prescribed by Bangladesh Bank both at solo and consolidated level. In view of the impact of leverage into the business, Bank's Management takes decision about future investment. Considering the financial strength, the Bank also prepares capital planning and business budget to go on a right way.
	iii) Approach for calculating exposure.	The Bank meticulously maintains leverage ratio well above the BB minimum requirement. Bank follows the approach mentioned in the revised RBCA for calculating exposure of the Bank. The exposure measure for the leverage ratio generally follows the accounting measure of exposure. The calculation of leverage ratio at the end of each calendar quarter is required to submit to BB based on the following definition of capital and total exposure: $\text{Leverage Ratio (LR)} = \frac{\text{Tier 1 Capital (after related adjustment)}}{\text{Total Exposure (after related deductions)}} \geq 3.50\%$

Quantitative Disclosures			
			BDT in Million/(%)
b)	**Particulars**	**Solo**	**Consolidated**
	Leverage Ratio (%)	7.73%	7.74%
	On balance sheet exposure	74,213.38	74,286.93
	Off balance sheet exposure	5,348.44	5,348.44
	Less: Regulatory adjustment	97.80	98.88
	Total exposure	**79,464.03**	**79,536.49**

K) Remuneration

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Qualitative Disclosures</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">a)</td><td colspan="2">Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration:</td></tr>
<tr><td>i) Name of the bodies that oversee remuneration.</td><td rowspan="6">The Bank's HR Policy & Practices focus to attract, retain and motivate top talents to meet its sustainable growth. The Bank has a competitive compensation and benefits system that helps to ensure pay equity, is linked with performance and affordability. The compensation and benefits have set through market and peer group comparison. The Board of Directors of the Bank approved the remuneration policy recommended by senior management.

The Human Resources Division comprises of executives and officers including Divisional Head. Human Resources Division (HRD) along with Chief Financial Officer of the Bank oversees the remuneration. The Board of Directors of the Bank approves remuneration policy and other policies time to time.

Presently the Bank does not have any separate body or external consultant to oversee remuneration.

Though the Bank has no permanent external consultant for managing remuneration but expert opinion may have been sought by management in case to case basis.

Scope of the Bank's Remuneration Policy:

Policy applies to all the permanent employees of the Bank. Any other benefit is guided by the contract agreement with individual employees.

The senior management team, branch managers and the employees engaged in different functional division at head office, branches and units (except the employees involve in internal control & compliances and risk management) are considered as material risk taker of the Bank.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii) Composition of the main body overseeing remuneration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii) Mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>iv) External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in what areas of the remuneration process.</td></tr>
<tr><td>v) A description of the scope of the bank's remuneration policy (e.g. by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches.</td></tr>
<tr><td>vi) A description of the types of employees considered as material risk takers and as senior managers, including the number of employees in each group.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">b)</td><td colspan="2">Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes:</td></tr>
<tr><td>i) An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.</td><td rowspan="3">The Bank aims to create a performance based compensation plan in order to attract and retain its talent. As a part of employee motivation through monetary incentive, the management has introduced performance-based increment and benefit plan. The remuneration policy is designated to establish pay structure based on performance, skills and competencies.

Salary Structure:

(i) Basic (ii) House Rent (iii) Medical (iv) Conveyance (v) Leave Fare Assistance (vi) Other Benefits (such as car, furniture, telephone etc.)

Remuneration structure of the Bank is reviewed as and when management deem appropriate to allow for adjustments in the cost of living and market forces pertaining to the banking industry. HR Division initiates the process, makes proposal to Board for approval.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii)Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the bank's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that was made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii) A discussion of how the bank ensures that risk and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">c)</td><td colspan="2">Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes:</td></tr>
<tr><td>i) An overview of the key risks that the bank takes into account when implementing remuneration measures.</td><td>Bank takes into account the following key risks when managing and determining remuneration:

i) Financial Risk; ii) Operational Risk; iii) Compliance risk

In addition, Bank also has taken consideration when implementing remuneration such as turnover rate, attract & retain the experienced & productive officials, general inflation and peer banks comparison.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii) An overview of the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks, including risks difficult to measure.</td><td>Both financial and non-financial measures are considered to take account of these risk. The management proposes competitive remuneration and other non-financial benefits like promotion, training etc. so that employees turnover ratio can be kept under tolerable limit. Sometimes few issues are difficult to measure relating to employees e.g. value, creativity, helpfulness to customers, commitment risk etc. In such cases, management applies qualitative judgment for determining the remuneration.</td></tr>
</table>

	iii) A discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration.	While evaluating the performance of each employee annually, all financial and non-financial indicators as per pre-determined objectives are considered and accordingly the result of the performance varies from one to another and thus affect the remuneration as well.
	iv) A discussion of how the nature and type of these measures has changed over the past year and reasons for the change, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration.	No material change has been made during the year 2024.
d)	Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration:	
	i) An overview of main performance metrics for bank, top-level business lines and individuals.	The Bank sets the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) while approving the business target/ budget for each year. The management sets the appropriate tools, techniques and strategic planning (with due concurrence/ approval of the Board) towards achieving those targets. The most common KPIs are the achievement of loan, deposit and profit target with the threshold of NPL ratio, cost income ratio, cost of fund, NIM, yield on loans, provision coverage ratio, capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR), Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Asset (ROA), liquidity position (maintenance of CRR and SLR) etc.
	ii) A discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to bank-wide and individual performance.	The remuneration of each employee is paid based on her/his individual performance & cost of living adjustment. Accordingly, the aggregate amount of remuneration of the Bank as a whole is linked/ impacted to the same extent.
	iii) A discussion of the measures the bank will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak. This should include the bank's criteria for determining "weak" performance metrics.	The Bank follows remuneration process as per set criteria with no in general adjustment in the event of weak performance metrics.
e)	Description of the ways in which the bank seek to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance:	
	i) A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable remuneration that is deferred differs across employees or groups of employees, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance.	The Bank believes that the individual and team performance should be regularly appreciated and recognized so as to keep our employees motivated to give their best efforts. The Bank is maintaining the value of longer term variable part of remuneration i.e. the amount of provident fund made provision on aggregate/ individual employee basis; actual payment is made upon retirement, resignation etc. as the case may be, as per rule.
	ii) A discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through claw back arrangements.	The Bank provides Provident Fund contribution and Gratuity Fund contribution for the employees as deferred payment. The Bank does not provide any deferred variable remuneration.

f)	Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms:	
	i) An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (i.e. cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. A description of the elements corresponding to other forms of variable remuneration (if any) should be provided.	Bank recognizes the effort and performance of its employees based on its Compensation and Benefit policy which consist of base salary and different benefit packages mentioned earlier. A summary of Short-term and Long-term compensation plan are as follows: **i.** Short term incentive or reward • Yearly increment; • Business accomplishment financial award; • Integrity Award • Cash Incentive for Banking Diploma • Incentive Bonus • Non-Cash form such as accelerate promotion, award & certification, training etc. **ii.** Long term service benefits: • Provident fund; • Gratuity; • Employee house building loan with simple interest rate; • Leave encashment.
	ii) A discussion of the use of the different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across employees or groups of employees), a description of the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance.	As a part of employee motivation through monetary incentive, the management is planning to introduce KPI based performance bonus system to the employees.
Quantitative Disclosures		
g)	Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member.	Meeting regarding overseeing the remuneration was held on need basis.
h)	i) Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.	Not Applicable
	ii) Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year.	The number of festival bonus (Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha) disbursed to the employees during the year 2024 was equivalent to two basic salary and the total amount in Taka was Tk. 50,429,831.00
	iii) Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year.	NIL
	iv) Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year.	NIL
i)	i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.	NIL
	ii) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.	NIL

<table>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show:</td>
<td colspan="2">
i) Fixed and variable remuneration paid in 2024 are as follows:
BDT in Million
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount</th></tr>
<tr><td>Salary</td><td>409.28</td></tr>
<tr><td>Festival Bonus</td><td>50.43</td></tr>
<tr><td>PF contribution</td><td>25.36</td></tr>
<tr><td>Incentive Bonus</td><td>22.45</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>507.52</td></tr>
</table>
ii) Deferred and non-deferred (paid during the year)
BDT in Million
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount</th></tr>
<tr><td>Deferred</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-deferred</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
iii) Different forms used (cash, shares and share-linked instruments, other forms).
• Remuneration is paid on cash basis (i.e. direct credit to the employee Bank account and/or Payment Order/ Cheque), as the case may be, as per rule/ practice.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k)</td>
<td colspan="3">Quantitative information about employees exposure to implicit (e.g. fluctuations in the value of shares or performance units) and explicit adjustments (e.g. claw backs or similar reversals or downward revaluations of awards) of deferred remuneration and retained remuneration: Not Applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td colspan="2">i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td colspan="2">ii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td colspan="2">iii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</table>