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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | for the year ended 31 December 2025

Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of Janata Bank PLC. and its subsidiaries

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Janata Bank PLC and its subsidiaries (the Group) as well as the separate financial statements of Janata Bank PLC (the Bank), which comprise the consolidated and separate balance sheets as at 31 December 2025, and consolidated and separate profit and loss accounts, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and separate financial statements of the Bank give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the separate financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and of its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note no. # 2.00 to the financial statements.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. i. As disclosed in Notes No. 7.00, 7.09 and 7.14, as at 31 December 2025, the Bank's total loans and advances amount to Taka 105,119.15 crore, of which classified loans amount to Taka 72,804.24 crore, representing Non-Performing Loans (NPL) of 69.26% of total loans and advances. The required provision against these loans, including NPLs, stands at Taka 56,638.07 crore; however, the Bank has maintained a provision of only Taka 5,695.36 crore, resulting in a shortfall of Taka 50,942.71 crore.

ii. As disclosed in note no. # 4.04 to the financial statements, the required provision for Balance with other banks and financial institutions (FIs) is amounting to Taka. 1,548.23 crore against which the Bank has kept provision amount to Taka 38 crore only. Thus, an amount of Taka 1,510.23 crore has remained short in the provision for the said Balance with other banks and FIs.

iii. As disclosed in note no. # 6.04 to the financial statements, the required provision for investment as at 31 December 2025 is Taka 1,868.40 crore against which the Bank has kept provision of Taka 119.15 Crore. Thus, the shortfall of provision for investment has remained of Taka 1,749.25 Crore.

iv. As disclosed in note no. # 5.03 to the financial statements, the required provision for Money at call and short notice as at 31 December 2025 is Taka 272.06 crore against which the Bank has kept provision of Taka 54.53 Crore. Thus, the shortfall of provision for Money at call and short notice has remained of Taka 217.53 Crore. Furthermore, investments made under call money and short notice have reportedly matured but remain long outstanding, indicating that these instruments no longer retain their short-term, on-demand nature and have effectively assumed the characteristics of fixed-term deposits. However, no underlying deal agreements or supporting documentation were made available for audit to substantiate these placements, including the basis for determining the applicable interest rates.

v. As per BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 25 April 2023 and as disclosed in note no. # 23.04 to the financial statements, the required provision for off-balance sheet exposures as at 31 December 2025 is Taka 1,431.98 crore against which the Bank has kept provision of Taka 175.82 Crore. Thus, the shortfall of provision for off-balance sheet exposures has remained of Taka 1,256.16 Crore.

vi. As disclosed in Note No. 9.07 to the financial statements, the required provision for Unreconciled Balance with Bangladesh Bank as at 31 December 2025 amounts to Taka 122.77 crore, and BEFTN Adjustment amount Taka 5.77 crore total amount is Taka 128.54 crore against which the Bank has maintained a provision of Taka 74.40 crore, resulting in a shortfall of Taka 58.14 crore. This shortfall has arisen primarily due to the absence of a proper reconciliation process for the Balance with Bangladesh Bank maintained in local currency, as reported in Note No. 3.02 is Taka 5,009.44 crore. Although a reconciliation statement was provided by the local office, it lacked sufficient clarity, supporting documentation, and detailed explanations of reconciling items.

vii. As per BRPD Circular No. 04 dated 12 April 2022 and as disclosed in note no. # 9.07 to the financial statements, the required provision for Other Assets, Inter Branch Transactions and Nostro Account as at 31 December 2025 is Taka 609.99 crore against which the Bank has kept provision of Taka 411.94 Crore. Thus, the shortfall of provision for Other Assets has remained of Taka 198.05 Crore.

The total required provision, as disclosed in paragraphs (i) to (vii) above as at 31 December 2025, stands at Taka 62,497.24 crore, against which the Bank has maintained only Taka 6,565.21 crore. As a result, there remains a total shortfall in provisions of Taka 55,932.03 crore in respect of loans and advances, investments, balances with other banks and financial institutions, money at call and short notice, unreconciled balances with Bangladesh Bank, off-balance sheet exposures, and other assets, as discussed above.

However, Bangladesh Bank vide their letter ref. BSD-2(Wing-1)/2026-388 dated 30 April 2026 gave permission to finalize the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 2025 without adjusting the said provision shortfall of Taka 55,932.03 crore. On the other hand, Janata Bank PLC. is a state-owned bank and all the shares of the Bank are held by the Government of Bangladesh. Therefore, the Bank has a strong support and backup from the Government to overcome the distressed situations when necessary.

2 i. As disclosed in note no. # 14.06 to the financial statements, as per section 13 (2) of the Bank Company Act 1991 (amended in 2023), BRPD circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010 and BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 to fulfil the Basel-III requirement, the required capital of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 was Taka 12,918.58 crore of Risk Weighted Assets against which the Bank's reported capital is negative Taka 3,565.26 crore as at balance sheet date. Thus, the Bank's reported capital shortfall is negative Taka 16,483.84 crore as at the balance sheet date. If the shortfall in provision of Taka 55,932.03 crore as stated in Para 1 above were considered, the actual capital shortfall would have been negative Taka 64,406.34 crore.

ii. As per Section 13(2) of the Bank Company Act 1991 (as amended in 2023), BRPD Circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010, and BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 issued for Basel-III implementation, the minimum required Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR), including Capital Conservation Buffer, was 12.50%.

However, the Bank's reported CRAR stood at approximately negative 2.76%. Furthermore, had the provision shortfall as mentioned in Paragraph 1 above been taken into consideration, the capital position would have deteriorated further, resulting in an estimated negative CRAR of approximately 100.81% on a solo basis.

3. As per Section 26(2) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (as amended in 2023) and Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular No. 02 dated 16 January 2014, a Bank's total exposure to a single borrower or group is restricted to 25% of its capital, comprising a maximum of 15% for funded and 10% for non-funded exposures. Based on the Bank's capital of Taka 2,314 crore as at 31 December 2025, the allowable single party limit is Taka 578 crore (25% of Paid-up Capital), with funded exposure capped at Taka 347 crore (15% of Paid-up Capital) and non-funded at Taka 231 crore (10% of Paid-up Capital).

However, based on information provided by the Bank, multiple exposures were found to exceed the above regulatory thresholds significantly, with individual group exposures reaching as high as 988% of the Bank's capital. Several other groups also exceeded the allowable limits by wide margins, posing substantial credit concentration risk and representing clear non-compliance with the regulatory requirements.

4. In relation to loans and advances there were significant weakness in the Bank's internal control, specially loans were renewed having excess over limit, poor or nil turnover of the company, unauthorized excess overdrawn in Cash Credit account, grace period extended frequently to avoid classification of loan accounts, unauthorized increase of instalment size, unauthorized changes in first repayment and expiry dates by branches, showing same assets as collateral/security of more than one loan, Loans were sanctioned with inadequate or non-realizable collateral, including lien on FDRs maintained with Combined Islamic Banks.

loan sanctioned/rescheduled/renewed/disbursed without ICRR and less than acceptable limit, significant weaknesses in loan documentation, violating down payment in rescheduling, inadequate physical inspection regarding the utilization of loan facilities conducted by the branch officials, disbursement of loan to willful defaulter. These indicate that, the Bank has significant control weaknesses in loan sanctions, disbursement, monitoring and recovery of loans and advances.

5. Janata Bank PLC. invested Taka 350 crore in Redeemable Non-Convertible Preference Shares of Orion Power Sonargaon Ltd., as per the resolution passed in the 793rd Board meeting dated 14 November 2023, Treasury Department was supposed to made the investment but the investment was made by Investment Credit Department (ICD) which is a non-compliance with the Board Decision and Bank's internal policy. As per the relevant documents, the funds were sanctioned and disbursed for capital overhauling, major maintenance and beaver embankment renovation, but an amount of Taka 297.43 crore was transferred or withdrawn in cash by the customer organization and deposited into various accounts with different banks. There was no post disbursement reporting ensuring the utilization for the said investment and the fund was not used for the purpose it was approved for, and no such work was done by the borrower. However, as at 31 December 2025, no appropriate corrective or recovery measures have been taken by the Bank in respect of the above matter, and no redemption or return (including interest/Coupon) has been realized from the said investment.

6. As disclosed in Note No. 8.00 to the financial statements, the total carrying amount of Fixed Assets of the Bank as of 31 December 2025 is Tk. 752.53 crore. As per Paragraph-51 of International Accounting Standard (IAS)-16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", the residual value and useful life of each item of PPE shall be reviewed at least at each financial year end. Also, as per Paragraph-61 of the same IAS, the depreciation method applied to each item of PPE shall be reviewed at least at each financial year end. As per Paragraph-9 of IAS-36 "Impairment of assets", an entity shall assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset is impaired. However, the bank did not properly review the residual value, useful life, and depreciation method of the property, plant and equipment at the year end. The bank also did not assess the existence of indication of impairment of its assets at the reporting date. Moreover, most branches were unable to provide fixed asset registers along with detailed records of additions and tag number. This hindered our ability to perform physical verification of the assets and to confirm their existence, ownership, and valuation. It was also noted that, some branches maintain fixed asset registers and calculate depreciation manually, as a result, we were unable to verify the written down value of fixed assets as of 31 December 2025, potentially leading to an overstatement of fixed assets in the financial statements.

7. In accordance with IFRS 16- Leases, the bank has complied with the standards for only 41 out of 912 rented branches. This indicates a significant level of non-compliance with IFRS 16 requirements. These inconsistencies may impact the accuracy of financial reporting and compliance with accounting standards.

8. We draw attention to Note 27 to the financial statements regarding the recognition of investment income. The Bank has recognized interest income amounting to Taka 4.56 crore for the quarters ended June 2025 on its investment in First Security Islami Bank PLC Perpetual Bond. However, the aforesaid income has not yet been realized in cash. Furthermore, First Security Islami Bank PLC have been categorized as a combined Islamic bank, and there exists significant uncertainty regarding the recoverability of the underlying investments as well as the realization of the related income. Therefore, recognition of such unrealized income is not consistent with the principle of prudence and may result in an overstatement of profit for the year.

9. We draw attention to the loan classification and reporting process of Janata Bank PLC. During our review of CL statements, we observed that the CL statements contained numerous inaccuracies and inconsistencies, including incorrect information relating to sanction dates, expiry dates, installment amounts, rescheduling dates, repayment frequency, amount due and other key loan parameters. As a result of such misinformation, we noted that the classification status of a number of loan accounts required revision based on our independent assessment in accordance with the BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 27 November 2024. The cumulative impact of such loan outstanding balance has been estimated at approximately BDT 367.84 crore and 13,565 loan IDs. We are unable to confirm documents of mentioned loan IDs. However, these inaccurate CL statement has been submitted to the Bangladesh bank on quarterly basis. These findings indicate significant weaknesses in the Bank's internal control over loan data management, monitoring and classification processes.

10. As per BRPD Circular No. 08 dated 01 December 2016 and BRPD Circular No. 12 dated 13 May 2024 titled "Guidelines on Core Banking Solution (CBS) Features and Controls", banks are required to implement and operate an updated and fully functional Core Banking Solution (CBS) to ensure prompt control, reporting and risk management. However, Janata Bank PLC. entered into a contract with a vendor to implement CBS platform (T24 R-20) on 27 December 2020 and invested USD 80,83,950 but the Bank is yet to implement the CBS and there is no binding Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) with the vendor and deadline of implementation of the said CBS. Consequently, there remains significant doubt in accurate financial reporting and also a non-compliance of the said BRPD circular issued by Bangladesh Bank.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of the most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters.

Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on accompanying financial statements.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Measurement of provision for loans and advances	
The process for estimating the provision for loans and advances portfolio associated with credit risk is significant and complex. While estimating such provision certain judgmental factors need to be considered including: • Future business performance of the borrower; • Key assumptions relating to further business; • Performance of the borrower; • Market value of collateral; • Ability to repossess collateral; and • Recovery rates. For the collective analysis, these provisions are manually processed that deal with voluminous databases, assumptions and calculations for the provision estimates of complex design and implementation. Due to the high level of judgment involved and using the manual process in estimating the provision for investment, we considered this to be a key audit matter. At year-end 31 December 2025 the Group reported total loans and advances of BDT 105,264.11 Crore (2024: BDT 100,939.75 Crore) and the Bank reported BDT 105,119.15 Crore (2024: BDT 100,794.25 Crore). The Group reported provision for loans and advances of BDT 5,770.00 Crore (2024: BDT 5,697.56 Crore) and the Bank reported BDT 5,695.36 Crore (2024: BDT 5,625.73 Crore). We have focused on the significant judgments and estimates which could give rise to material misstatement or management bias. Provision measurement is primarily dependent upon key assumptions relating to the probability of default, ability to repossess collateral and recovery rates.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following: • Credit appraisal, loan disbursement procedures, monitoring and provisioning process; • Identification of loss events, including early warning and default warning indicators; and • Reviewed quarterly Classification of Loans (CL). Our substantive procedures in relation to the provision for loans and advances portfolio comprised the following: • The provision requirements of loans and advances have been communicated with the management and those charged with governance and representatives of Bangladesh Bank. • Finally, we reviewed the adequacy and requirement of the Bank's general and specific provisions as per auditors' requirements and instruction of Bangladesh Bank; • Assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts based, recalculated the provisions and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information; • Evaluated the balances of loans and advances and provisions of overseas branches whether those are properly incorporated in the gross balances thereon; and • Assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines. • Finally, the bank-maintained provision as per Bangladesh Bank vide their letter # BSD-2(Wing-1)/2026-388 dated 30 April 2026 gave permission to finalize the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 2025 without adjusting the said provision shortfall of Taka 55,932.03 crore.
See Note no.- 7 and 13.6 to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
Valuation of treasury bill and treasury bond	
The classification and measurement of T-Bill and T-Bond require judgment and complex estimates. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, the fair value of T-Bills and T-Bonds is determined using complex valuation techniques which may take into consideration direct or indirect unobservable market data and complex pricing models which require an elevated level of judgment.	We assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Group to identify and confirm the existence of financial instruments. We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the financial instrument valuation processes, including controls over market data inputs into valuation models, model governance and valuation adjustments. We tested a sample of the valuation models and the inputs used in those models, using a variety of techniques, including comparing inputs to available market data. Finally, we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
See Note no.- 6, 19, and 20 to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Measurement of deferred tax assets	
The Group and the Bank have recognized deferred tax assets for deductible temporary difference that it believes are recoverable. We have determined this to be a key audit matter, due to the inherent uncertainty in forecasting the amount and timing of future taxable profits and the reversal of temporary differences where significant judgement is involved. At year end the Group reported Deferred Tax Assets of BDT 1,375.90 Crore (2024: BDT 1,507.89 Crore) respectively and Bank reported BDT 1,375.28 Crore (2024: BDT 1,507.33 Crore).	The Group and the Bank have recognized deferred tax assets for deductible temporary difference that it believes are recoverable. We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for the estimates of future taxable income. We have checked the instruction of Bangladesh Bank regarding the deferred tax assets which was compiled accordingly. We involved tax specialists to assess key assumptions, controls, recognition and measurement of DTA's. Finally, we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12 Income Taxes and the instruction of Bangladesh Bank regarding DTA's.
See Note no.- 9.04.02 to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
Recognition of Interest Income from loans and advances	
Recognition of interest income has a significant and wide influence on financial statements. Recognition and measurement of interest income involve a complex IT environment as well as require critical estimates and judgments. We identify recognition of interest income from loans and advances as a key audit matter because interest income from loans and advances is one of the key performance indicators of the Bank there is an inherent risk of fraud and error in the recognition of interest income by management to meet specific targets or expectations. At the year-end 31 December 2025, the Group and the Bank reported total gross interest income from loans and advances of BDT 2,779.42 Crore (2024: BDT 4,020.51 Crore) and BDT 2,779.12 Crore (2024: BDT 4,019.23 Crore) respectively.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following: • Reviewed transfer of interests to income account in line with the Bangladesh Bank's guideline. • Reviewed the grounds for approval for the transfer of interest to the income account. We performed tests of operating effectiveness on automated control in place to measure and recognize profit income. We have also performed substantive procedures to check whether income is recognized completely and accurately. We assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosure against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
See Note no.- 25.01 to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
Legal and regulatory matters	
We focused on this area because the Bank and its subsidiaries ("Group") operate in a legal and regulatory environment that is exposed to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome may be difficult to predict. These uncertainties inherently affect the amount and timing of potential outflows with respect to the provisions which have been established and other contingent liabilities. Overall, the legal provision represents the Group's best estimate for existing legal matters that have a probable and estimable impact on the Group's financial position.	We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operational effectiveness of the Group's key controls over the legal provision and contingencies process. We enquired to those charged with governance to obtain their view on the status of all significant litigation and regulatory matters. We engaged the Group's internal legal counsel for all significant litigation and regulatory matters and inspected internal notes and reports. We also received formal confirmations from external counsel. We assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information. We also assessed the Group's provisions and contingent liabilities disclosures.
IT systems and controls	
Our audit procedures have a focus on IT systems and controls due to the pervasive nature and complexity of the IT environment, the large volume of transactions processed in numerous locations daily, and the reliance on automated and IT dependent manual controls. Our areas of audit focus included user access management, developer access to the production environment, and changes to the IT environment. These are keys to ensuring IT dependent application-based controls are operating effectively.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's IT access controls over the information systems that are critical to financial reporting. We tested IT general controls (logical access, changes management, and aspects of IT operational controls). This included testing that requests for access to systems were appropriately reviewed and authorized. We tested the Group's periodic review of access rights. We inspected requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorization. Where deficiencies were identified, we tested compensating controls or performed alternate procedures. In addition, we understood where relevant, changes were made to the IT landscape during the audit period and tested those changes that had a significant impact on financial reporting.

Other information

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

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

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the board of directors of the Bank.

Other Matters

i. As per Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular Letter No. 14, dated 12 August 2013, the total book value of a bank's fixed assets is restricted to 30% of its total paid-up capital. The Bank's fixed assets book value, at 32.65% of its total paid-up capital, exceeds this limit.

ii. The audit identified weaknesses in AML compliance, including non-compliance with AML Circular BIFU-26, as many divisions do not maintain updated PEP/IP lists and staff awareness remains insufficient.
Some employees have remained in the same position for more than three years, increasing the risk of weak controls and fraud. Documentation gaps, such as missing customer photographs and nominee NID numbers, were also observed, affecting proper customer due diligence (CDD). In addition, AML and BAMLCO training records are not properly maintained, and many staff have not completed mandatory training. Furthermore, Janata Bank PLC. was fined BDT 15.00 lakh and BDT 19.50 lakh for deficiencies in KYC and failure to submit STRs related to loans to the Beximco Group. These issues increase the bank's exposure to money laundering and regulatory risks, and require immediate actions including updating PEP/IP lists, enforcing staff rotation, improving documentation, and strengthening AML training and monitoring systems.

iii. The Net Open Position (NOP) limit is being exceeded on a frequent basis, reflecting non-compliance with regulatory guidelines and raising concerns over foreign exchange risk management.

iv. During the course of our audit, we observed that Income tax assessments till 2003-04 have been finalized. Assessments for the year 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-2021 ,2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 are under process. Income tax provision of Taka 730,947,736 has been considered for the year ended 31 December 2025 bringing the total provision of Taka 36,812,702,304.

v. Based on our audit procedures, we observed that differences arising between the T24 (CBS) system and ITCL platform are primarily resolved through manual interventions, without adequate system-generated support. In particular, the reconciliation of "Cash in QCCM" balance largely relies on manual adjustments, and the Bank was unable to provide sufficient system-generated reports supporting the reconciling items.
Similarly, in respect of balances with NPSB Settlement A/C and Q-Cash Settlement A/C, we noted frequent disputes, reversals, RC-85 adjustments, RC 85 Pending payment, ATM Transaction, POS transaction, IBFT receiving and excess entries, for which no formal system-based documentation or automated reconciliation reports were available, and the processes are predominantly handled manually.
Such reliance on manual processes and absence of robust system controls increases the risk of errors, omissions, and misstatements in the related balances. Accordingly, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the accuracy and completeness of these balances.
However, our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Rules and Regulation issued by Bangladesh Bank and IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB as explained in note #2.00 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Bank Company Act, 1991 and the Bangladesh Bank Regulations require the Management to ensure effective internal audit, internal management functions and internal control systems of the Group and the Bank. The Management is also required to make a self-assessment on the effectiveness of anti-fraud internal controls and report to Bangladesh Bank on instances of fraud and forgeries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994, the Bank Company Act 1991 and the rules and regulations issued by Bangladesh Bank, we also report that:

(i) Except as mentioned in basis for qualified opinion, we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;

(ii) Except as mentioned in basis for qualified opinion, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Group and the Bank so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;

(iii) Except as mentioned in basis for qualified opinion, the records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;

(iv) Except as mentioned in basis for qualified opinion, the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

(v) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of the Bank have been drawn up in conformity with prevailing rules, regulations and accounting standards as well as related guidance issued by Bangladesh Bank;

(vi) In our opinion, adequate provisions have not been made against certain loans, advances and other assets which are considered doubtful of recovery, resulting in a shortfall in required provisions as per applicable regulatory requirements. However, the Bank has deferred a portion of such required provisions in accordance with the approval of Bangladesh Bank vide letter reference BSD-2(Wing-1)/2026-388 dated 30 April 2026.
The impact of such deferral has been reflected in the financial statements. Refer to Basis for Qualified opinion in paragraph (i to vii);

(vii) Except as mentioned in basis for qualified opinion in Paragraph 3, based on our checking of sample, no advance or loan in excess of the amount determined by Bangladesh Bank from time to time has been sanctioned or allowed;

(viii) to the extent noted during the course of our audit work performed on the basis stated under the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section in forming the above opinion on the consolidated financial statements and considering the reports of the Management to Bangladesh Bank on anti-fraud internal controls and instances of fraud and forgeries as stated under the Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and Internal Controls:
(a) In our opinion, the internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Group, as disclosed in the financial statements, do not appear to be materially adequate. We observed significant weaknesses in the loan administration and recovery functions, including lack of effective coordination between the respective departments. Furthermore, deficiencies in staff competency were noted, as evidenced by inaccurate and incomplete information in CL statements. These issues indicate weaknesses in the Bank's internal control over loan management and monitoring processes. As stated in basis for qualified opinion paragraph 4 and 9;
(b) Except as mentioned in basis for qualified opinion in Para-ii in other matter, nothing has come to our attention regarding material instances of forgery or irregularity or administrative error and exception or anything detrimental committed by employees of the Group and its related entities;

(ix) financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 of subsidiary companies of the Bank namely Janata Capital and Investment Limited, Dhaka have been audited by ACNABIN Chartered Accountants, Janata Exchange Company Srl, Italy have been audited by Dr. Marco Bernabei, Chartered Public Accountant have been properly reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

(x) Except as stated in basis for qualified opinion, the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;

(xi) we have reviewed over 80% of the risk weighted assets of the Bank covering 60 branches and spent over 47,843 person hours;

(xii) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) as required by Bangladesh Bank has been maintained adequately as at 31 December 2025;

(xiii) Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) has been maintained as suggested by Bangladesh Bank vide letter ref: BSD-2(Wing-1)/2026-388 dated 30 April 2026 which is explained in note no. # 14.06 which we have addressed in our Basis of Qualified Opinion Section-2;

(xiv) As part of our going concern assessment, we reviewed maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities which may adversely affect the Bank's subsequent liquidity position; and

(xv) Non-banking assets have been accounted in conformity with Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

Firm's Name : **Anil Salam Idris & Co., Chartered Accountants**
Firm's FRC Enlistment No. : **CAF-001-100**
Signature :
Engagement Partner Name : **Md. Anwar Hossain, FCA**
Managing Partner/ ICAB Enrollment No. 1415
FRC Enlistment No. : **CA-001-282**
DVC Number : 2604301415AS806608
Date : **30 April 2026**

Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 Taka	2024 Taka
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash	3.00	**84,603,763,271**	**61,724,392,771**
Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)		9,379,801,290	9,984,569,327
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its Agent Bank(s) (including foreign currencies)		75,223,961,981	51,739,823,444
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions	4.00	**79,943,499,329**	**71,894,618,706**
In Bangladesh		24,647,891,520	26,653,961,398
Outside Bangladesh		55,295,607,809	45,240,657,308
Money at Call and Short Notice	5.00	**2,720,555,555**	**2,725,055,555**
Investments	6.00	**298,749,635,165**	**247,652,747,899**
Government		255,147,973,715	202,335,106,656
Others		43,601,661,450	45,317,641,243
Loans and Advances	7.00	**1,052,641,076,344**	**1,009,397,489,381**
Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc.		1,035,089,076,910	991,579,176,768
Bills Purchased and Discounted		17,551,999,434	17,818,312,613
Fixed Assets including Land, Building, Furniture and Fixtures	8.00	**7,554,336,411**	**8,170,544,052**
Other Assets	9.00	**85,749,107,577**	**72,623,077,551**
Non-Banking Assets	10.00	**16,200,000**	**16,200,000**
TOTAL PROPERTY AND ASSETS		**1,611,978,173,652**	**1,474,204,125,915**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	11.00	**79,326,580,302**	**99,486,019,311**
Deposits and Other Accounts	12.00	**1,255,612,920,390**	**1,098,100,391,198**
Current Accounts and Other Accounts etc.		127,593,444,662	130,619,370,932
Bills Payable		5,278,005,141	7,606,651,329
Savings Bank Deposits		431,352,721,816	421,444,218,374
Fixed Deposits		691,388,748,771	538,430,150,563
Other Liabilities	13.00	**302,148,011,430**	**263,695,538,040**
Total Liabilities		**1,637,087,512,122**	**1,461,281,948,549**
Shareholders' Equity		**(25,109,338,470)**	**12,922,177,366**
Share Capital-Paid-up	14.00	23,140,000,000	23,140,000,000
Statutory Reserve	15.00	13,871,510,643	13,871,510,643
Legal Reserve	16.00	691,549,248	532,497,761
Assets Revaluation Reserve	17.00	3,831,918,127	3,841,631,527
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	18.00	233,482,825	233,482,825
Revaluation Reserve for HTM	19.00	658,669,752	468,115,487
Revaluation Reserve for HFT	20.00	1,946,091,755	146,293,152
Revaluation Reserve for Shares	21.00	-	-
Retained Earnings	22.00	(69,482,560,820)	(29,311,354,029)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,611,978,173,652**	**1,474,204,125,915**
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES			
Contingent Liabilities :	23.00	**190,580,871,364**	**174,057,678,347**
Acceptances and Endorsements		18,171,668,061	17,823,147,446
Letters of Guarantee		23,048,651,696	31,437,158,623
Irrevocable Letters of Credit		135,679,051,637	110,165,742,562
Bills for Collection		13,681,499,970	14,631,629,716
Other Contingent Liabilities		-	-
Other Commitments :			
Documentary Credits and Short Term Trade-Related Transactions		-	-
Forward Assets Purchased and Forward Deposits Placed		-	-
Undrawn Note Issu

Janata Bank PLC.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | for the year ended 31 December 2025

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Share capital paid-up	Statutory reserve	Legal reserve (UAE branches)	Assets revaluation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Revaluation reserve for HTM	Revaluation reserve for HFT	Revaluation reserve on shares	Surplus/ (deficit) in profit and loss account	Total
Balance as at 01 January 2025	23,140,000,000	13,871,510,643	532,497,761	3,841,631,527	233,482,825	468,115,487	146,293,152	-	(29,311,354,029)	12,922,177,366
Previous year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,268,073	63,268,073
Opening Balance (Restated)	23,140,000,000	13,871,510,643	532,497,761	3,841,631,527	233,482,825	468,115,487	146,293,152	-	(29,248,085,956)	12,985,445,439
Change in rate fluctuation of overseas branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,346,425	65,335,562
Net profit during the year	-	-	11,989,137	-	-	-	-	-	(39,314,659,114)	(39,314,659,114)
Transferred from revaluation of investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,317,254,780
Transfer to interest accrued on investment	-	-	-	-	-	317,590,442	2,999,664,338	-	(233,466,017)	(233,466,017)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from (to) Legal Obligation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(355,176,320)	(355,176,320)
Transferred from (to) ECL Provision during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(253,646,488)	(253,646,488)
Transferred to legal reserve during the year	-	-	147,062,350	-	-	-	-	-	(147,062,350)	-
Transferred from/(to) asset revaluation reserve	-	-	-	(9,713,400)	-	-	-	-	9,713,400	-
Transferred from/(to) deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	(127,036,177)	(1,199,865,735)	-	6,475,600	(1,320,426,312)
Revaluation gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	23,140,000,000	13,871,510,643	691,549,248	3,831,918,127	233,482,825	658,669,752	1,946,091,755	-	(69,482,560,820)	(25,109,338,470)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	23,140,000,000	13,871,510,643	532,497,761	3,841,631,527	233,482,825	468,115,487	146,293,152	-	(29,311,354,029)	12,922,177,366

The annexed notes 01 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Alamgir Kabir Chowdhury
General Manager & CFO

Md. Mazibur Rahman
Managing Director

M. Fazlur Rahman
Chairman

Abdul Majid Sheikh
Director

Dr. Md. Shahadat Hossain
Director

Dated: Dhaka, 30 April 2026

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 Taka	2024 Taka
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash	3.00	**84,572,920,208**	**61,714,448,387**
Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)		9,348,958,227	9,974,624,943
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its Agent Bank(s) (including foreign currencies)		75,223,961,981	51,739,823,444
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions	4.00	**79,730,675,652**	**71,698,834,590**
In Bangladesh		24,647,891,520	26,653,961,398
Outside Bangladesh		55,082,784,132	45,044,873,192
Money at Call and Short Notice	5.00	**2,720,555,555**	**2,725,055,555**
Investments	6.00	**293,723,466,047**	**242,783,508,056**
Government		255,147,973,715	202,335,106,656
Others		38,575,492,332	40,448,401,400
Loans and Advances	7.00	**1,051,191,505,217**	**1,007,942,500,430**
Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc.		1,033,639,505,783	990,124,187,817
Bills Purchased and Discounted		17,551,999,434	17,818,312,613
Fixed Assets including Land, Building, Furniture and Fixtures	8.00	**7,525,271,032**	**8,142,502,897**
Other Assets	9.00	**89,462,986,574**	**76,349,375,418**
Non-Banking Assets	10.00	**16,200,000**	**16,200,000**
TOTAL PROPERTY AND ASSETS		**1,608,943,580,285**	**1,471,372,425,333**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	11.00	**79,326,580,302**	**99,486,019,311**
Deposits and Other Accounts	12.00	**1,255,498,537,709**	**1,098,095,073,666**
Current Accounts and Other Accounts etc.		127,593,784,331	130,620,709,193
Bills Payable		5,278,005,141	7,606,651,329
Savings Bank Deposits		431,448,076,435	421,617,134,974
Fixed Deposits		691,178,671,802	538,250,578,170
Other Liabilities	13.00	**299,682,774,439**	**261,398,399,209**
Total Liabilities		**1,634,507,892,450**	**1,458,979,492,186**
Shareholders' Equity		**(25,564,312,165)**	**12,392,933,147**
Share Capital-Paid-up	14.00	23,140,000,000	23,140,000,000
Statutory Reserve	15.00	13,871,510,643	13,871,510,643
Legal Reserve	16.00	691,549,248	532,497,761
Assets Revaluation Reserve	17.00	3,831,918,127	3,841,631,527
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	18.00	233,482,825	233,482,825
Revaluation Reserve for HTM	19.00	658,669,752	468,115,487
Revaluation Reserve for HFT	20.00	1,946,091,755	146,293,152
Revaluation Reserve for Shares	21.00	-	-
Retained Earnings	22.00	(69,937,534,515)	(29,840,598,248)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,608,943,580,285**	**1,471,372,425,333**
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES			
Contingent Liabilities	23.00	**190,580,871,364**	**174,057,678,347**
Acceptances and Endorsements		18,171,668,061	17,823,147,446
Letters of Guarantee		23,048,651,696	31,437,158,623
Irrevocable Letters of Credit		135,679,051,637	110,165,742,562
Bills for Collection		13,681,499,970	14,631,629,716
Other Contingent Liabilities		-	-
Other Commitments			
Documentary Credits and Short Term Trade-Related Transactions		-	-
Forward Assets Purchased and Forward Deposits Placed		-	-
Undrawn Note Issuance and Revolving Underwriting Facilities		-	-
Undrawn Formal Standby Facilities, Credit Lines and Other Commitments		-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures including Contingent Liabilities		**190,580,871,364**	**174,057,678,347**
Net Asset Value Per Share (NAVPS)		**(110.48)**	**53.56**

The annexed notes 01 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Alamgir Kabir Chowdhury
General Manager & CFO

Md. Mazibur Rahman
Managing Director

Dr. Md. Shahadat Hossain
Director

Abdul Majid Sheikh
Director

M. Fazlur Rahman
Chairman

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Md. Anwar Hossain, FCA
Managing Partner
ICAB Enrolment No.: 1415
Anil Salam Idris & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC : 2604301415AS806608
Dated: Dhaka, 30 April 2026

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 Taka	2024 Taka
Operating Income			
Interest Income	25.00	29,034,568,367	41,713,933,113
Interest Paid on Deposits and Borrowings etc.	26.00	88,068,352,262	72,146,850,150
Net Interest Income		**(59,033,783,895)**	**(30,432,917,037)**
Investment Income	27.00	36,553,214,738	21,681,875,931
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	28.00	4,330,785,539	3,245,522,249
Other Operating Income	29.00	2,426,467,715	2,379,318,741
Total Operating Income (A)		**(15,723,315,903)**	**(3,126,200,116)**
Operating Expenses			
Salary and Allowances	30.00	15,059,656,853	13,604,302,409
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Electricity etc.	31.00	1,604,206,697	1,593,046,687
Legal Expenses	32.00	32,850,145	25,049,396
Postage, Stamp, Telecommunication etc.	33.00	249,105,924	239,018,225
Stationery, Printings, Advertisements etc.	34.00	276,890,110	265,718,212
Chief Executive's Salary and Fees	35.00	6,683,333	4,723,333
Directors' Fees	36.00	4,920,000	3,374,541
Auditors' Fees	37.00	45,491,929	13,996,673
Depreciation, Repair and Maintenance	38.00	1,920,695,217	1,992,321,674
Other Operating Expenses	39.00	1,236,666,251	1,081,995,951
Total Operating Expenses (B)		**20,437,166,459**	**18,823,547,101**
Profit/(Loss) before Provision & Tax (C) = (A-B)		**(36,160,482,362)**	**(21,949,747,217)**
Provision for Loans and Advances	40.00	152,842,090	562,918,050
Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments	41.00	-	-
Other Provisions	42.00	1,886,411,626	6,071,084,343
Total Provisions (D)		**2,039,253,716**	**6,634,002,393**
Net Profit/(Loss) before Taxes (E) = (C-D)		**(38,199,736,078)**	**(28,583,749,610)**
Provision For Taxation (including Ruler Tax) (F)	43.00	**977,384,439**	**2,122,381,685**
Net Profit/(Loss) after Taxation (G) = (E-F)		**(39,177,120,517)**	**(30,706,131,295)**
Appropriations			
Statutory Reserve	15.00	-	-
Start-up Fund	13.15.06	-	-
General Reserve		-	-
Legal Reserve	16.00	147,062,350	40,247,101
		147,062,350	**40,247,101**
Retained Surplus		**(39,324,182,867)**	**(30,746,378,396)**
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	45.00	**(169.30)**	**(132.70)**

The annexed notes 01 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Alamgir Kabir Chowdhury
General Manager & CFO

Md. Mazibur Rahman
Managing Director

Dr. Md. Shahadat Hossain
Director

Abdul Majid Sheikh
Director

M. Fazlur Rahman
Chairman

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Md. Anwar Hossain, FCA
Managing Partner
ICAB Enrolment No.: 1415
Anil Salam Idris & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC : 2604301415AS806608
Dated: Dhaka, 30 April 2026

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

		Note	2025 Taka	2024 Taka
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**			
	Interest Receipt in Cash		28,397,150,674	41,681,548,732
	Interest Payments		(80,822,240,988)	(69,773,497,268)
	Dividend Receipts		800,541,514	1,045,090,883
	Fees and Commission Receipt in Cash		591,548,937	1,078,574,935
	Recoveries of Loans Previously Written off		477,600,000	659,653,000
	Cash Payments to Employees		(15,066,340,186)	(13,609,025,742)
	Cash Payments to Suppliers		(276,890,110)	(265,718,212)
	Income Tax Paid		(7,238,165,209)	(2,261,319,936)
	Income from Investment		34,080,070,773	19,764,313,052
	Receipts from Other Operating Activities		2,423,022,103	2,273,758,646
	Payments for Other Operating Activities		(4,367,581,627)	(2,653,144,287)
	Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(41,001,284,119)**	**(22,059,766,197)**
	Increase/(Decrease) in Operating Assets and Liabilities			
	(Purchase)/sale of trading securities		(2,969,590,932)	1,242,244,647
	Loans and Advances to Customers		(43,249,004,787)	(24,052,549,040)
	Other Assets		(3,565,425,803)	(74,203,812)
	Other Liabilities		28,986,840,241	26,522,884,316
	Deposits from Other Banks		(1,169,457,000)	(402,501,000)
	Deposits from Customers		158,546,106,370	(4,935,505,224)
			136,579,468,089	**(1,699,630,113)**
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		**95,578,183,970**	**(23,759,396,310)**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**			
	Proceeds from sale of securities		2,542,546,530,488	3,168,562,548,561
	Payments for purchase of securities		(2,595,359,397,547)	(3,231,939,740,021)
	(Purchase)/Sales of Bond (Others)		4,842,500,000	6,537,941,208
	(Purchase)/Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		(301,801,621)	(423,605,898)
	Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)		**(48,272,168,680)**	**(57,262,856,150)**
C.	**Cash Flows From Financing Activities**			
	Received from Issue of Ordinary Shares (Rights Issue)		-	-
	Dividends Paid		-	(10,000,000)
	(Paid)/Received from Borrowings		(20,159,439,009)	82,385,152,118
	Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)		**(20,159,439,009)**	**82,375,152,118**
D.	**Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash (A+B+C)**		27,146,576,281	1,352,899,658
E.	**Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash-equivalent**		3,739,236,602	3,847,925,599
F.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year**		136,138,338,532	130,937,513,275
G.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year**		**167,024,151,415**	**136,138,338,532**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year Represents			
	Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)		9,348,958,227	9,974,624,943
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its Agent bank (including foreign currencies)		75,223,961,981	51,739,823,444
	Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions		79,730,675,652	71,698,834,590
	Money at Call and Short Notice		2,720,555,555	2,725,055,555
			167,024,151,415	**136,138,338,532**
	Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)		**413.04**	**(102.68)**

The annexed notes 01 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Alamgir Kabir Chowdhury
General Manager & CFO

Md. Mazibur Rahman
Managing Director

Dr. Md. Shahadat Hossain
Director

Abdul Majid Sheikh
Director

M. Fazlur Rahman
Chairman

Dated: Dhaka, 30 April 2026

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Share Capital paid-up	Statutory reserve	Legal reserve (UAE branches)	Assets revaluation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Revaluation reserve for HTM	Revaluation reserve for HFT	Revaluation reserve on shares	Surplus/ (deficit) in profit and loss account	Total
Balance as at 01 January 2025	23,140,000,000	13,871,510,643	532,497,761	3,841,631,527	233,482,825	468,115,487	146,293,152	-	(29,840,598,248)	12,392,933,147
Net profit during the year	-	-	11,989,137	-	-	-	-	-	(39,177,120,517)	(39,177,120,517)
Change in rate fluctuation of overseas branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,346,425	65,335,562
Transferred from (to) revaluation of investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,317,254,780
Transferred from (to) interest accrued on investment	-	-	-	-	-	317,590,442	2,999,664,338	-	(233,466,017)	(233,466,017)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from (to) Legal Obligation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(355,176,320)	(355,176,320)
Transferred from (to) ECL Provision during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(253,646,488)	(253,646,488)
Transferred from (to) legal reserve during the year	-	-	147,062,350	-	-	-	-	-	(147,062,350)	-
Transferred from (to) asset revaluation reserve	-	-	-	(9,713,400)	-	-	-	-	9,713,400	-
Transferred from/(to) deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	(127,036,177)	(1,199,865,735)	-	6,475,600	(1,320,426,312)
Revaluation gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	23,140,000,000	13,871,510,643	691,549,248	3,831,918,127	233,482,825	658,669,752	1,946,091,755	-	(69,937,534,515)	(25,564,312,165)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	23,140,000,000	13,871,510,643	532,497,761	3,841,631,527	233,482,825	468,115,487	146,293,152	-	(29,840,598,248)	12,392,933,147

The annexed notes 01 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Alamgir Kabir Chowdhury
General Manager & CFO

Md. Mazibur Rahman
Managing Director

M. Fazlur Rahman
Chairman

Abdul Majid Sheikh
Director

Dr. Md. Shahadat Hossain
Director

Dated: Dhaka, 30 April 2026

Liquidity Statement Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis as at 31 December 2025

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Not more than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash in Hand (including balance with Bangladesh Bank and its Agent Banks)	34,089,713,625	-	-	-	50,492,206,583	84,572,920,208
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions	63,749,739,900	-	-	-	15,980,935,752	79,730,675,652
Money at Call and Short Notice	-	-	-	18,300,000	2,702,255,555	2,720,555,555
Investments	8,635,300,000	13,180,100,000	41,605,400,000	102,444,700,000	127,857,966,047	293,723,466,047
Loans and Advances	106,947,800,000	22,330,200,000	196,523,905,217	704,875,000,000	20,514,600,000	1,051,191,505,217
Fixed assets including Land, Buildings, Furniture and Fixtures	-	73,118,402	219,781,909	1,169,894,437	6,062,476,284	7,525,271,032
Other Assets	236,701,000	77,042,542,000	4,275,505,000	3,148,057,000	4,760,181,574	89,462,986,574
Non-Banking Assets	-	-	-	-	16,200,000	16,200,000
Total assets	**213,659,254,525**	**112,625,960,402**	**242,624,592,126**	**811,655,951,437**	**228,386,821,795**	**1,608,943,580,285**
Liabilities						
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	7,922,820,683	47,377,200,000	24,026,559,619	-	79,326,580,302	
Deposits	191,482,200,000	259,002,300,000	348,500,500,000	242,737,300,000	208,498,232,568	1,250,220,332,568
Other Accounts	5,124,939,154	-	-	-	153,165,987	5,278,005,141
Provision and Other Liabilities	-	2,938,496,715	22,241,426,995	-	274,502,850,729	299,682,774,439
Total liabilities	**204,529,959,837**	**309,317,996,715**	**394,768,486,614**	**242,737,300,000**	**483,154,249,284**	**1,634,507,892,450**
Net liquidity gap	**9,129,294,688**	**(196,692,036,313)**	**(152,143,894,488)**	**568,918,651,437**	**(254,767,427,489)**	**(25,564,312,165)**

The annexed notes 01 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Alamgir Kabir Chowdhury
General Manager & CFO

Md. Mazibur Rahman
Managing Director

Dr. Md. Shahadat Hossain
Director

Abdul Majid Sheikh
Director

M. Fazlur Rahman
Chairman

Dated: Dhaka, 30 April 2026

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

1.00 Corporate Information

1.01 Reporting Entity

Janata Bank PLC. is a state-owned commercial bank incorporated on 21 May 2007 under the Company Act 1994 as a public limited company and governed by the Bank Company Act,1991(As amended up to date). Janata Bank PLC. took over the businesses, assets, liabilities, right, powers, privileges and obligations of erstwhile Janata Bank (emerged as a Nationalized Commercial Bank in 1972), pursuant to Bangladesh Bank Nationalization order 1972 (P.O. No. 26 of 1972) on a going concern basis through a vendor agreement signed between the Ministry of Finance, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on behalf of Janata Bank PLC. and the Board of Directors on behalf of Janata Bank PLC on 15 November 2007 with a retrospective effect from 01 July 2007. Including the 4 (four) overseas branches in UAE the bank has 926 branches and 2 (two) 100% owned subsidiaries named as Janata Exchange Company Srl, Italy and Janata Capital and Investment Limited, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Bank issued license on 31 May 2007 after the name of former Janata Bank Limited. Later on 08 August 2023 Bangladesh Bank issued license after the name of Janata Bank PLC. to conduct the banking business. The registered office of the company is located at 110 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 and the web address is www.jb.com.bd.

1.02 Nature of Business

The bank provides all kinds of commercial banking services to its customers including accepting deposits, extending loans & advances, discounting & purchasing bills, facilitating remittance, money transfer, foreign exchange transaction, issuing guarantee, commitments etc. The principal activity of its subsidiary Janata Exchange Company Srl. Italy (JEC) is to carry on the remittance of hard-earned foreign currency to Bangladesh and that of another subsidiary company Janata Capital and Investment Limited, Dhaka is to act as issue manager, share underwriter and portfolio manager. The bank has opened an NRB branch at Motijheel, Dhaka to render exclusive service to non-resident Bangladeshis'.

1.03 Subsidiaries of the Bank

Janata Bank PLC has 2 (two) 100% owned subsidiaries viz. Janata Exchange Company Srl. Italy and Janata Capital and Investment Limited, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

1.03.01 Janata Exchange Company Srl, Italy

Janata Exchange Company Srl. Italy was incorporated on 18 January 2002 vide Ministry of Finance letter # অম/অবি/ব্যাংকিং/শা-৭/বিবিধ-১২(২) ২০০০ dated 3 January 2001 and letter # অম/অবি/ব্যাংকিং/শা-৭/১২(২)২০০০/১৬৪ dated 27 June 2001 with 100% ownership of Janata Bank PLC having authorised capital of ITL 1.00 Billion and its paid-up capital is 600,000 EURO.

Apart from Rome branch, JEC, Italy has another branch in Milan, Italy, which was established vide MOF's approval Letter # অম/অবি/ব্যাংকিংনীঃ/শা-১/১২/(২)/২০০/৩/৩৫২ dated 24 November 2002.

1.03.02 Janata Capital and Investment Limited, Dhaka

Janata Capital and Investment Limited Dhaka was incorporated on 13 April 2010 vide incorporation certificate no. C-83898/10 issued by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC) with 100% ownership of Janata Bank PLC. having BDT 5,000 million authorised capital and its paid-up capital is BDT 4,274 million. The company has started its operations from 26 September 2010 and its main functions are issue management, underwriting and portfolio management.

1.03.03 Accounting Policies of Subsidiaries

The Financial Statements of two subsidiaries are prepared as well as their assets, liabilities, income and expenses are measured and regularised under Group accounting policies as that of the Parent Company's.

2.00 Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

2.01 Statement of Compliance

The consolidated and the solo financial statements of Janata Bank PLC. have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting as per as possible in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') adopted by the Financial Reporting Council, Bangladesh (FRC) vide reference ১৪৬/এফআরসি/প্রেশ:প্রজ্ঞাপন/২০২০/৬৭ dated 02 November 2020 (Details in note no. 2.22) their the First Schedule (Section-38) of the Bank Company Act-1991 (amended up to date) and Banking Regulation Policy Department (BRPD) Circular no-14, dated 25 June 2003 of Bangladesh Bank and other relevant circulars of Bangladesh Bank. In case any requirement of the Bank-Company Act, 1991 (as amended up to date) and provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank differ with those of IFRSs as adopted, the requirements of the Bank-Company Act, 1991 (as amended up to date) and provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank shall prevail. The Group and the Bank has departed from some requirements of IFRSs in order to comply with the rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank which are disclosed below and the bank and its subsidiaries have chosen to comply with the following rules & regulations of Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank of Bangladesh) over the requirements of IFRS and the requirements of Bangladesh Bank have been with Janata Bank PLC. also complied with the requirements of following laws & regulations:

(a) The Bank Company Act, 1991 (as amended up to 2023)
(b) The Companies Act, 1994 (as amended up to date)
(c) Rules & Regulations and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank
(d) Securities & Exchange Rules, 2020
(e) Securities & Exchange Ordinance, 1969
(f) Income Tax Act 2023 (Replaced with Income Tax Ordinance,1984)
(g) Value-added tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012
(h) Value-added tax and Supplementary Duty Rules, 2016
(i) Labour Act, 2006 (as amended up to date) and Labour Rules 2015
(j) Financial Reporting Act, 2015; and
(k) Other applicable rules and regulations as per proper authorities.

2.01.01 Presentation and Name of Financial Statements

IFRS: As per IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, a complete set of financial statements comprises a statement of financial position, a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flows, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and comparative information. IAS 1 also states an entity to disclose assets and liabilities under current and non-current classification separately in its statement of financial position except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant.

Bangladesh Bank: A format of financial statements (i.e., balance sheet, profit and loss account, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, liquidity statement and notes) is prescribed in the "First Schedule" of Section 38 of the Bank-Company Act, 1991 (as amended up to date), BRPD Circular no.14, dated 25 June 2003 and BRPD circular no. 15, dated 09 November 2009 of Bangladesh Bank. In the format, Assets and liabilities are presented mostly in decreasing order of liquidity.

2.01.02 Investment in shares and securities

IFRS: As per requirements of IFRS 9 investment in shares and securities generally falls either under "at fair value through profit and loss account" or under "at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "Amortised cost" where any change in the fair value (as measured in accordance with IFRS 13) at the year-end is taken to profit and loss account or revaluation reserve account respectively.

Bangladesh Bank: As per Banking Regulation & Policy Department (BRPD) circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003 investments in quoted shares and unquoted shares should be revalued on the basis of year end market price and last audited Net Assets Value (NAV) respectively.

As per DOS circular no. 1 dated 24 May 2023, for listed/ quoted securities, difference between purchase price and last trade price has to be provisioned after netting off gain/loss of same type securities. For non-listed/unquoted equity share, provision depends on the difference between the investment and proportionate net worth. For non-convertible cumulative preference share or bond/debenture, provision is 25%, 50% & 100% after year 1, 2 & 3 for non-payment of pre-set interest/profit/dividend/coupon. For open-end mutual fund, provision depends on the difference between average purchase price and surrender price.

Department of Off-site Supervision (DOS) of Bangladesh Bank vide its letter no. DOS(RMMCMS)1154/33/2025-6287, dated 20 October 2025, instructed us to show investments in quoted shares to Cost price and if market value is lower, the difference between cost price and market price must be kept as provision.

BRPD circular no-04, dated 12 April 2022 has been following for asset classification and provision. For open-end mutual fund, provision depends on the difference between average purchase price and surrender price.

2.01.03 Revaluation gains/losses on Government securities

IFRS: As per requirement of IFRS 9, T-bills and T-bonds fall under the category of "Held for Trading" and "Held to Maturity" where any change in the fair value of held for trading is recognised through profit and loss account, and amortised cost method is applicable for Held to Maturity using an effective interest rate.

Bangladesh Bank:

1. HFT (Held for Trading) Policy
   - HFT securities are those that are actively traded in the market with the intent of short-term profit.
   - These are usually treasury bills (T-bills) and bonds that banks and financial institutions buy and sell in the secondary market.
   - Accounting Treatment: HFT securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), meaning any changes in market value are recognized immediately in the profit and loss account.
   - Capital Requirement: Since they are marked to market (MTM), unrealized gains/losses directly impact the bank's capital position.
2. HTM (Held to Maturity) Policy
   - HTM securities are those that a financial institution intends to hold until maturity and does not plan to sell before that time.
   - Typically includes government bonds, treasury securities, and long-term debt instruments.
   - Accounting Treatment: HTM instruments are recorded at amortized cost, meaning changes in market value do not affect financial statements unless there is an impairment.
   - Risk Consideration: These assets are not subject to frequent market price fluctuations, providing stability to a bank's balance sheet.

Bangladesh Bank's Guidelines on HFT & HTM:

According to DOS Circular no. 5, dated 26 May 2008 and subsequent clarification in DOS Circular no. 5, dated 28 January 2009; DOS circular letter No. 02, dated 19 January 2012; DOS circular letter No. 01, dated 19 January 2014; DOS circular letter No. 27, dated 04 December 2023;

- Banks must classify their investments as either HFT or HTM at the time of acquisition.
- Shifting between categories is restricted and requires prior approval from Bangladesh Bank.
- Held for Trading (HFT) securities require weekly revaluation (mark-to-market), whereas HTM securities are reviewed for impairment periodically. HFT securities are revalued on the basis of mark to market on weekly basis and any gains on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are recognized in Revaluation Reserves as a part of equity and any losses on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are charged in the Profit and Loss Account. Interest on HFT securities including amortization of discount are recognised in the profit and loss account.
- Capital charge considerations: Since HFT assets affect profit/loss directly; they are more volatile, while HTM assets provide stable earnings.
- Held to Maturity (HTM) securities are amortized at the year end and any losses are recognized through profit and loss account and gains on amortization are recognized in Revaluation Reserve as a part of equity. HFT revaluation loss can be net-off with the balance of Revaluation Reserve. For insufficient balance, charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

2.01.04 Financial instruments – presentation and disclosure

IFRS: According to IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments), a financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Key Components of Financial Instruments

1. Financial Asset – An asset that is:
   - Cash
   - An equity instrument of another entity (e.g., shares)
   - A contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset (e.g., trade receivables, loans, bonds)
   - A contractual right to exchange financial assets/liabilities under favorable conditions
2. Financial Liability – A contractual obligation to:
   - Deliver cash or another financial asset (e.g., borrowings, bonds, trade payables)
   - Exchange financial instruments under unfavourable conditions
3. Equity Instrument – Any contract that represents a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting liabilities (e.g., common shares issued by a company).

Classification under IFRS 9

Under IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments), financial assets are classified based on:

- Business model (how the entity manages financial assets)
- Contractual cash flow characteristics

They can be categorized into:

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Bangladesh Bank: As the central regulatory authority, oversees a variety of financial instruments within the country's financial system. While specific definitions of "financial instruments" may not be explicitly detailed in the available guidelines, the term generally encompasses a broad range of monetary contracts between parties. These include instruments such as loans, deposits, bonds, equities, and derivatives, which are utilized by various financial institutions under the purview of Bangladesh Bank. As per Bangladesh Bank guidelines, in certain cases financial instruments are categorized, recognized, measured and presented differently from those prescribed IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

2.01.05 Financial guarantees

IFRS: As per IFRS 9, financial guarantees are contracts that require an entity to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment when a payment under the guarantee has become probable. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD Circular No. 6 dated 25 April 2023, financial guarantees such as Acceptances & Endorsements, Irrevocable letter of credit, letter of guarantee and bills for collections and other contingent liabilities will be treated as off-balance sheet items. No liability is recognised for the guarantee except the cash margin. General provision at 0.50% to 5% is required based on type and conditions of guarantee and other off-balance sheet exposures.

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2.01.06 REPO transactions

IFRS: As per IFRS 9, when an entity sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the same (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (REPO or stock lending), the arrangement is accounted for as a collateralized borrowing and the underlying asset continues to be recognized in the entity's financial statements. This transaction will be treated as borrowing and the difference between selling price and repurchase price will be treated as interest expense.

Bangladesh Bank:

Repo Transactions as per Bangladesh Bank: According to Bangladesh Bank following circulars:

Serial Number	Title	Publication Date
1	DOS circular letter No. 06	15 July 2010
2	DOS circular letter No.03	30 January 2012
3	DOS circular letter No. 02	23 January 2013
4	DMD circular letter No. 06	14 October 2010
5	DMD circular letter No. 07	29 July 2012
6	DMD circular letter No. 01	06 June 2018
7	DMD circular letter No. 09	01 July 2024
8	DMD circular letter No. 12	21 October 2024
9	DMD circular letter No. 09	24 March 2025

A Repo (Repurchase Agreement) is a short-term borrowing mechanism used by banks and financial institutions, where they sell government securities (like Treasury Bills or Bonds) to Bangladesh Bank with an agreement to repurchase them at a later date at a predetermined price. This helps banks manage their short-term liquidity needs. As per DOS circular letter no. 06 dated 15 July 2010 and 02 dated 23 January 2013, when a bank sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (repo or stock lending), the arrangement is accounted for as a normal sales transaction and the financial asset is derecognized in the seller's book and recognized in the buyer's book.

However, as per DMD circular letter no. 7, dated 29 July 2012 and no. 7, dated 23 December 2021 banks are eligible to participate in the Assured Liquidity Support (ALS) program, whereby banks may enter collateralized loan arrangements with Bangladesh Bank. Here the borrowing bank continue to recognize the asset.

2.01.07 Loans and advances/Investments net of provision

IFRS: Loans and advances shall be presented at amortized cost net off any write down for impairment (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14/2003, provisions on loans and advances/investments are presented separately as liability and cannot be netted off against loans and advances.

2.01.08 Provision on loans and advances/investments

IFRS:

IFRS: As per IFRS 9 an entity shall recognize an impairment allowance on loans and advances based on expected credit losses. At each reporting date, an entity shall measure the impairment allowance for loans and advances at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on these loans and advances has increased significantly since initial recognition whether assessed on an individual or collective basis considering all reasonable information, including that which is forward-looking. For those loans and advances for which the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, at each reporting date, an entity shall measure the impairment allowance at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses that may result from default events on such loans and advances that are possible within 12 months after reporting date.

Bangladesh Bank:

"According to BRPD 15 dated 27 November 2024, loan classification and provisioning circular issued which is effective from 01 April 2025. Such provision policies are not specifically in line with those prescribed by IFRS 9."

As per BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 25 June 2025, the CL formats were revised. As per BRPD Circular Letter No. 22 dated 13 October 2025 provision were changed to 1% against all unclassified (Standard and SMA) Short Term Agricultural Credits and Cottage, Micro and Small (CMS) enterprise credits under CMSME sector till 31 December 2026. BRPD Circular Letter No. 29 dated 21 December 2025 provision were changed to 0.50% against all unclassified (Standard and SMA) Short Term Agricultural Credits and Cottage, Micro and Small (CMS) enterprise credits under CMSME sector till 31 December 2026.

2.01.09 Recognition of interest in suspense

IFRS: Loans and advances to customers are generally classified as 'loans and receivables' as per IFRS 9 and interest income is recognized using an effective interest rate method over the term of the loan. Once a loan is impaired, interest income is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account on the same IFRS based on the revised carrying amount.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 15 dated 27 November 2024, once a loan is classified into SS & DF, interest on such loans is not allowed to be recognized as income, rather the corresponding amount needs to be credited to the interest suspense account, which is presented as a liability in the balance sheet.

2.01.10 Cash and cash equivalent

IFRS: Cash and cash equivalent items should be reported as cash items as per IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows).

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14/2003, some highly liquid assets such as money at call and short notice, T-bills/T-bonds, prize bonds are not prescribed to be shown as cash and cash equivalents rather shown as face item in the balance sheet. However, in the cash flow statement, money at call and short notice and prize bonds are shown as cash and cash equivalents beside cash in hand, balance with Bangladesh Bank and other banks. Moreover, Money at call and on short notice and Treasury bills, Prize bonds are shown in Investment.

2.01.11 Off-balance sheet items

IFRS: There is no concept of off-balance sheet items in any IFRS; hence there is no requirement for disclosure of off-balance sheet items on the face of the balance sheet. However mostly the entity shall follow IAS 37 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) to recognize off balance sheet items.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14/2003 and BRPD Circular no.- 06 dated 25 April 2023, off balance sheet items (e.g. Acceptances & Endorsements, Letter of guarantee, Irrevocable Letter of credit, Bills for collection etc.) must be disclosed separately on the face of the balance sheet and a certain amount of provision shall be made following the circular (Details Note: 23.00)

2.01.12 Non-banking asset

IFRS: No indication of Non-banking asset is found in any IFRS.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 22 dated 20 September 2021 and BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, there is a separate balance sheet item named non-banking assets existed in the standard format.

2.01.13 Other comprehensive income

IFRS: Under IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements), Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) refers to income and expenses that are not included in profit or loss but still affect equity. These items are recorded in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and later transferred to equity through the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Bangladesh Bank: The templates of financial statements issued vide Section 38 of The Bank Company Act, 1991, BRPD 14, dated 25 June 2003 and BRPD 15, dated 09 November 2009; Bangladesh Bank has issued financial templates for financial statements which will strictly be followed by all banks. The templates of financial statements issued by Bangladesh Bank do not include Other Comprehensive Income or the elements of Other Comprehensive Income allowed including in an Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Statement. As such the company does not prepare the other comprehensive income statement. However, elements of OCI, if any, are shown in the statements of changes in equity. Furthermore, the above templates require disclosure of appropriation of profit on the face of Profit and Loss Statement.

2.01.14 Disclosure of appropriation of profit

IFRS: Under IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements do not require appropriation of profit to be shown on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

Bangladesh Bank: As per Section 38 of the Bank-Company Act, 1991, BRPD 14, dated 25 June 2003 and BRPD 15, dated 09 November 2009, the Profit and Loss Account template requires disclosure of appropriation of profit on the face of Profit and Loss Account.

2.01.15 Cash flow statement

IFRS: The Cash flow statement can be prepared using either the direct method or the indirect method. The presentation is selected to present these cash flows in a manner that is most appropriate for the business or industry. The method selected is applied consistently.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14/2003, cash flow statement is guided by the Bangladesh Bank which is the combination of direct and indirect method.

2.01.16 Recovery of written off loans:

IFRS: As per IAS 1, an entity shall not offset assets and liabilities or income or expenses, unless required or permitted by IFRS. Again recovery of written off loans should be charged to Profit and Loss Account as per IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers).

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no.04, dated 18 February 2024 recoveries amount from previously written off should be adjusted with the specific provision for loans and advances. All loan accounts that have been classified as bad and loss-making for more than two years can be written off. Regardless of the credit rating, the bank may, at its discretion, write off a loan account taken by a deceased person in his or her own name or in the name of a sole proprietorship. However, in the case of a sole proprietorship, it must be taken into account whether the deceased person has an income-generating successor.

2.02 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of the bank have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items:

a) Government Treasury Bills and Bonds designated as 'Held for Trading (HFT)' at present value using 'mark to market' concept with gain credited to revaluation reserve but loss charged to Profit and Loss Account which is shown in note 6.01.03.02.
b) Government Treasury Bills and Bonds designated as 'Held to Maturity (HTM)' and re-valued Government Treasury Bonds at present value using amortization concept as shown in note 6.01.03.01.
c) Investment in shares of listed companies are valued at market price and unlisted companies at cost or book value of last audited balance sheet, whichever is lower as per Bangladesh Bank Letter No. DOS (SR)1153/161/2013-140 dated 09 April 2013.
d) Land is recognized at cost at the time of acquisition and subsequently measured at fair value as per IAS-16 Property Plant & Equipment.
e) Right-of-use assets are recognized under the IFRS 16 (Lease) at the amount of the lease liability (present value of lease obligations) plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. The accounting policies unless otherwise stated, have been consistently applied by the bank and are consistent with those of the previous year.

2.02.01 IFRS 16: Lease

IFRS 16 Lease is effective for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 defines that a contract is (or contains) a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for considerations. IFRS 16 significantly changes how a lease accounts for operating lease.

Under previous IAS 17, an entity would rent an office building or a branch premises for several years with such a rental agreement being classified as operating lease would have been considered as an balance sheet item. However, IFRS 16 does not require a lease classification test and hence all lease should be accounted for as on balance sheet item (except some limited exception i.e. short-term lease, lease for low value items.)

Under IFRS 16, an entity shall be recognizing a right-of-use (ROU) asset (i.e. the right to use the office building, branches, service centre, call centre, warehouse, etc) and a corresponding lease liability. The asset and the liability are initially measured at the present value of unavoidable lease payments. The depreciation of the lease asset (ROU) and the interest of the lease liability is recognized in the profit and loss account over the lease term replacing the previous heading lease rent expense.

The Management is continuously assessing the recognition criteria of the components of IFRS 16 in its financial statements covering the area of operations including the fixed assets and if found appropriate other than the recognized area, will immediately be recognized as per the scope of IFRS 16- Leases accordingly.

Right-of-use assets (ROU)

The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets at the date of initial application of IFRS 16. Right-of-use assets is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The right-of-use assets is presented under fixed assets. (Note-8).

Lease Liability

At the commencement date of lease, the bank recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term using incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments.

Short-term lease and leases of low value assets

The Bank has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases of low value assets and short-term lease, i.e. for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application. The Bank recognizes lease payments associated with those leases as an expense. The contracts for premises with branches, head office wings, Area office, regional offices are considered for lease calculation.

The impacts of the new standard on lessees' financial statements are: -

- An increase in recognized assets and liabilities;
- More lease expenses recognized in early periods of lease, and less in the later periods of a lease;
- A shift in lease expense classification from rental expenses to interest expense and depreciation

As per IFRS 16: Leases, summary of lease related information is provided in the table below:

(Amount in Taka)

Year	Particulars	Opening Balance	Depreciation/ Interest Expenses	Accumulated Depreciation/ Lease Payment	Closing Balance
2024	RoU Assets	49,417,631	34,065,699	192,193,743	15,351,932
	Lease Liabilities	49,915,266	1,288,289	34,645,117	16,558,438
2025	RoU Assets	15,351,932	14,925,231	88,250,784	426,701
	Lease Liabilities	16,558,438	3,46,269	16,438,727	465,980

2.03 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Janata Bank PLC. and it's two subsidiaries named Janata Capital and Investment Limited, Dhaka and Janata Exchange Company Srl. Italy, made up to the end of the financial year. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)-10. These consolidated financial statements are prepared to a common financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities 100% owned and controlled by the JBPLC. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the 'Consolidated Financial Statements'.

Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investors are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Subsidiaries' interest in the investors. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent there is no evidence of impairment.

2.04 Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements of the Subsidiaries' and the financial statements of the bank are presented in Taka (BDT) which is the Bank's functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information has been rounded off to the nearest BDT.

2.05 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Subsidiaries' and the financial statements of the bank in conformity with the Bangladesh Bank circulars and IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual result may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

The most significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements of the Subsidiaries' and the bank are as follows:

2.05.01 Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the bank's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied with that it has the resources to continue the business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the bank's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of the bank. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on going concern basis.

2.05.02 Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances

The Subsidiaries' and the bank review their individually significant loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the Profit and Loss Account. In particular, management's judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows while determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the impairment allowance made. Loans and advances that have been assessed individually and found to be impaired to the extent of provision made in this year and all individually insignificant loans and advances are then assessed collectively, by categorising them into groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether a provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence, but the effects of which are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as levels of arrears, credit utilisation, loan-to-collateral ratios etc.) and judgement on the effect of concentrations of risks and economic data (including levels of unemployment, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, sovereign rating etc.). Impairment losses loans & advances are recognised as per instruction of Bangladesh Bank. Calculations are shown in note no. 13.06.

2.05.03 Impairment of Available for Sale of Investments

The Subsidiaries' and the bank review their debt securities classified as available for sale of investments at each reporting date to assess whether they are impaired. This requires similar judgments as applied on the individual assessment of loans and advances. The group and the bank also record impairment charges on available for sale equity investments when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost.

2.05.04 Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which such tax losses can be utilised. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with the future tax-planning strategies.

2.05.05 Fair Value of Property, Plant and Equipment

The land and buildings of the Subsidiaries' and the bank are reflected at fair value. The Subsidiaries' appointed independent valuation specialist to determine fair value of land and building in the year 2019. When current market prices of similar assets are available, such evidence is considered in estimating fair values of these assets.

2.05.06 Useful Life-time of the Property, Plant and Equipment

The Subsidiaries' and the bank review the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date. Judgment of the management is exercised in the estimation of these values, rates, methods and hence they are subject to uncertainty.

2.05.07 Commitments and Contingencies

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed unless they are remote.

2.06 Changes in Accounting Estimate and Errors

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate shall be recognised prospectively by including it in profit or loss as follows:

a) the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or
b) the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

To the extent that a change in an accounting estimate gives rise to changes in assets and liabilities, or relates to an item of equity, it shall be recognised by adjusting the carrying amount of the related asset, liability or equity item in the period of the change.

Material prior period errors shall be retrospectively corrected in the first financial statements authorised for issue after their discovery by:

a) restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or
b) if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equities for the earliest prior period presented.

The most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the notes no. 22.00

2.07 Books of Accounts

The company maintains its books of accounts for main business in electronic form through soft automation. Further updating of the system is under process.

2.08 Foreign Currency

Foreign Currency Transaction

Foreign currency transactions are translated as per International Accounting Standards IAS-21: 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of the operation at the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign Operation

The assets & liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Bangladeshi Taka at exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. The income & expenses of foreign operations are translated at average rate of exchange for the year. Foreign currency differences are recognised and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Subsidiaries' disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reactivated to non-controlling interest.

2.09 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of cash flows has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards IAS-7: ' Statement of Cash Flows' and under the guideline of BRPD circular No.14, dated 25 June 2003 issued by the Banking Regulation & Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank. The Statement shows the structure of changes in cash and cash equivalents during the financial year.

2.10 Statement of Changes in Equity

The statement of changes in equity reflects information about increase or decrease in net assets or wealth. Statement of changes in equity has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards IAS-1: 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

2.11 Liquidity Statement (Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis)

The liquidity statement has been prepared in accordance with remaining maturity grouping of Assets and Liabilities as of the close of the year as per following basis; which are shown in liquidity statement.

a) Balance with other banks and financial institutions, money at call and short notice etc. on the basis of their maturity term;
b) Investments on the basis of their residual maturity term;
c) Loans and advances on the basis of their repayment/maturity schedule;
d) Fixed assets on the basis of their useful lives;
e) Other assets on the basis of their adjustment;
f) Borrowings from other banks and financial institutions, as per their maturity/repayment term;
g) Deposits and other accounts on the basis of their maturity term and behavioural past trend;
h) Other long-term liability on the basis of their maturity term;
i) Provisions and other liabilities on the basis of their settlement;

2.12 Assets and the Basis of their Valuation

The accounting policy set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in this Consolidated Balance Sheet and those of the bank and have been applied consistently by the bank.

2.12.01 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank, balance with other banks and financial institutions.

2.12.02 Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost including acquisition charges associated with the investment. Premiums are amortised and discount accredited, using the effective or historical yield method. Accounting treatment of government treasury bills and bonds (categorised as HFT or/and HTM) is made following DOS circular letter no. 5, dated 26 May 2008 and amended as on 28 January 2009 and Dos circular letter no. 27 dated 04 December 2023 and subsequent changes issued by Department of Offsite Supervision of Bangladesh Bank as shown in note no. 6.01.03.

a) Held to Maturity (HTM)

Investments (financial instruments) which have fixed or determinable maturity date and the bank has no intention to sell before their maturity date irrespective of changes in market prices or the bank's financial position or performance are grouped as held to maturity. Government Treasury Bills, Government Treasury Bonds and other securities approved for statutory liquidity reserves have been classified as held to maturity financial asset. These are measured at amortized cost at each year end by taking into account any discount or premium in acquisition. Any increase or decrease in value of such investments is booked to equity. Any gain or loss on such investments is recognised in the statement of income when the investment is de-recognised or impaired.

b) Held for Trading (HFT)

Investment primarily held for selling or trading is classified in this category. After initial recognition, investments are marked to be traded weekly. The securities under this category are the securities acquired by the bank with the intention to trade by taking advantages of short term price/interest movement and the securities those are classified as HFT by the Bank held in excess of SLR (net of CRR) at a minimum level. Investments classified in this category are principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing on short trading or if designated as such by the management. In this category, investments are measured in fair value and any change in the fair value i.e. profit or loss on sale of securities in HFT category is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

c) REPO and Reverse REPO

Since 01 September 2010 transactions of REPO, reverse REPO are recorded based on DOS circular No. 6, dated 15 July 2010 and amended up to DOS circular letter No. 3, dated 30 January 2012 and subsequent changes issued by Department of Offsite Supervision of Bangladesh Bank. In case of REPO of both coupon and non-coupon bearing (Treasury bill) security, JBPLC adjusted the Revaluation Reserve Account for HFT securities and stopped the weekly revaluation (if the revaluation date falls within the REPO period) of the same security.

d) 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. During this year such adjustment was not required.

e) Derivative Investments

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value in response to changes in interest rates, financial instrument prices, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, credit risks and indices. Derivatives are categorized as trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

All derivatives are initially recognized and subsequently measured at fair value, with all revaluation gains recognized in the Profit and Loss Account (except where cash flow or net investment hedging has been achieved, in which case the effective portion of changes in fair value is recognized within other comprehensive income). The bank has no investments in any derivative instruments.

f) Value of Investment has been shown as under:

Investment Class	Initial Recognition	Measurement After Initial Recognition	Recording of Changes
Govt. T-bills/bonds (HFT)	Cost Price	Fair value	Loss to Profit and Loss Account, gain to revaluation reserve is shown in note no. 6.01.03.02
Govt. T-bills/bonds (HTM)	Cost Price	Amortised cost	Increase or decrease in value to equity impact is shown in note no. 6.01.03.01.
Debenture/Bond	Cost Price	Amortised cost	Increase or decrease in value to Profit and Loss Account impact is shown in note. 6.02.
Investment in listed securities	Cost Price	Cost Price	Loss to Profit and Loss Account, gain to revaluation reserve impact is shown in note no. 6.02.02.
Prize bond	Cost Price	Cost	None

g) Revaluation of investment

As per the DOS (BB) Circular letter no. 05, dated 26 May 2008 & subsequent amended circular no. 05, dated 28 January 2009 and circular letter no. 27, dated 4 December 2023, HFT (Held for Trading) securities are revalued on weekly basis and HTM (Held to Maturity) securities are amortized on yearly basis. The HTM securities are also revalued if they are reclassified to HFT category with the Board's approval. Any gain or loss on revaluation of HTM securities is recognized in the statement of changes in equity. Gain on revaluation of HFT securities is transferred to the revaluation reserve and loss is adjusted net-off the revaluation reserve provided the excess loss is to be charged in the profit and loss account on weekly basis.

Investment class	Investment class	Investment class	Investment class
Govt. T-bills/ bond (HFT)	Cost	Fair value	Gain to Revaluation Reserve (RR), Loss net-off from RR and excess to P & L
Govt. T-bills/ bond (HTM)	Cost	Amortized cost	Increase or decrease in value to equity
Investment in listed securities	Cost	Fair value	Loss to P & L, gain to Revaluation Reserve

h) Investments in Subsidiary

Investment in subsidiaries is accounted for under the cost method of accounting in the bank's financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)-10 consolidated and separate financial statements. Accordingly, investments in subsidiaries are stated in the bank's balance sheet at cost, less impairment losses if any.

Statutory and Non-Statutory Investment

Statutory Investments

Amount which is invested for maintaining statutory liquidity ratio according to Monetary Policy Department (MPD) circular no. 02, dated 10 December 2013 and DOS circular no. 01, dated 19 January 2014 of Bangladesh Bank is treated as statutory investment. These include Treasury bill, Treasury bond, other govt. securities etc. Details of statutory investments have been given in note no. 6.03.01.

Non-statutory Investments

All investment except statutory investment is treated as non-statutory investment such as debentures, corporate bond, ordinary shares (quoted and unquoted), preference share etc. Details of non-statutory investments have been given in note no. 6.03.02.

i) Investment and related income

a. Income on investments other than shares is accounted for on accrual basis concept; and,
b. Dividend income on investment in shares is accounted for in the year when right has been established.

2.12.03 Loans, Advances and Provisions

Loans and advances are stated in gross amount. General provisions on unclassified loans and Off-Balance Sheet items, specific provisions for classified loans, and interest suspense account thereon are shown under other liabilities.

Provisions are made on a quarterly basis against classified loans and advances, following management review and in accordance with the guidelines issued by Bangladesh Bank. In particular, provisioning complies with BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 27 November 2024 on loan classification and provisioning, which became effective from 1 April 2025. This circular supersedes and incorporates earlier directives, including BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD Circular No. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 21 July 2020, along with subsequent related circulars and circular letters.

Additionally, the Bank has complied with the latest regulatory instructions issued during 2025, including BRPD Circular Letter No. 29 dated 21 December 2025, BRPD Circular No. 09 dated 19 November 2025, BRPD Circular No. 08 dated 19 October 2025, BRPD Circular Letter No. 22 dated 13 October 2025, BRPD Circular Letter No. 07 dated 16 September 2025, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 25 June 2025, and BRPD Circular Letter No. 05 dated 10 March 2025. For detailed information regarding the provisioning status for the year, please refer to Notes 7.14 and 13.6.

a) Interest on Loans and Advances

i) Interest is calculated on unclassified loans and advances and recognized as income during the year;
ii) Interest calculated on classified loans and advances as per Bangladesh Bank Circulars is kept in interest suspense account and credited to income on realization;
iii) Interest is calculated on daily product basis but debited to the party's loan account quarterly. No interest is charged on loans and advances which are classified as bad and loss;
iv) Interest suspense and penal interest, if any, calculated on classified loans and advances are taken into income in the year of its receipt from the defaulting borrowers.

b) Provision for Loans and Advances

Provision for loans and advances are made on quarter basis as well as year-end review by management following instructions contained in BRPD circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank. General Provision on unclassified loans and advances and specific provision on classified loans & advances are given in the table

c) Rate of Provision:

Type of Provision	Loan Classification Status	Period of past due or overdue	Cottage, Micro and Small Enterprises & Short Term Agri credit	Staff Loan	Remaining Categories of Loans & Advances: Agricultural other than short term, Medium Enterprises, Consumer Financing, Credit Card, Industrial Credit, Service Sector Credit, Trade & Commerce Sector Credit, Housing Finance and Other Credit
General Provision	STD-0	(No past due or overdue)	0.50%	1%	1%
	STD-1	(≥1 day but <1 month)	0.50%	1%	1%
	STD-2	≥ 1 month but < 2 months	0.50%	1%	1%
	SMA	≥ 2 months but < 3 months	0.50%	-	5%
Specific Provision	SS	≥ 3 months but < 6 months	20%	-	20%
	DF	≥ 6 months but < 12 months	50%	-	50%
	BL	≥ 12 months	100%	-	100%

In addition, provision for loan and advances on United Arab Emirates (UAE) branches are made in accordance with UAE Central Bank's rules and regulations. For restructuring loan, 1% additional provision has been made as per circular no-04 dated 29 January 2015, 1% special provision for COVID 19 has been cancelled as per BRPD 58 dated 31 December 2024. Though there is no internal policy of the bank for keeping provisions against Good Borrowers, an amount of BDT. 2.00 Crore has been kept aside for future settlement for any claim of Good Borrowers against BRPD Circular no-06 Dated 19 March 2015.

d) Presentation of Loans and Advances

Loans and advances are shown at gross amount as assets while interest suspense and loan loss provision against classified advances are shown as liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

e) Write off Loans and Advances

Loans and advances/investments to write off as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. These written off loan however will not undermine/affect the claim amount against the borrower. Detailed memorandum records for all such written off accounts are meticulously maintained under BRPD circular no. 04, dated 18 February 2024 and BRPD circular no. 11, dated 03 December 2025.

j) Securities Against Loan

Project loan: Land and building are taken as security in the form of mortgage and plant & machinery are taken in the form of hypothecation.

Working capital and trading loan: Goods are taken as security in the form of either pledge or hypothecation along with land and building as mortgage (value not less than 1.50 times covering the loan amount) in the form of collateral security.

House building loan: Land and building are taken as security in the form of mortgage.

Overdraft: Financial Investment: such as FDR and DPS/JBSPS/SDPS/WEDB kept in "lien".

Public sector loan: In most cases Govt. Guarantee is taken and no security is taken for government loan and crops loans in agriculture sector.

Counter-party credit ratings of the concerned borrowers are done from time to time and 1,238 Nos parties involving BDT 4934.95 crore loans and advances have been rated as such during the year.

2.12.04 Fixed Assets: Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Recognition and Measurement:

a) Fixed assets are stated at cost/fair value less accumulated depreciation as per International Accounting Standards IAS-16:
b) Acquisition cost of an asset comprises of the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use inclusive of inward freight, duties and non-refundable taxes. It also-
(1) Includes cost to bringing the assets to the location and cost necessary for it to be capable of operating.
(2) Excludes trade discount and rebates. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized 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.
c) Land & building is recognized at cost at the time of acquisition.
(1) The cost means in accordance with the specific requirements of the IFRS, the cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid 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 initially recognized.
(2) The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized 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.

Measurement after Recognition:

International Accounting Standards IAS-16 permits two accounting models for measurement of an assets in periods subsequent to its recognition, namely The cost model and revaluation model.

COST MODEL: The asset is carried at its cost less accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Loss.

REVALUATION MODEL: The asset is carried at a revalued amount calculated as fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Loss. All Property, plant and equipment are classified and grouped on the basis of their nature as required in IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The major categories of Property, plant and equipment held by the bank are property (Premises & Buildings), Library Book, Furniture and fixtures, Electrical Installations, Typewriters and Calculating machines, Computer/Software, Motor Car and other vehicles. The bank recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of property plant and equipment's the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance is normally charged off as revenue expenditure in the period in which it is incurred.

B. Depreciation of Fixed Assets:

Depreciation is charged at the following rates on all fixed assets on the basis of estimated useful lives as determined by fixed asset policy of the bank.

Depreciation Policy:

i) In all cases depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method. From the beginning month of the assets acquisition, depreciation is proportionately charged at the applicable rates on purchased assets in the first half of that month. Otherwise, depreciation will be proportionately charged from the beginning of the following month of acquisition. While assets are sold or disposed in the first half of the month, no depreciation will be charged for that month. But depreciation will be charged for the month when the assets are disposed in the second half of the month.
ii) No Depreciation charged on land and land developments.

Methods, Useful life and Rates of Depreciation of fixed assets including intangible assets are given below.

Category of fixed assets	Depreciation Policy		
	Method of Depreciation	Useful Life (Years)	Rate of Depreciation
Land	-	-	Nil
Buildings	Straight Line	40	2.50%
Machineries and equipment			
i) Vault & Strong Room	Straight Line	20	5%
ii) Lift	Straight Line	20	5%
iii) Generator	Straight Line	5	20%
iv) Air cooler	Straight Line	5	20%
v) Fax Machine	Straight Line	5	20%
vi) Photocopy Machine	Straight Line	5	20%
vii) CCTV	Straight Line	5	20%
viii) Camera	Straight Line	5	20%
ix) Note Counting Machine	Straight Line	5	20%
x) Fire Extinguisher & Arms	Straight Line	5	20%
xi) Gun, Bullet	Straight Line	10	10%
xii) Electric Appliances	Straight Line	5	20%
xiii) Other items relevant to Machine & Equipment	Straight Line	5	20%
Furniture and fixtures	Straight Line	10	10%
Motor Vehicles	Straight Line	5	20%
Computer Hardware	Straight Line	5	20%

C. Amortization of Intangible Assets:

As per IAS-38, an intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical existence. Amortization of intangible assets refers to the expensing of the cost of the intangible assets of the bank over the total lifetime of those assets.

Bank management also follows a policy for amortization of intangible assets considering the durability and useful lives of the items. These intangible assets are booked under the head "Fixed Assets-Intangible Assets" and amortized over their estimated useful lives by charging under the broad head "Depreciation-Amortization of Intangible Assets". Yearly amortized amount is charged in Profit & Loss Account.

D. Recognition of Profit/Loss in case of disposal of Assets:

When the assets are sold, closed down or scrapped, the difference between the net proceeds and the net carrying amount of the assets is recognized as a gain or loss in other operating income or loss in other operating expenses. The cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated when the disposal of assets from the fixed assets schedule and gain or loss on such disposal assets is reflected in the Profit and Loss Account.

An intangible asset should be derecognized (i.e. eliminated from the balance sheet): (i) on disposal; or (ii) when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising out are determined as the difference between: (i) the net disposal proceeds; and (ii) the carrying amount of the asset. Gains or losses are recognized as income or expense in the period in which the retirement or disposal occurs.

**E. Determination of Use

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Name of the items	Duration of non-adjustments	Status to be reported	% Of Provision
	More than 1 year	Bad and Loss	100%
In case of a settled case	Whenever created	Bad and Loss	100%
Fund embezzlement/Protested bills	Whenever created	Bad and Loss	100%
Interbranch unsettled/ unadjusted accounts (debit entries)	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	Doubtful	50%
	More than 2 years	Bad and Loss	100%
Unsettled balance/accounts on nostro account (debit entries)	More than 06 months but less than 1 year	Doubtful	50%
	More than 1 year	Bad and Loss	100%
Accrued Income:			
Accrued interest on loans and advances	More than 06 months but less than 1 year	Doubtful	50%
	More than 1 year	Bad and Loss	100%
Accrued Interest on Investment	More than 06 months but less than 1 year	Doubtful	50%
	More than 1 year	Bad and Loss	100%
Other Accrued Income	More than 06 months but less than 1 year	Doubtful	50%
	More than 1 year	Bad and Loss	100%
Advance Security Deposits *(after expiring the contract)*	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	Doubtful	50%
	More than 2 years	Bad and Loss	100%
Unadjusted shanchaypatra/ Wage earners bonds/ Army Pension fund/ Civil pension fund	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	Doubtful	50%
	More than 2 years	Bad and Loss	100%
Others	More than 06 months but less than 1 year	Doubtful	50%
	More than 1 year	Bad and Loss	100%

2.12.07 Non-banking Assets

Non-banking assets are acquired on account of the failure of a borrower to repay the loan in time after receiving the decree from the court regarding the right and title of the mortgaged property in compliance with the BRPD Circular 22 dated 20 September 2021. Details are shown in note no. 10.00.

2.12.08 Impairment of Assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed as and when considered necessary to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset or group of assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of such assets is estimated and impairment losses are recognized immediately in the financial statements. The resulting impairment loss is taken to the Profit and Loss Account except for impairment loss on revalued assets, which is adjusted against related revaluation surplus to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the surplus on revaluation of that asset.

2.13 Liabilities and Provision

2.13.01 Borrowings from Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents

Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents include borrowing from Bangladesh Bank and International Development Association (IDA) credit for 'Enterprise Growth and Bank Modernisation Project (EGBMP)'. These items are brought to financial statements at the gross value of the outstanding balance. Details are shown in note no. 11.00.

2.13.02 Deposits and Other Accounts

Deposits and other accounts include non-interest-bearing current deposit redeemable at call, interest bearing on demand and short-term deposits, savings deposits, fixed deposits and various scheme deposits. These items are brought to account at the gross value of the outstanding balances as shown in note no. 12.00.

2.13.03 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities comprise items such as provision for loans and advances/investments/other assets, taxation, superannuation fund, gratuity fund and off balance sheet exposure and also include interest payable, interest suspense, accrued expenses etc. Other liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet according to IAS-37, provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, Income Tax Act-2023 (Replaced with Income Tax Ordinance,1984); internal policy of the bank. Provision and accrued expenses are recognized in the financial statements when the bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made on the amount of the obligation. Details are shown in note no. 13.00.

2.13.04 Provision for Taxation

Income tax assessments till 2007-2008 have been finalized. Assessments for the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 are under process (note no. 13.04.01).

a) Current Tax

Provision for current income tax has been made as per prescribed rate in the Finance Act, 2024 on the taxable profit as per Income Tax Act 2023(Replaced with Income Tax Ordinance,1984), it also complies with IAS-12: 'Income Taxes'. Taxable profit may differ from profit as reported in the Profit and Loss Account as some income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other year or are never taxable or deductible.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is calculated on the taxable/deductible temporary differences between tax base and carrying value of assets and liabilities as required by International Accounting Standards IAS-12: 'Income Taxes'. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

- on 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;
- related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable and will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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 losses, 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 and land and buildings are recognised directly in revaluation reserve as a part of equity and is subsequently recognised in Profit and Loss Account on maturity of the security and disposal of land and buildings. Details of deferred tax calculations for the year are shown in note no. 43.01

2.13.05 Provision for Employee Benefits

The retirement benefits and other employee benefits accrued for the employees of the bank as on reporting date have been accounted for in accordance with the provisions of International Accounting Standards-19-"Employee Benefit".

a) Retirement Benefits

The bank operates two alternative retirement benefit schemes for its permanent employees, elements of which are as follows:

1) Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) Scheme

i. Employees' contribution 10%

ii. Bank's contribution $8\frac{1}{3}$%

iii. This fund is operated by a Trustee Board comprising eleven (11) trustees.

iv. The CPF holders enjoy the following rate of interest on the deposit of own & bank contribution in CPF account as per the instruction circular no.- 1104/2022 vide decision of the 696th meeting of Board of Directors on December 29, 2021:

Opening Balance Amount	Rate of interest
Up to 1,500,000	13%
From 1,500,001 to 3,000,000	12%
Over 3,000,001	11%

v. **Gratuity:** Employees having contributory provident fund facilities are entitled to get gratuity for 2 months' last basic pay drawn for each completed year of service subject to completion of minimum 5 years of service.

2) General Pension Fund Scheme

i. **Superannuation Fund**

The bank operates Pension Scheme. The bank has been paying 40% of basic salary of each employee in every month w.e.f. 2004 to 30 June 2009 to the Superannuation Fund for payment of pension to the retiring employees. The paying rate has been reduced to 25% of basic salary of each employee in each month from 1 July 2009. Again, the rate of contribution to Superannuation Fund has been increased to 40% with effect from 1 October 2012 as per our bank Instruction Circular No.402/12, dated 20 September 2012. The rate has been increased to 60% w.e.f. 01 January 2024 vide our bank Instruction Circular No. 1241/23, date 28 December 2023.

ii. **General Provident Fund (GPF)**

Employees opted for pension is also contributing 5%-25% as per their desire to GPF which is also operated by the same Trustee Board as CPF. The bank does not contribute any amount against the employees to GPF. The employees will also enjoy the following rate of interest on the deposit of own & bank contribution in GPF account as per the instruction circular no. 1104/2022 vide decision of the 696th meeting of Board of Directors on December 29, 2021:

Opening Balance Amount	Rate of interest
Up to 1,500,000	13%
From 1,500,001 to 3,000,000	12%
Over 3,000,001	11%

iii. **Pension and Gratuity Benefit**

Pension and Gratuity benefit payable as at 31 December 2025 has been provided in the books of accounts and presented under other liabilities.

b) Other Employee Benefits

1) Leave Encashment

The Officer/Staff who has opted for Pension and General Provident Fund, will be entitled to leave encashment facilities up to18 (eighteen) months at the time of retirement as per letter No. 07.00.0000.171.13.006.15-81 dated 14 October 2016 of Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, and Government of Bangladesh. But if anybody has enjoyed leave encashment facilities before retirement, he will be provided with the rest amount after deduction of the amount enjoyed earlier, as per letter No. MF/B & 1/Banking/2/1/80/101 dated 31 May 1980 of previous Banking & Investment Division, Ministry of Finance, and Government of Bangladesh. The leave encashment benefit is paid to the incumbent debiting 'Expenditure A/C Leave Encashment Code No.-1217'.

2) Death Relief Grant Scheme

The bank operates a death relief scheme since 1 January 1991, which replaced the previous group insurance scheme. The scheme is applicable to all employees of the bank and payments out of this fund are made to the successors of the employees on their death as per our bank Instruction Circular No.669/16, dated 20 March 2016.

3) Benevolent Fund

Benevolent fund was initiated in 1986 and is funded by the monthly subscription of executives/officer/staff, sale proceeds of old newspapers, income from investment and grant from bank's operating profit. Expenditures from these funds are scholarship, awards to the children of employees for securing good result in the public examination and university levels, marriage assistance, retirement benefit and death benefit paid to family members when any employee expires.

2.13.06 Provision for Other Assets

As per BRPD Bangladesh Bank BRPD circular no. 4, dated 12 April 2022, provisions has been maintained 50% for doubtful and 100% for bad/loss and the classification and provisioning on other assets have been made and required provisions have been kept considering their non-adjustment which is shown in note no. 9.07 & 13.12.

2.13.07 Provision for Nostro Accounts

As per FEPD Circular no. FEOD(FEMO)/01/2005-677, dated 13 September 2005 and Bangladesh Bank BRPD circular no. 4, dated 12 April 2022, the Bank classifies the un-reconciled debit entries older than 6 months as "Doubtful" and maintains 50% provision against them and classifies un-reconciled debit entries older than 1 year as "Bad/Loss" and maintains 100% provision against them as at Balance Sheet date. Furthermore, bank has made adequate provision in this year regarding the un-reconciled debit balance as on the date of Balance Sheet which is shown in note no. 13.15.01.

2.13.08 Provision for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures

In compliance with Bangladesh Bank guidelines, Off-Balance Sheet items have been disclosed under contingent liabilities and details is shown in note no. 13.07. BRPD Circular no. 06 dated 25 April 2023 and the subsequent changes made by Bangladesh Bank, the bank is required to maintain provision against total Off-Balance Sheet exposure which has end maturity, in the following manner:

Contingent Liabilities		Provisioning requirement (% of the exposure amount)
A. Contingent Liabilities:		
i) Acceptances and Endorsements		1.00%
ii) Letters of Guarantee:		
Provisioning requirement against letters of guarantee		1.00%
Considering the risk mitigating effect of guarantees against which government has issued counter-guarantee: banks will not have to maintain any provision against such guarantees		NIL (0%)
The provisioning requirement for the bank guarantees, against which a counter guarantee has been issued, is stated as follows:		
BB rating grade equivalence of the Bank/Financial Institution/Organization providing the counter-guarantee		
1		NIL
2		0.50%
3 or 4		0.75%
iii) Irrevocable Letters of Credit:		
Short-term self-liquidating trade L/C:		0.50%
Other LCs including L/C used as guarantee or confirmation:		1.00%
iv) Bills for Collection:		NIL
v) Other Contingent Liabilities:		
With an original maturity up to one year:		0.50%
Contingent Liabilities		**Provisioning requirement (% of the exposure amount)**
With an original maturity over one year:		1.00%
B. Other Commitments:		
Unconditionally cancellable		NIL
With certain drawdown		1.00%
Others with an original maturity up to one year		0.50%
Others with an original maturity over one year		1.00%
C. Additional provisioning:		
OBS exposures remaining overdue for	03 (three) months or beyond but less than 12 (twelve) months.	1%
	12 (twelve) or beyond but less than 24 (twenty four) months.	2%
	24 (twenty four) months or beyond.	5%
In case of OBS exposure under litigation, banks have to maintain additional provision over the provision requirement mentioned above		5%

2.14 Capital and Shareholders' Equity

2.14.01 Capital Management

The bank has a capital management process for measuring, deploying and monitoring its available capital and assessing its adequacy. This capital management process aims to achieve four major objectives; exceed regulatory thresholds and meet long-term internal capital targets, maintain strong credit rating, manage capital levels commensurate with the risk profile of the bank and provide the banks shareholder with acceptable returns.

Capital is managed in accordance with the board approved capital management planning from time to time. Senior management develops the capital strategy and overseas the capital management planning of the bank. The bank's Accounts and Risk Management Department are playing key role to implement the bank's capital strategy, capital is managed using both regulatory control measure and internal matrix. Banks capital management status of the year ending date is shown at note no. 14.00.

2.14.02 Authorised capital

Authorised capital is the maximum amount of share capital that the Bank is authorised by its Memorandum and Articles of Association to issue (allocate) among shareholders. This amount can be changed by shareholders' approval upon fulfilment of relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1994. Part of the authorised capital usually remains unissued. The part of the authorised capital already issued to shareholders is referred to as the issued share capital of the Bank.

2.14.03 Paid up Capital

Paid up capital represents total amount of shareholder capital that has been paid in full by the Government of Bangladesh *i.e.* ordinary shareholder. In the event of winding-up of the company ordinary shareholder(s) rank after all other shareholders and creditors are fully entitled to any residual proceeds of liquidation.

2.14.04 Statutory Reserve

As per the Bank Company Act, 1991 (amended up to date) under section-24, it is required for the bank to transfer 20% of its current year's profit before tax to reserve until such reserve equals to its paid-up capital which has been complied by the bank.

2.14.05 Dividends on Ordinary Shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when it is approved by the bank's shareholders meeting. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

2.14.06 Revaluation Reserve

a) Assets Revaluation Reserve

When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increased amount should be credited directly to equity under the heading of revaluation surplus/ reserve as per International Accounting Standards IAS-16: 'Property, Plant and Equipment'. The tax effects on revaluation gain are measured and recognised in the financial statements as per Bangladesh Accounting Standards IAS-12: 'Income Taxes'. The flow of Assets Revaluation Reserve is shown in note no-17.00.

b) Revaluation Reserve for HTM & HFT

All HTM securities are amortized at the year end and any increase or decrease of such investment is booked to equity. In case of HFT revaluation, decrease in the present value is recognized in the profit and loss account and any increase is booked to Revaluation Reserve Account through Profit and Loss Account as per Bangladesh Bank DOS circular letter no. 5, dated 26 May 2008, DOS circular no. 5, dated 28 January 2009, DOS(SR) 1153/120/2010, dated 8 December 2010 and DOS circular no. 27, dated 4 December 2023. The flow of revaluation reserve for HTM & HFT is shown in note no-19.00 and 20.00.

2.15 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is –

Any possible obligation that arises from the 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 results in the recognition of income which may never be realised.

2.16 Materiality, Aggregation and Off Setting

Each material item as considered by management significant has been displayed separately in the financial statements. No amount has been set off unless the bank has legal right to set off the amounts and intends to settle on net basis. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the relevant accounting standards.

The values of any asset or liability as shown in the Balance Sheet are not off-set by way of deduction from another liability or asset unless there exist a legal right therefore. No such incident existed during the year.

2.17 Revenue Recognition

The revenue during the year has been recognised following all conditions of revenue recognitions as prescribed by Bangladesh Bank guidelines and International Accounting Standards IFRS-15: 'Revenue from contract with customer'. The revenue during the year has been recognized following all conditions IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Disclosures and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

2.17.01 Interest Income

Interest on loans and advances is calculated on daily product basis and accrued at the end of each month, but charged to customers' accounts on quarterly basis. In terms of the provisions of the IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers), the interest income is recognised on accrual basis. In accordance with BRPD Circular no. 15, dated 27 November 2024, interest accrued on substandard loans and doubtful loans are credited to an "Interest Suspense Account" which is included within "Other liabilities". Interest from loans and advances ceases to be accrued when they are classified as bad/ loss. It is then kept in interest suspense in a memorandum account. Interest on classified loans and advances including restructured loan (as per BRPD circular no. 16, dated 18 July 2022) and rescheduled have been credited to interest suspense account with actual receipt of interest there from having credited to income as and when received as per instruction of Bangladesh Bank. Moreover, Interest on Fixed deposits with other banks accounted for on accrual basis.

2.17.02 Interest Income from Investments

Income on investments is recognised on accrual basis. Investment income includes discount on treasury bills, interest on treasury bonds and fixed deposits with other banks. Gain on investments in shares is also included in investment income. Gain is recognised when it is realised.

2.17.03 Fees and Commission Income

- Commission charged to customers on letters of credit and letters of guarantee are credited to income at the time of effecting the transactions.
- Fees and Commission on bills discounted, purchased & others are recognized at the time of realization.
- Exchange gains or losses arising out of such transactions are recognized as income or expense for the year foreign currency transactions are converted into BDT at prevailing on the dates of such transactions and dealt with exchange account.

2.17.04 Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividends are presented in investment income.

2.17.05 Other Operating Income

Other operating income is recognized at accrual basis.

2.17.06 Profit/Loss of Overseas Branches

Profit/loss of the bank's overseas branches has been reflected in this profit and loss account.

2.17.07 Interest Paid on Deposits and Borrowings

Interest paid on borrowings and deposits are calculated on 360 days in a year and recognised on accrual Basis.

2.17.08 Management and other expenses

Expenses incurred by the Bank are recognized on actual and accrual basis.

2.17.09 Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses incurred by the bank are recognised on actual and accrual Basis.

2.18 Directors' Responsibility on Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), The Bank-Company Act, 1991, The Companies Act, 1994, Financial reporting Act, 2015 and other related laws and regulations pertaining to the financial. Presentation of these financial statements vide 849th Board Meeting dated 31 May 2025 of the bank.

2.19 Reconciliation of inter-bank and inter-branch account

Accounts with regard to interbank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) are reconciled regularly and there are no material differences that may affect the financial statements significantly.

2.20 Segment reporting

As per IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", an operating segment is a component of an entity:

a) That engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (include 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.

For the purpose of Segment Reporting as per International Financial Reporting Standard 8, the following segments relating to revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities have been identified and shown in the relate notes accordingly as primary/secondary segments.

a) Domestic operations in line with geographical segments (Note No. 7.07.01 & 12.06.01);
b) Banking operations comprising of branches of the banking entity (Note No. 54); and
c) Treasury operations comprising of the banking entity (Note No. 52).

Performance is measured based on segment profit before provision, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Bank's Management. Segment report is used to measure performance as Management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

2.21 Operating Segments

The bank has six reportable segments, as described below, which are the bank's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately based on the bank's management and internal reporting structure. For each of the strategic business units, the bank management committee reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The following summary describes the operations in each of the bank's reportable segments. Details have been shown in note no. 52.00 and 54.00.

Segment	Operation
i. Loans & Advances	Includes loans & advances, other transactions and balances with corporate customers & retail customers.
ii. Treasury	Undertakes the bank's funding and maintenance of SLR, asset-liability management through borrowings and placement, currency swap and investing in liquid assets such as short-term placements and corporate and government debt securities.
iii. Overseas Branches (UAE)	4 (Four) overseas branches of Janata Bank PLC. are situated in UAE and operating banking business & money remittance etc. as per head office instructions and other activities as permitted under the banking law of UAE.
iv. Janata Exchange Company Srl, Italy	Janata Exchange Company Srl., Italy, subsidiary company of Janata Bank PLC. operates its business in Italy. It performs the activities of money remittance, issue cheques, payment instruments and traveller's cheque and other activities as permitted under the banking law of Italy.
v. Janata Capital and Investments Limited	Established to do all kinds of merchant banking activities including issue management, underwriting, portfolio management and other transactions.

2.22 Compliance of International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

The Financial Reporting Council, Bangladesh (FRC) is the sole authority for adoption of International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) vide reference ১৪৬/এফআরসি/প্রশা:/প্রজ্ঞাপন/২০২০/৬৭ dated 02 November 2020. While preparing the financial statements, Janata Bank PLC. applied all applicable IASs and IFRSs as adopted by FRC with some exceptions. Details are given below:

Name of the IFRS/ IAS	IFRS/ IAS No.	Status
IFRS		
First-time Adoption International Financial Reporting Standards	1	N/A
Share Based Payment	2	N/A
Business Combinations	3	N/A
Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	5	Complied
Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resource	6	N/A
Financial Instruments: Disclosures	7	Complied*
Operating Segments	8	Complied
Financial Instruments	9	Complied*
Consolidated Financial Statements	10	Complied
Joint Arrangements	11	N/A
Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	12	Complied
Fair Value Measurement	13	Complied*
Regulatory Deferral Accounts	14	N/A
Name of the IFRS/ IAS	**IFRS/ IAS No.**	**Status**
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	15	Complied*
Leases	16	Complied**
Insurance Contracts	17	N/A
IAS		
Presentation of Financial Statements	1	Complied*
Inventories	2	Complied
Statement of Cash Flows	7	Complied*
Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting estimates & Errors	8	Complied
Events After the Reporting Period	10	Complied
Income Taxes	12	Complied
Property, Plant and Equipment	16	Complied
Employee Benefits	19	Complied
Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	20	N/A
The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	21	Complied
Borrowing Costs	23	Complied
Related Party Disclosure	24	Complied
Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefits Plans	26	N/A
Separate Financial Statements	27	Complied
Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures	28	Complied
Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	29	N/A
Interest in Joint Ventures	31	N/A
Earnings Per Share	33	Complied
Interim Financial Reporting	34	Complied
Impairment of Assets	36	Complied
Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	37	Complied
Intangible Assets	38	Complied
Investment Property	40	N/A
Agriculture	41	N/A

Note: N/A - Not Applicable

* Complied to the extent possible subject to compliance to Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank of Bangladesh) guidelines in these respects which are disclosed in note 2.01.01 to 2.01.15

** Out of 924 branches in Bangladesh only 43 branches are considered.

2.23 Risk Management

The possibility of losses, financial or otherwise is defined as risk. The risks are inherent in banking business in the context of recovery of credit, maintaining liquidity market and operational effect. It is **the responsibility of the management to identify, measure and mitigate the risks. The risk management of the bank covers 7 (seven) core risk areas in the banking business and issued necessary guidelines as under to control and minimise loss: -**

(a) **Credit risk management;**
(b) Foreign exchange risk management;
(c) Assets- Liability risk management;
(d) Money laundering prevention risk management;
(e) Internal control and compliance risk management;
(f) Information and communication technology risk management; and
(g) Environmental risk management.

Janata Bank PLC. has developed separate guidelines for each of above risk oriented areas to manage its own core risks. Details have been shown in separate report manual report on core risk management in JBPLC.

a) Credit Risk Management:
Credit risk is managed through a framework that sets out policies and procedures covering the measurement and management of credit risk in JBPLC. All credit exposure limits are approved within a defined credit approval authority framework. Loans are the largest and most obvious source of credit risk. Credit risk cannot be fully eliminated; it can be minimized by taking proper management. We have implemented credit risk management policy to mitigate credit risk for maximizing interest income and achieving profit target as well. A high powerful committee is in place for monthly review, monitoring and supervision of risks associated with credit activities.

b) Foreign Exchange Risk Management:
Foreign exchange risk is the risk that a mismatch between the composition of asset and liabilities (in a particular foreign currency) may have an adverse effect on net cash flow and the value of the banks net equity due to movements in exchange rate. Foreign exchange risk is measured and monitored by the Treasury Department. A sound and clear policy for dealing room is stated in the Foreign Exchange Risk Management Guidelines of our bank. Front office, mid office and back office operations, dealing room limits, dealer's individual limit are maintained as per the guidelines to minimize the inherent risk in foreign exchange transactions.

c) Asset-Liability Risk Management:
ALM is a process to manage the composition and pricing of the assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items and aims to control bank's exposure to market risks, with the objective of optimizing net income and net equity value within the overall risk preferences of the bank. It has evolved in response to the problems of banks dealing in a wide range of diversified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities in times of volatile interest rates and more generally a continuously changing economic environment. The main focus of asset-liability management is to matching of the liabilities and assets in terms of maturity, cost and yield rates. The maturity mismatches and disproportionate changes in the levels of assets and liabilities cause the risks. ALCO of our bank are in force to mitigate these types of risks.

d) Money Laundering Risk Management:
JBPLC treats the money laundering and terror financing issues as a vital part of its core risk management activities. Bank has formulated its own guidelines for prevention of money laundering approved by the Board of Directors in line with Anti Money Laundering Law and Bangladesh Bank guidelines. Money laundering risk is a national issue. KYC and transaction profile as well CTR & STR reporting is being followed in our bank to minimize money laundering risks.

e) Internal Control and Compliance Risk Management:
It is a process for assuring the achievement of an organization's objectives with operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliable financial reporting, compliance with laws, regulations and policies. Bank has a separate ICC Division headed by DMD to formulate and implementation of ICC policy to minimize internal control risk. The internal control team also reports to the audit committee/the board of directors at a regular internal.

f) Information and Communication Technology Risk Management:
The rapid development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has effectively facilitated reorganizing a bank's business processes and streamlining the provision of its products and services in today's dynamic business environment. ICT provides competitive advantage often brings organizations numerous benefits including fast business transactions, increasing automation of business processes, improved customer service and provision of effective decision support in a timely manner. Janata Bank has adopted sufficient measures to minimize ICT risk. ICT policy guidelines includes software security policy, physical security policy, password policy, anti-virus policy, server security policy, IT assets administration and management policy and system audit policy. Effective implementation of this policy will protect the safety and security of information technology system including assets and software used in the bank.

g) Environmental Risk Management:
Environmental Risk is the new concern in the banking arena. Bank authority is very much aware about this. In compliance with Bangladesh Bank's instructions and guidelines regarding environmental risk, all the activities of the bank are being carried on. Specially, to approve the credit proposal, Bank Credit Committee meticulously review the compliance status of the borrower regarding environmental requirement.

2.24 Related Party Disclosures

As per International Accounting Standards IAS-24: 'Related Party Disclosures', parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length Basis at commercial rates with its related parties. Related party disclosures have been given in note no. 55.00.

2.25 Litigation

The bank is not a party to any lawsuits except those arising in the normal course of business, which were filed against the default clients for non-performance in loans repayment and against various level of tax authority regarding some disputed tax issues. The bank, however, provides adequate provisions as per guidelines of IAS 37 and Bangladesh Bank circulars have been given in note no. 40.00 to 43.00.

2.26 Written Off

Write off describes a reduction in recognized value. It refers to recognition of the reduced or zero value of an asset. Generally, it refers to loan for which a return on the loan is now impossible or unlikely. The item's potential return is thus cancelled and removed from ("Written off") the bank's Balance Sheet. Recovery against debts written off is credited to provision or revenue considering the previous position of the loans.

Other assets having no realistic prospect of recovery have been written off against full provision without reducing the claimed amount of the bank. Notional balances against other assets written off have been kept to maintain the detailed memorandum records for such accounts/assets.

2.27 Memorandum Items

The bank has maintained separate register to have control over memorandum items such as bills for collection, stock of travellers' cheques, savings certificates, wage earners bonds, written off loans and advances etc. for such transactions where the bank has only a business responsibility and no legal commitment. However, Bills for Collection is shown under contingent liabilities as per Bangladesh Bank's format of reporting.

2.28 Audit Committee Disclosures

As per policy directives and in compliance with the BRPD Circular No. 02, dated 11 February 2024, of Bangladesh Bank, the Audit Committee of the Board of Janata Bank PLC serves as a sub-committee of the Board of Directors. During the year 2025, the Committee was lastly reconstituted by the Board of Directors in its 866th meeting held on 02 December 2025 to ensure the highest level of professional skill and competence. The Committee currently comprises a Chairman and members selected from among the Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

During the year 2025, the Audit Committee of the Board conducted 15 (fifteen) meetings in which the following important issues were reviewed, discussed, and recommended along with others:

- Approved a revised Organizational Structure (Organogram) for the Internal Control & Compliance Division (ICCD) in line with Bangladesh Bank's guidelines, ensuring the Head of ICC reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) to safeguard audit independence.
- Addressed the significant provisioning shortfall of approximately Tk. 47,000 crore identified in the audit. The Committee supervised the request for "Forbearance/ Deferral" facilities from Bangladesh Bank and monitored a time-bound plan to reduce this deficit.
- Regularly reviewed the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with Bangladesh Bank, focusing on improving the Net Interest Margin (NIM) and reducing reliance on high-cost call money borrowing.
- Monitored the activities of five specialized task forces headed by the Managing Director to recover loans from the Top-20 defaulting borrowers (representing 94% of total classified loans), with a focus on major groups like Beximco and Orion Power.
- Reviewed and addressed the "Adverse Opinion" initially proposed by statutory auditors for the 2025 financial statements, ensuring a transition to a "Matter of Emphasis" through transparent disclosure and regulatory compliance.
- Oversaw the preparation of the bank's Solo and Consolidated Financial Statements in strict accordance with IFRS 9 and IFRS 16, including the appointment of specialized firms for UAE operations.
- Reconciliation of Shadow Ledgers: Directed the adjustment of long-standing entries in Nostro accounts and inter-branch transactions, specifically addressing foreign currency clearing losses to ensure balance sheet integrity.
- Annual Audit Plan 2025: Approved a risk-based Annual Audit Plan for the Audit & Inspection Division, covering 60 high-risk/large-scale branches and specialized departments (Corporate, IT, and Foreign Exchange).
- Loan Documentation Check List (LDCL): Mandated the implementation of the LDCL for 1,863 serious irregularities, requiring branches to certify the legal validity of all mortgage and security documents.
- Reviewed investigative reports on significant fraud cases, including the Bairampur Branch (Tk. 5.81 crore), the JECI USA (Susmita Tabassum) embezzlement case, and irregularities at the Feni and Patuakhali branches, recommending strict disciplinary actions.
- Directed the implementation of technical barriers in the T24 Software to enforce the segregation of duties, preventing the same user from performing both "Input" and "Authorization" for file uploads.
- System Upgrades: Monitored the migration to T24 Release 22 (R-22) and the implementation of advanced security encryption protocols (HTTPS).
- Approved the deployment of SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) and XDR (Extended Detection and Response), and the establishment of a 24/7 Information Security Operation Center (ISOC).
- Password Policy Reform: Mandated an update to the system password policy, increasing requirements from 8 to 11 characters with enhanced complexity as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
- Recommended the appointment of M. M. Rahman & Co. and Anil Salam Idris & Co. as statutory auditors for the year 2025 following a rigorous evaluation of 39 eligible firms.
- Reviewed the comprehensive inspection of UAE operations, addressing a discrepancy of AED 22.77 million in Trans-guard cash holdings and ATM cash deposit mismatches.
- Appointed MABS & J Partners and Hussain Farhad & Co. to audit cash incentives and export subsidies to prevent fraudulent claims.
- Reviewed and recommended the Anti-Bribery and Corruption (ABC) Policy and the Anti-Financial Crime (AFC) Policy to align with national and international standards.
- Ensured 100% compliance with BFIU guidelines regarding NID/KYC verification and monitored the timely filing of Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs).
- Oversaw the transfer of all dormant account balances older than 10 years to the Bangladesh Bank account as per the Bank Company Act, 1991.
- Supervised the project progress for the launch of the Janata Bank VISA Card, targeting a full roll-out by December 2025.
- Recommended the **Ex-gratia payment for 2024** and ensured adequate provisioning for the Superannuation and Pension Funds based on actuarial valuations.
- Reviewed and recommended the Directors' Report to Shareholders for 2024 to ensure it accurately reflects the bank's performance and risk outlook.

2.29 Risk Management Committee Disclosure

A Risk Management Committee, comprising Directors of the Board has been formed in consistence with the Bank Company Act 1991 (Amended up to date) and directives of BRPD Circular No.11, dated 27 October 2013 of Bangladesh Bank. Our risk management approach includes minimizing undue concentrations of exposure, limiting potential losses from stress events and ensuring the continued adequacy of all our financial resources. The committee plays a vital role in risk management of the bank. It has a long term plan to develop risk management culture in the bank.

The risk management committee comprises of 5 (five) members including chairman who are competent and professionally skilled and also the director of the board.

SL	Name	Status in Bank	Status in the Committee on 31 December-2025
1	Mr. Abdul Majid Sheikh	Director	Chairman
2	Mr. Badre Munir Firdaus	Director	Member
3	Dr. Md. Abdus Sabur	Director	Member
4	Professor Dr. A. A. Mahboob Uddin Chowdhury	Director	Member
5	Mr. A.T.M. Mobarok Hossain Majumder	Company Secretary	Secretary

The committee has conducted 5 meetings in 2025. In those meetings several risk management issues have been discussed and appropriate decisions taken for risk management. Major issues in focus:

- Reviewed monthly Risk Management Reports, Comprehensive Risk Management Reports and recommendations of ERMC;
- Risk Appetite Statement for the year 2025;
- Implementation of Basel-III and monitoring the steps taken by bank for maintaining required capital under Basel-III;
- Counter Party Credit Rating to reduce risk;
- Plan for Recovery from any stressed conditions as per BB guidelines;
- Money Laundering and Terrorists Financing Prevention related issues like implementation of KYC policies, monitoring unusual/suspicious/cash transaction report etc.;
- Stress Testing Reports to assess the shock absorbing capacity i.e. resilience capacity of the bank;
- Risk Assessment and Resolution Report of Top-20 Borrowers of the bank;
- Evaluation of core risks guidelines;
- Review of credit concentration, Loan growth, ADR, large loan borrow

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b) Preparation of ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) documents for assessing its overall risk profile and a strategy for maintaining adequate capital.

c) SRP – SREP dialogue.

3. Pillar-3:

a) Market Discipline/Public disclosures etc.

The macro prudential aspects of Basel-III are largely enshrined in the capital buffers. Both the buffers i.e. the capital conservation buffer and the countercyclical buffer are intended to protect the banking sector from periods of excess credit growth.

i) Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)*

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has been newly defined as Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) which is calculated by taking eligible regulatory capital as numerator and total RWA as denominator.

$$\text{CRAR} = \frac{\text{Total Eligible Capital}}{\text{Credit RWA + Market RWA + Operational RWA}}$$

ii) Leverage Ratio*

In order to avoid building-up excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage in the banking system, a simple, transparent, non-risk based leverage ratio has been introduced. The leverage ratio is intended to achieve the following objectives:

a) Constrain the build-up of leverage in the banking sector which can damage the broader financial system and the economy.

b) Reinforce the risk based requirements with an easy to understand and a non-risk based measure.

A minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3% is being prescribed both at solo and consolidated level.

The banks will maintain leverage ratio on quarterly basis. The calculation at the end of each calendar quarter will be submitted to BB showing the average of the month end leverage ratios based on the following definition of capital and total exposure.

$$\text{LR} = \frac{\text{Tier 1 Capital (after related deductions)}}{\text{Total Exposure (after related deductions)}}$$

iii) 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. These runoffs are in addition to contractual outflows.

$$\text{LCR} = \frac{\text{Stock of quality liquid assets}}{\text{Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days}} \geq 100\%$$

iv) 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 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.

$$\text{NSFR} = \frac{\text{Available amount of stable funding (ASF)}}{\text{Required amount of stable funding (RSF)}} \geq 100\%$$

The calculation of the NSFR requires two quantities to be defined:

A. available stable funding (ASF) and

B. required stable funding (RSF).

NSFR is met if ASF exceeds RSF, that is if ASF/RSF > 1 or 100%.

2.32 CSR

Bank authority is very much concern about responsibility to the society people. With industrialization, the impacts of business on society and the environment assumed an entirely new dimension. For this Corporate Social Responsibility has become a criterion of socially lawful business Endeavour and the acceptance of it, is growing day by day. Countries of developed economy have taken the idea of "Social Responsibility". Being the largest state owned commercial bank in Bangladesh, Janata Bank PLC. has also realized its responsibilities to the society and contributed to the amelioration of the social life of the destitute people, infra-structure, environment etc. within the framework of Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

2.33 Fraud and Forgeries

Fraud Prevention Process

Based on DOS circular letter no. 17, dated 07 November 2012 issued by Bangladesh Bank, the following areas for self-assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Controls are addressed by the Bank:

- Internal Control and Compliance (ICC);
- General Banking and Operation (GBO);
- Loans and Advances (LA); and
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

In addition to the above self-assessment, the following process followed by the management:

(i) Additional security devices are incorporated, not only within the bank premises but also in the instruments given to their numerous clients.

(ii) In recruiting key personnel who are to handle certain sensitive operations, it is essential that bank makes comprehensive efforts at conducting a proper background check on the status and nature of the employee in his or her neighborhood, as this would help them establish the probability of the employee engaging in fraudulent activities.

(iii) Regular risk assessment to increase the ability of bank's staff in detecting fraud especially those related to cheques and money transfers. This can be achieved through a combination of internal and external modules of on the job training and off the job training exercises.

(iv) Continuously review the code of ethics and code of conduct to reduce the probable tendency for fraudulent behavior of the employees. It is believed that if employees are well motivated to the bank, the incidence of frauds will be reduced.

(v) Favorable financial awards and recognition should be given to employees who show dexterity in identifying and preventing fraud.

(vi) Top management must also strive to maintain a high degree of ethical standards in the performance of their duties, in view of the fiduciary nature of their functions. This is imperative as they are by law required to safeguard the assets of their banks.

(vii) The internal audit divisions of bank should not be seen as a dumping ground for non-performing staff. Staff deployed into this department should be sufficiently qualified, properly trained and adequately experienced in all facets of banking operation.

2.34 Internal Audit

Internal Audit Division as independent from the part of Management, is committed to standards of best professional practice on internal audit. The basic steps in the internal audit processes followed by the bank are stated below:

1) Audit Planning Process

The basic audit planning process consists of two phases: the assessment of business risk and the development of the annual plan. Assessing of business risk focuses on viz. (i) defining auditable units, (ii) defining the risk criteria, (iii) constructing the risk model and (iv) ranking the auditable units.

i) Defining Auditable units

Auditable units are defined as individual applications, business units, departments or offices each of these approaches either limits the scope of an audit project or broadens it beyond what can reasonably be managed.

ii) Defining the risk criteria

The model is based on operational risk, exposure and controls. Each area is broken down into sub-categories as follows:

- Operational risk (people, systems, process, contractual, reputational and political)
- Exposure (financial, regulatory and customer);
- Controls (people, process, information systems and reporting).

The controls categories are further broken down into the following sub-categories viz. people, process and information systems.

iii) Constructing the risk model

The risk assessment and audit planning methodology is a structured approach to a subjective process. The risk assessment and planning model is the product of value judgments.

(iv) Ranking the auditable units

The risk profile spreadsheet computes a score for each auditable unit based on operational risk, exposure and control. This score is then converted into a ranking for each criterion as follows:

Operational Risk - high, medium, low

Exposure - high, medium, low

Control - high, medium, low

2) Developing Audit Programme

Once the annual plan is developed and approved, Audit Programme are developed for each audit to be undertaken. Audit Programme is to be reviewed prior to the start of each audit to determine if there have been any changes. The steps in developing an Audit Programme are: understand the operations, develop flowchart or narrative, review the process with the concerned staff and develop the Audit Programme.

3) Implementing the Annual Audit Plan

The department undertakes structured approach to accomplish the annual plan and the actual audit can be broken up into a number of stages stated below.

i) Preparation stage

At this stage, the team leader ensures that all the necessary requirements for the audit are prepared and available and preliminary reviews and information gathering is undertaken.

ii) Fieldwork

During the fieldwork the auditor gathers evidence in order to determine the status of operations and controls within a particular area. This evidence is the basis for the auditor's conclusions about a particular assignment.

iii) Documentation or working paper

The working papers are evidence in support of the audit findings and opinion.

iv) Audit Findings

Findings are pertinent statements of fact uncovered during the course of an audit and these are to be reported. The findings are reviewed by the Team leader and the Head of Audit prior to the final report being issued.

2.35 Reporting

The audit reports are submitted to the auditable units, senior management and to the Audit Committee of the Board. The audit reports contain findings which are of a critical nature and have a major impact on the organization. Other operational issues identified during the audit which are considered not to be of a material nature but are worth are reported through 'Management Report' to the Head of the Department/Office and Head of the area being audited.

2.36 Follow-up

Along with compliance functioning the internal audit people employ close follow up to ensure that appropriate and timely action has been taken on audit findings and recommendations. Internal Audit Department reports to the Audit Committee on the current status of outstanding findings and what action is being taken to resolve the issues.

2.37 External Audit

Internal audit uses the external audit reports and ensures that any issues raised by the external auditor have been followed up by management and whether corrective action has been taken in a timely manner.

2.38 Comparative Information

Presentation of Financial Statements, comparative information in respect of the previous year have been presented in all numerical information in the financial statements and the narrative and descriptive information where, it is relevant for understanding of the current year's financial statements. The comparative figure for amortization of intangible assets has been taken off from the profit and loss account and shown in the statement of changes in Equity against the corresponding amount in the current year's financial statement.

2.39 Reporting Period

These financial statements of the bank and its subsidiaries cover one calendar year from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 and is followed consistently.

2.40 Approval of Financial Statement

The financial statements are approved by the board of directors on 30 April 2025.

2.41 Earnings per Share

2.41.01 Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) has been computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding as at 31 December 2025 as per International Accounting Standards (IAS)-33: 'Earnings per Share' which has been shown on the face of profit and loss account, and the computation of EPS is stated in Note 45.

2.41.02 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.

2.42 Events after Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the company's position at the Balance Sheet date are reflected in the financial statements in note no. 47.00 as per International Accounting Standards IAS-10: 'Events after the Reporting Period'.

2.43 Verification of DVS

As per BRPD circular letter no. 4 dated 04 January 2021 Banks are required to preserve the updated statutory audit report of the clients in loan file during approval/renewal of the facilities and as per BRPD circular letter no. 35 dated 06 July 2021, the statutory audit report and Financial Statements needs to be verified through the Document Verification System (DVS) developed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). Financial Reporting Council (FRC) vide its letter no 178/FRC/APR/2021/27(23) dated 07 December 2021 has instructed to disclose the percentage (%) of the loan file covered under the compliance of these BRPD Circular in the financial statements of the Bank. The Bank entered in a MOU with ICAB for verification through DVS on July 29, 2021. The bank got the master access on the DVS during the year 2022. After getting the master access the bank has started to implement the compliance accordingly.

2.44 Operating Environment

The Bank's operating environment during the year ended 2025 were impacted by a number of major global geopolitical events and conflict, volatile fuel and commodity prices, unpredictable foreign exchange and interest rate etc. Most of these events also had significant impact on the local economic environment affecting the Bank's operations. From time to time, the Government of Bangladesh and the local Central Bank (Bangladesh Bank) has issued various directives to manage impacts from these events which the Bank has followed. Management on regular basis review and monitor the global and country specific macro-economic situation and factor these issues into the decision making process.

2.45 Standards, interpretations of and amendments to the IFRSs that effective from subsequent period

The following new standards and amendments to standards are effective for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted, but the Bank has not early adopted:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.
- IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information
- IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2).
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).
- Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16).
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).

Based on initial assessment management has concluded that none of these new and amended standards are expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

2.46 General

a) Figures have been rounded off to the nearest taka.

b) Prior Year's figures have been shown for comparison purposes and rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

Amount in Taka

	Ref. Note	Consolidated 2025	Consolidated 2024	Bank 2025	Bank 2024
3.00 Cash					
Cash In Hand (including foreign currencies)	3.01	9,379,801,290	9,984,569,327	9,348,958,227	9,974,624,943
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its Agent Bank(s) (including foreign currencies)	3.02	75,223,961,981	51,739,823,444	75,223,961,981	51,739,823,444
		84,603,763,271	61,724,392,771	84,572,920,208	61,714,448,387
3.01 Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)					
Local currency		9,342,231,182	9,972,152,457	9,342,231,182	9,972,152,457
Foreign currencies		37,570,108	12,416,870	6,727,045	2,472,486
		9,379,801,290	9,984,569,327	9,348,958,227	9,974,624,943
3.02 Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its Agent Bank(s) (including foreign currencies)					
Bangladesh Bank					
In local currency		50,094,401,404	41,602,821,432	50,094,401,404	41,602,821,432
In foreign currencies (clearing account)	3.02.01	22,789,555,398	7,623,203,546	22,789,555,398	7,623,203,546
		72,883,956,802	49,226,024,978	72,883,956,802	49,226,024,978
Sonali Bank PLC. (as an agent of Bangladesh Bank)-in local currency		2,340,005,179	2,513,798,466	2,340,005,179	2,513,798,466
		75,223,961,981	51,739,823,444	75,223,961,981	51,739,823,444

3.02.01 Balance with Bangladesh Bank in Foreign Currencies (Clearing Accounts)

Currencies	Amount in 2025	Exchange Rate (Average at BDT)				
USD	185,934,037	122.20	22,721,139,349	7,504,874,727	22,721,139,349	7,504,874,727
GBP	153,987	166.77	25,680,364	23,433,410	25,680,364	23,433,410
EURO	292,770	145.97	42,735,685	94,895,409	42,735,685	94,895,409
			22,789,555,398	7,623,203,546	22,789,555,398	7,623,203,546

Amount in Taka

	Ref. Note	Consolidated 2025	Consolidated 2024	Bank 2025	Bank 2024
3.03 Disclosures Regarding Maintenance of CRR & SLR					
3.03.01 Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR)					
As per Monetary Policy Department (MPD) circular No. 01 dated 04 March 2025 of Bangladesh Bank, all scheduled Banks are required to maintain a CRR minimum 4% on bi-weekly average basis of the average total demand and time liabilities of two months prior to current month (i.e. CRR of December 2025 will be based on weekly average balance of October 2025 as per Banking Regulation and Policy Department (BRPD) circular no. 12 dated 06 September 1998) and minimum 3.00% on daily basis. However, Janata Bank PLC. has been maintaining its CRR according to policy.					
Average demand and time liabilities				1,209,465,181,000	1,078,903,891,000
				1,209,465,181,000	1,078,903,891,000
Required reserve (4% or 3.0% of average demand and time liabilities on bi-weekly or daily basis)				48,378,607,240	43,156,155,640
Actual reserve held with Bangladesh Bank*				50,357,509,265	44,418,208,840
Surplus/(shortfall)				**1,978,902,025**	**1,262,053,200**
* As per statements of Bangladesh Bank					
* TK. 3,67,20,000.00 kept lien against Bangladesh Bank TT discounting facilities.					
3.03.02 Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)					
As per MPD circular No. 02 dated 10 December 2013 and Department of Off-Site Supervision (DOS) circular No. 01 dated 19 January 2014 of Bangladesh Bank, all scheduled Banks are required to maintain a SLR minimum 13% on daily basis based on weekly average demand and time liabilities of two months prior to current month (i.e. SLR of December 2025 will be based on weekly average balance of October 2025) against which, Janata Bank PLC. has maintained the SLR more than 13% as shown in the Balance Sheet in the following:					
Average demand and time liabilities				1,209,465,181,000	1,078,903,891,000
				1,209,465,181,000	1,078,903,891,000
Required reserve (13% of average demand and time liabilities)				157,230,473,530	140,257,505,830
Actual reserve held as SLR	3.03.02.01			199,923,872,637	147,646,504,373
Surplus				**42,693,399,107**	**7,388,998,543**
3.03.02.01 Actual Reserve Held as SLR					
Cash in hand				8,183,015,818	9,176,766,225
Excess of CRR	3.03.01			1,978,902,025	1,262,053,200
Balance with agent of Bangladesh Bank (Sonali Bank PLC.) as per statement				2,340,005,179	2,513,798,466
Unencumbered approved securities (HTM)	6.01.03.01			115,786,485,747	91,111,269,368
Unencumbered approved securities (HFT)	6.01.03.02			66,897,534,114	36,934,217,360
Other eligible securities	6.01.03.03			72,424,086,754	74,054,556,754
Encumbered securities against ALS from BB (Repo)	11.01			(67,686,157,000)	(67,406,157,000)
				199,923,872,637	**147,646,504,373**
4.00 Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions					
In Bangladesh	4.01	24,647,891,520	26,653,961,398	24,647,891,520	26,653,961,398
Outside Bangladesh	4.02	55,295,607,809	45,240,657,308	55,082,784,132	45,044,873,192
		79,943,499,329	71,894,618,706	79,730,675,652	71,698,834,590
4.01 Balance in Bangladesh					
Current deposits	4.01.01	2,716,562,823	471,632,700	2,716,562,823	471,632,700
Short term deposits	4.01.02	392,945	392,945	392,945	392,945
Fixed deposits	4.01.03	21,930,935,752	26,181,935,753	21,930,935,752	26,181,935,753
		24,647,891,520	26,653,961,398	24,647,891,520	26,653,961,398
4.01.01 Current Deposits					
Banks					
Q-cash settlement account		204,102,174	62,687,488	204,102,174	62,687,488
NPSB Settlement account		2,512,460,649	408,945,212	2,512,460,649	408,945,212
		2,716,562,823	471,632,700	2,716,562,823	471,632,700
Non-bank Financial Institutions					
		2,716,562,823	471,632,700	2,716,562,823	471,632,700
4.01.02 Short Term Deposits					
Banks					
Eastern Bank PLC.		42,843	42,843	42,843	42,843
Dhaka Bank PLC.		98,087	98,087	98,087	98,087
National Bank PLC.		32,742	32,742	32,742	32,742
Dutch Bangla Bank PLC.		56,102	56,102	56,102	56,102
Uttara Bank PLC.		73,321	73,321	73,321	73,321
Social Islami Bank PLC.		60,658	60,658	60,658	60,658
ICB Islamic Bank PLC.		29,192	29,192	29,192	29,192
		392,945	392,945	392,945	392,945
Non-bank Financial Institutions		-	-	-	-
		392,945	392,945	392,945	392,945
4.01.03 Fixed Deposits					
Banks					
Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB)		6,800,000,000	6,800,000,000	6,800,000,000	6,800,000,000
Padma Bank PLC.		1,900,000,000	1,900,000,000	1,900,000,000	1,900,000,000
Union Bank PLC.		1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
National Bank PLC.		5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank		-	4,000,000,000	-	4,000,000,000
ICB Islamic Bank PLC.		142,935,752	142,935,752	142,935,752	142,935,753
Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
		16,342,935,752	20,342,935,753	16,342,935,752	20,342,935,753
Non-bank Financial Institutions					
People's Leasing and Financial Services Limited		380,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000
Industrial & Infrastructure Development Finance Company PLC.		200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Bangladesh Finance Limited (Former BD Finance)		550,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000
Bay Leasing & Investment Limited		100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Fareast Finance & Investment Limited		400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
International Leasing and Financial Services Limited		350,000,000	350,000,000	350,000,000	350,000,000
Uttara Finance and Investments Limited		450,000,000	700,000,000	450,000,000	700,000,000
LankaBangla Finance PLC.		200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Premier Leasing & Finance Limited		620,000,000	620,000,000	620,000,000	620,000,000
Union Capital Limited		224,000,000	224,000,000	224,000,000	224,000,000
Aviva Finance Limited		550,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000
Phoenix Finance Limited		500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
National Finance Limited		100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
FAS Finance & Investment Limited		340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000
GSP Finance Company (Bangladesh) Limited		200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Meridian Finance Limited		199,000,000	200,000,000	199,000,000	200,000,000
First Finance Limited		225,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000
		5,588,000,000	5,839,000,000	5,588,000,000	5,839,000,000
		21,930,935,752	26,181,935,753	21,930,935,752	26,181,935,753
4.02 Balance outside Bangladesh					
Debit balance with NOSTRO Accounts					
1 Wells Fargo Bank N. A.		-	232,050,757	-	232,050,757
2 Standard Chartered Bank, Kolkata		149,979,024	98,595,044	149,979,024	98,595,044
3 A.B. Bank PLC., Mumbai		125,873,911	149,071,644	125,873,911	149,071,644
4 Bhutan National Bank		25,231,570	4,315,735	25,231,570	4,315,735
5 Rastriya Banijya Bank		10,783,922	8,155,652	10,783,922	8,155,652
6 Sonali Bank PLC., Kolkata		19,718,132	5,756,256	19,718,132	5,756,256
7 Peoples Bank, Colombo		3,239,106	3,239,106	3,239,106	3,167,539
8 ICICI Bank LTD., Mumbai		96,604,962	126,949,697	96,604,962	126,949,697
9 AMEX Bank LTD., Kolkata		149,493,047	146,190,010	149,493,047	146,190,010
10 Citi Bank, NY		3,315,029,086	2,981,925,387	3,315,029,086	2,981,925,387
11 Union Bank of Switzerland		175,807,435	53,313,187	175,807,435	53,313,187
12 Banka-Intesa SPA, Italy		-	14,233,627	-	14,233,627
13 Standard Chartered GMBH Frankfurt		1,750,683,729	915,800,347	1,750,683,729	915,800,347
14 Standard Chartered Bank, NY		2,623,141,302	1,168,938,296	2,623,141,302	1,168,938,296
15 Commerzbank Frankfurt		6,522,878	286,459,443	6,522,878	286,459,443
16 Punjab National Bank, Kolkata, India		39,799,016	55,625,869	39,799,016	55,625,869
17 Janata Bank PLC., Abu Dhabi (A/C-1)		5,467	5,467	5,467	5,467
18 Habib American Bank N.Y.		1,472,927,033	16,138,354	1,472,927,033	16,138,354
19 Janata Bank PLC., Abu Dhabi (A/C-2)		108,406,521	1,159,349,033	108,406,521	1,159,349,033
20 Habib Metropolitan Bank, Pakistan		70,124,129	45,872,587	70,124,129	45,872,587
21 Standard Chartered Bank, Tokyo		81,160,624	7,793,455	81,160,624	7,793,455
22 ICICI Bank LTD. (USD), Hong Kong		96,026,285	49,352,649	96,026,285	49,352,649
23 HDFC Bank, Mumbai		17,326,919	81,773,553	17,326,919	81,773,553
24 Alpha Bank A.E. Athens, Greece		1,384,950	397,598	1,384,950	397,598
25 Mashreq Bank, New York		136,098,216	40,848,220	136,098,216	40,848,220
26 Zhejiang Chouzhou Commercial Bank (USD)		86,686,760	33,001,128	86,686,760	33,001,128
27 Standard Chartered Bank-London-GBP		-	109,009,317	-	109,009,317
28 Zhejiang Chouzhou Bnk RMB/CNY		20,005,865	62,654,506	20,005,865	62,654,506
29 Standard Chartered Bank, UAE		452,328,257	931,873,348	452,328,257	931,873,348
		11,034,388,146	8,788,617,705	11,034,388,146	8,788,617,705
(i) UAE central bank		3,672,055,800	4,965,508,880	3,672,055,800	4,965,508,880
(ii) UAE other banks		40,309,161,600	31,262,007,600	40,309,161,600	31,262,007,600
(iii) Italy other banks		212,823,677	195,784,116	-	-
(iv) Emirates NBD Bank Visa Settlement account (UAE)*		33,671,386	28,739,007	33,671,386	28,739,007
(v) AANI core pool account (UAE)		33,507,200	-	33,507,200	-
		44,261,219,663	36,452,039,603	44,048,395,986	36,256,255,487
		55,295,607,809	45,240,657,308	55,082,784,132	45,044,873,192

* The Emirates NBD Bank Visa Settlement account (UAE), previously shown under current deposits in Bangladesh for 2024, has now been rearranged.

4'02'01 Balance outside Bangladesh in Foreign Currencies (currency wise)

Currencies	Amount in Foreign Currencies (2025)	Exchange Rate (Average at BDT)				
ACU Dollar	5,795,202	122.20	708,173,738	725,473,587	708,173,738	725,473,587
Swiss Frank (CHF)	1,130,361	155.53	175,807,435	53,313,187	175,807,435	53,313,187
CNY	1,163,348	17.20	20,005,865	62,654,506	20,005,865	62,654,506
EURO	12,047,664	145.97	1,758,591,557	1,216,891,015	1,758,591,557	1,216,891,015
Great Britain Pound (GBP)	33	166.77	5,567	109,014,783	5,567	109,014,783
Japanese Yen	102,989,181	0.79	81,160,624	7,793,455	81,160,624	7,793,455
Dirham	13,499,435	33.51	452,328,257	931,873,348	452,328,257	931,873,348
US Dollar	64,143,332	122.20	7,838,315,103	5,681,603,824	7,838,315,103	5,681,603,824
			11,034,388,146	8,788,617,705	11,034,388,146	8,788,617,705
Dirham (UAE Central Bank)	109,590,052	33.51	3,672,055,800	4,965,508,880	3,672,055,800	4,965,508,880
Dirham (UAE Other Banks)	1,205,004,900	33.51	40,376,340,186	31,290,746,607	40,376,340,186	31,290,746,607
EURO (JEC, Italy)	1,458,001	145.97	212,823,677	195,784,116	-	-
			44,261,219,663	36,452,039,603	44,048,395,986	36,256,255,487
			55,295,607,809	45,240,657,308	55,082,784,132	45,044,873,192
4.03 Maturity Grouping of Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions						
On demand			63,749,739,900	57,316,898,838	63,749,739,900	57,316,898,838
Not more than one month			-	-	-	-
More than 1 months but less than 3 months			-	-	-	-
More than 3 months but less than 1 year			-	-	-	-
More than 1 year but less than 5 years			-	-	-	-
More than 5 years			16,193,759,429	14,577,719,868	15,980,935,752	14,381,935,752
			79,943,499,329	71,894,618,706	79,730,675,652	71,698,834,590
4.04 Required Provision for Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions						
Required provision for Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions			15,482,335,752	16,882,300,000	15,482,335,752	16,882,300,000
Forbearance from Bangladesh Bank (BB)			(15,102,335,752)	(16,502,300,000)	(15,102,335,752)	(16,502,300,000)
Total maintainable provision as per BB instructions			**380,000,000**	**380,000,000**	**380,000,000**	**380,000,000**
Provision maintained	13.09		380,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000
Provision excess/(shortfall)			-	-	-	-
Janata Bank PLC. has calculated the required provision against Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions as per forbearance letter vide: BSD-2(Wing-1)/ 2026-388, dated- 30 April 2026 issued by Bangladesh Bank.						
5.00 Money at Call and Short Notice						
In Bangladesh	5.01		2,720,555,555	2,725,055,555	2,720,555,555	2,725,055,555
Outside Bangladesh	5.02		-	-	-	-
			2,720,555,555	2,725,055,555	2,720,555,555	2,725,055,555
5.01 In Bangladesh						
Banks						
ICB Islamic Bank PLC.			92,355,555	92,355,555	92,355,555	92,355,555
Global Islami Bank PLC.			690,000,000	690,000,000	690,000,000	690,000,000
First Security Islami Bank PLC.			1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
			2,282,355,555	2,282,355,555	2,282,355,555	2,282,355,555
Non-bank Financial Institutions						
Peoples Leasing & Financial Service Limited			160,000,000	160,000,000	160,000,000	160,000,000
International Leasing and Financial Services Limited			259,900,000	259,900,000	259,900,000	259,900,000
First Finance Limited			18,300,000	22,800,000	18,300,000	22,800,000
			438,200,000	442,700,000	438,200,000	442,700,000
			2,720,555,555	2,725,055,555	2,720,555,555	2,725,055,555
5.02 Outside Bangladesh			-	-	-	-
5.03 Required Provision for Money at Call and Short Notice						
Required provision for money at call and short notice			2,720,600,000	1,225,100,000	2,720,600,000	1,225,100,000
Forbearance from Bangladesh Bank (BB)			(2,175,300,000)	(679,800,000)	(2,175,300,000)	(679,800,000)
Total maintainable provision as per BB instructions			**545,300,000**	**545,300,000**	**545,300,000**	**545,300,000**
Provision maintained	13.10		545,300,000	545,300,000	545,300,000	545,300,000
Provision excess/(shortfall)			-	-	-	-
Janata Bank PLC. has maintained provision against Money at Call and Short Notice as per forbearance letter vide: BSD-2(Wing-1)/2026-388, dated- 30 April 2026 issued by Bangladesh Bank.						
6.00 Investments						
Government securities	6.01		255,147,973,715	202,335,106,656	255,147,973,715	202,335,106,656
Other investments	6.02		43,601,661,450	45,317,641,243	38,575,492,332	40,448,401,400
			298,749,635,165	247,652,747,899	293,723,466,047	242,783,508,056
6.01 Government Securities						
Treasury bills - primary	6.01.01		22,321,971,801	24,409,346,501	22,321,971,801	24,409,346,501
Government notes/bonds/other securities	6.01.02		232,786,134,814	177,690,696,981	232,786,134,814	177,690,696,981
Prize bond			39,867,100	31,707,900	39,867,100	31,707,900
Reverse-repo	6.05		-	203,355,274	-	203,355,274
			255,147,973,715	202,335,106,656	255,147,973,715	202,335,106,656
6.01.01 Treasury Bills- Primary						
91 days Treasury bills			5,438,882,289	9,419,169,691	5,438,882,289	9,419,169,691
182 days Treasury bills			8,090,187,994	3,433,997,885	8,090,187,994	3,433,997,885
364 days Treasury bills			8,792,901,518	11,556,178,925	8,792,901,518	11,556,178,925
			22,321,971,801	24,409,346,501	22,321,971,801	24,409,346,501
6.01.02 Government Notes/ Bonds/ Other Securities						
2 years Bangladesh Govt. Treasury Bond			18,594,298,011	8,823,391,316	18,594,298,011	8,823,391,316
3 years Bangladesh Govt. Treasury Bond			3,265,938,250	998,844,000	3,265,938,250	998,844,000
5 years Bangladesh Govt. Treasury Bond			40,730,697,457	12,384,743,187	40,730,697,457	12,384,743,187
10 years Bangladesh Govt. Treasury Bond			52,387,584,100	42,796,339,372	52,387,584,100	42,796,339,372
15 years Bangladesh Govt.

Janata Bank PLC.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | for the year ended 31 December 2025

		Ref. Note	Consolidated 2025	Consolidated 2024	Bank 2025	Bank 2024
	Classified					
	Sub-standard		2,216,387,176	40,017,868,098	2,216,387,176	40,017,868,098
	Doubtful		2,226,072,054	12,580,959,171	2,226,072,054	12,580,959,171
	Bad/loss		719,881,076,391	626,245,467,131	719,881,076,391	626,245,467,131
	Sub total (Classified-In Bangladesh)		**724,323,535,621**	**678,844,294,400**	**724,323,535,621**	**678,844,294,400**
	Total Loans and Advances (In Bangladesh)		**1,043,238,236,771**	**1,000,241,818,193**	**1,041,788,665,644**	**998,786,829,242**
7.09.02	**Classification Status of Loans and Advances (Outside Bangladesh)**					
	Unclassified					
	Standard		5,376,739,573	7,245,222,062	5,376,739,573	7,245,222,062
	Special Mention Account (SMA)		307,200,000	96,102,197	307,200,000	96,102,197
	Sub total (Unclassified-Outside Bangladesh)		**5,683,939,573**	**7,341,324,259**	**5,683,939,573**	**7,341,324,259**
	Classified					
	Sub-standard		326,600,000	-	326,600,000	-
	Doubtful		1,372,000,000	-	1,372,000,000	-
	Bad/loss		2,020,300,000	1,814,346,929	2,020,300,000	1,814,346,929
	Sub total (Classified-Outside Bangladesh)		**3,718,900,000**	**1,814,346,929**	**3,718,900,000**	**1,814,346,929**
	Total Loans and Advances (Outside Bangladesh)		**9,402,839,573**	**9,155,671,188**	**9,402,839,573**	**9,155,671,188**
	Grand Total (Loans and Advances)		**1,052,641,076,344**	**1,009,397,489,381**	**1,051,191,505,217**	**1,007,942,500,430**
7.10	**Industry-wise Segregation of Loans and Advances**					
	Agriculture		**27,464,200,000**	**26,413,500,000**	**27,464,200,000**	**26,413,500,000**
	Industrial (Manufacturing)					
	RMG		214,399,300,000	197,310,300,000	214,399,300,000	197,310,300,000
	Textile		162,728,700,000	145,497,600,000	162,728,700,000	145,497,600,000
	Ship building & ship breaking		11,049,400,000	18,348,400,000	11,049,400,000	18,348,400,000
	Agro-based industry		39,111,900,000	45,890,600,000	39,111,900,000	45,890,600,000
	Pharmaceuticals industry		14,839,700,000	11,178,700,000	14,839,700,000	11,178,700,000
	Leather & leather-based industry		40,425,100,000	47,435,100,000	40,425,100,000	47,435,100,000
	Other industrial (large scale)		104,699,900,000	120,519,900,000	104,699,900,000	120,519,900,000
	Other industrial (small, medium & cottage)		17,317,100,000	16,125,300,000	17,317,100,000	16,125,300,000
			604,571,100,000	**602,305,900,000**	**604,571,100,000**	**602,305,900,000**
	Industrial (service)					
	Construction loans		45,455,300,000	42,682,700,000	45,455,300,000	42,682,700,000
	Transport & communication		6,277,700,000	5,846,000,000	6,277,700,000	5,846,000,000
	Other service industries		44,362,200,000	42,805,200,000	44,362,200,000	42,805,200,000
			96,095,200,000	**91,333,900,000**	**96,095,200,000**	**91,333,900,000**
	Consumer credit		**20,612,400,000**	**19,915,800,000**	**20,612,400,000**	**19,915,800,000**
	Trade & commerce		**122,092,700,000**	**109,334,800,000**	**122,092,700,000**	**109,334,800,000**
	Credit to NBFI		-	-	-	-
	Loans to capital market					
	Merchant banks		400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
	Other than merchant banks		-	-	-	-
	Margin loan		2,073,270,968	2,403,177,992	-	-
			2,473,270,968	**2,803,177,992**	**400,000,000**	**400,000,000**
	Staff Loan	7.01.01.01	**71,862,661,927**	**66,248,655,393**	**71,862,661,927**	**66,248,655,393**
	Other loans		**107,469,543,449**	**91,041,755,996**	**108,093,243,290**	**91,989,945,037**
			1,052,641,076,344	**1,009,397,489,381**	**1,051,191,505,217**	**1,007,942,500,430**
7.11	**Sector-wise Loans and Advances**					
	Government	7.11.01	23,491,510,000	22,686,452,000	23,491,510,000	22,686,452,000
	Other public	7.11.02	42,160,049,000	43,990,850,000	42,160,049,000	43,990,850,000
	Private	7.11.03	986,989,517,344	942,720,187,381	985,539,946,217	941,265,198,430
			1,052,641,076,344	**1,009,397,489,381**	**1,051,191,505,217**	**1,007,942,500,430**
7.11.01	**Government**					
	Unclassified					
	Standard		23,378,893,000	22,573,835,000	23,378,893,000	22,573,835,000
	SMA		-	-	-	-
	Sub total (Unclassified-Government)		**23,378,893,000**	**22,573,835,000**	**23,378,893,000**	**22,573,835,000**
	Classified					
	Sub-standard		-	-	-	-
	Doubtful		-	-	-	-
	Bad/loss		112,617,000	112,617,000	112,617,000	112,617,000
	Sub total (Classified-Government)		**112,617,000**	**112,617,000**	**112,617,000**	**112,617,000**
	Total Loans and Advances (Government)		**23,491,510,000**	**22,686,452,000**	**23,491,510,000**	**22,686,452,000**
7.11.02	**Other Public**					
	Unclassified					
	Standard		41,100,630,000	42,926,011,000	41,100,630,000	42,926,011,000
	SMA		-	461,537,000	-	461,537,000
	Sub total (Unclassified- Other Public)		**41,100,630,000**	**43,387,548,000**	**41,100,630,000**	**43,387,548,000**
	Classified					
	Sub-standard		-	-	-	-
	Doubtful		-	-	-	-
	Bad/loss		1,059,419,000	603,302,000	1,059,419,000	603,302,000
	Sub total (Classified- Other Public)		**1,059,419,000**	**603,302,000**	**1,059,419,000**	**603,302,000**
	Total Loans and Advances (Other Public)		**42,160,049,000**	**43,990,850,000**	**42,160,049,000**	**43,990,850,000**
7.11.03	**Private**					
	Unclassified					
	Standard		232,321,814,881	237,153,953,922	230,872,243,754	235,698,964,971
			232,321,814,881	**237,153,953,922**	**230,872,243,754**	**235,698,964,971**
	SMA		25,084,702,842	22,591,211,130	25,084,702,842	22,591,211,130
	SMA-RST		2,712,600,000	3,032,300,000	2,712,600,000	3,032,300,000
			27,797,302,842	**25,623,511,130**	**27,797,302,842**	**25,623,511,130**
	Sub total (Unclassified- Private)		**260,119,117,723**	**262,777,465,052**	**258,669,546,596**	**261,322,476,101**
	Classified					
	Sub-standard		2,542,987,176	40,017,868,098	2,542,987,176	40,017,868,098
	Doubtful		3,598,072,054	12,580,959,171	3,598,072,054	12,580,959,171
	Bad/loss		720,729,340,391	627,343,895,060	720,729,340,391	627,343,895,060
	Sub total (Classified- Private)		**726,870,399,621**	**679,942,722,329**	**726,870,399,621**	**679,942,722,329**
	Total Loans and Advances (Private)		**986,989,517,344**	**942,720,187,381**	**985,539,946,217**	**941,265,198,430**
	Grand Total (Loans and Advances)		**1,052,641,076,344**	**1,009,397,489,381**	**1,051,191,505,217**	**1,007,942,500,430**
7.12	**Movement of Classified Loans & Advances as a Whole**					
	Opening classified loans & advances				**680,658,641,329**	**250,088,858,959**
	Less:					
	Cash recovery				5,662,100,000	3,029,500,000
	Written-off				216,500,000	191,300,000
	Under one time exit and interest waiver				992,100,000	6,900,000
	Re-scheduling, re-structuring and partial recovery (considering classified loan as on 31-12-2025)				2,284,200,000	365,700,000
					9,154,900,000	**3,593,400,000**
					671,503,741,329	**246,495,458,959**
	Add: Newly classified loans & advances				56,538,694,292	434,163,182,370
	Balance of classified loans & advances				**728,042,435,621**	**680,658,641,329**
7.13	**Loans and Advances Categorized on the Basis of Following Particulars:**					
	i) Loans considered good in respect of which 'the bank is fully secured';				864,986,960,501	854,803,610,438
	ii) Loans considered good against which the bank holds no other security than the debtor's personal guarantee;				124,672,764,910	102,280,478,266
	iii) Loans considered good secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtors;				61,531,779,806	50,858,411,726
	iv) Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained there against;				-	-
					1,051,191,505,217	**1,007,942,500,430**
	v) Loans due by directors or officers of the bank or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons;				71,862,661,927	66,248,655,393
	vi) Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the bank have interest as directors, partners or managing agents or in case of private companies as members;				-	-
	vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the bank or any of them either separately or jointly with any other persons;				71,862,661,927	66,248,655,393
	viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the bank are interested as directors, partners, managing agents or in the case of private companies as members;				-	-
	ix) Due from banking companies;				-	-
	x) Information in respect of classified loans and advances					
	a) Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged:					
	i) (Decrease)/Increase in provision				2,751,785,770	10,538,556,715
	ii) Amount of written off loan during the year				216,500,000	191,300,000
	iii) Amount realized (including adj.) during the year against loan previously written-off:				**634,900,000**	**701,838,000**
	Cash recovery				477,600,000	659,653,000
	Adjustment				157,300,000	42,185,000
	b) Amount of provision kept against loans classified as bad/loss as at the reporting date				48,840,100,000	35,902,900,000
	c) Interest credited to the Interest Suspense Account				163,990,377,328	132,096,558,488
	xi) Details of loans written off					
	a) Cumulative amount of written-off loans at the end of the year (b+c)				**51,475,300,000**	**51,258,800,000**
	b) Cumulative amount of written-off loans (opening)				51,258,800,000	51,067,500,000
	c) Amount of written-off loans during the year				216,500,000	191,300,000
	d) Amount realized (including adjustment) against loan previously written-off:				**19,862,338,000**	**19,344,638,000**
	Previous years (opening)				19,344,638,000	18,642,800,000
	Adjustment				(117,200,000)	-
	Previous years (opening) (restated)				**19,227,438,000**	**18,642,800,000**
	Current year				634,900,000	701,838,000
	e) Net (outstanding) amount of written-off loan at the end of the year (a-d)				31,612,962,000	31,914,162,000
	f) Amount of written-off loan for which law suit has been filled				44,231,500,000	57,851,741,000
7.14	**Details of Provision for Loans and Advances**					
	For unclassified loan					
	Standard				3,400,300,000	6,836,400,000
	SMA				1,757,000,000	376,400,000
					5,157,300,000	**7,212,800,000**
	For classified loan					
	Substandard				887,600,000	6,778,600,000
	Doubtful				2,843,900,000	6,363,000,000
	Bad/loss				557,491,900,000	467,960,400,000
					561,223,400,000	**481,102,000,000**
	Required provision for Loans and Advances				**566,380,700,000**	**488,314,800,000**
	Forbearance from Bangladesh Bank (BB)				(509,427,069,791)	(432,057,455,561)
	Total maintainable provision as per BB instructions				**56,953,630,209**	**56,257,344,439**
	Provision maintained					
	For unclassified loan	13.06.01			5,157,300,000	7,212,800,000
	For classified loan	13.06.02			51,796,330,209	49,044,544,439
					56,953,630,209	**56,257,344,439**
	Provision excess/(shortfall)				-	-
	Janata Bank PLC. has maintained provision against Loans and Advances as per forbearance letter vide: BSD-2(Wing-1)/2026-388, dated- 30 April 2026 issued by Bangladesh Bank.					
7.15	**Net Loans and Advances**					
	Gross Loans				1,051,191,505,217	1,007,942,500,430
	Less: Interest Suspense	13.01			(163,990,377,328)	(132,096,558,488)
	Less: Provision for Loans and Advances	13.06			(56,953,630,209)	(56,257,344,439)
					830,247,497,680	**819,588,597,503**

7.16 Suits Filed by the Bank	Number of suit filed 2025	Number of suit filed 2024	Amount 2025	Amount 2024
Types of suit				
Artharin	2,413	2,434	596,294,200,000	264,448,800,000
Writ petition	183	127	112,986,000,000	24,161,100,000
Appeal & revision	196	199	49,301,000,000	46,996,600,000
	2,792	**2,760**	**758,581,200,000**	**335,606,500,000**

7.17 Restructured loan as per BRPD Circular No.- 04 dated 29 January 2015

SL	Name of Borrower	Outstanding Amount as on 31 December 2025	Status before Restructure	Status after Restructure
1.	Jamuna Builders Ltd.	2,283,000,000	UC	SMA
2	Shameem Composite Mills Ltd.	81,500,000	UC	SMA
3	Jamuna Spinning Mills Ltd.	348,100,000	UC	SMA
		2,712,600,000		

7.18 Disclosure on 178/FRC/APR/2021/27(26) dated 08/12/2021

As on 31 December 2025, 56.68% of loan account under clause 2(8) of Financial Reporting Act, 2015 has maintained BRPD Circular Letter-04 dated 06/02/2023 and 6.41% of those loan account maintained BRPD Circular Letter-35 dated 06/07/2021.

7.19 Disclosure on SMESPD Circular No-05 dated-14/08/2022 (Cluster Financing)

As on 31 December 2025 total outstanding in the cluster financing is Taka 220.22 crore whereas the target for the cluster financing was Taka 1,325.09 crore for the year 2025.

7.20 Disclosure on Identification & finalization of willful defaulters and measures to be taken Circular No-06 dated-12/03/2024 (Willful defaulters)

As on 31 December 2025 total 18 customers are identified as willful defaulters whose outstanding loan amount is Taka 896.93 crore.

8.00	**Fixed Assets including Land, Building, Furniture & Fixtures**					
	Cost Less Accumulated Depreciation					
	Property, plant, equipment					
	Land		4,824,256,000	4,824,256,000	4,824,256,000	4,824,256,000
	Building		1,024,119,765	1,052,912,521	999,422,309	1,029,705,081
	Furniture and fixture		773,021,476	806,151,681	772,554,125	805,633,788
	Machinery & equipment		128,636,841	142,956,157	127,661,739	141,953,529
	Vehicle		44,134,698	56,115,948	44,134,695	56,115,945
	Computer hardware		739,822,273	889,361,203	738,227,271	887,738,468
			7,533,991,053	**7,771,753,510**	**7,506,256,139**	**7,745,402,811**
	Intangible asset					
	Computer software		19,918,656	383,438,609	18,588,191	381,748,153
	Right of use assets		426,702	15,351,933	426,702	15,351,933
			20,345,358	**398,790,542**	**19,014,893**	**397,100,086**
			7,554,336,411	**8,170,544,052**	**7,525,271,032**	**8,142,502,897**
	Details in note - 50.00					
9.00	**Other Assets**					
	Income generating					
	Investment in share of subsidiary companies	9.01	-	-	4,332,617,803	4,332,617,803
			-	-	**4,332,617,803**	**4,332,617,803**
	Non income generating					
	Stationery, stamps and material in stock	9.02	135,971,869	115,993,446	135,828,524	115,853,717
	Interest accrued on investment		8,798,712,965	7,126,110,514	8,798,712,965	7,126,110,514
	Interest receivable on loan		1,227,219,118	590,141,507	1,227,219,118	590,141,507
	Advance deposit		21,170,601	18,800,055	21,170,601	18,800,055
	Suspense account	9.03	1,871,330,671	2,250,405,071	1,854,667,961	2,239,898,841
	Others	9.04	73,694,702,353	62,521,626,958	73,092,769,602	61,925,952,981
			85,749,107,577	**72,623,077,551**	**85,130,368,771**	**72,016,757,615**
			85,749,107,577	**72,623,077,551**	**89,462,986,574**	**76,349,375,418**
9.01	**Investment in Share of Subsidiary Companies**					
	In Bangladesh					
	Investment to JCIL, Dhaka (subsidiary company)	9.01.01	-	-	4,274,000,000	4,274,000,000
			-	-	**4,274,000,000**	**4,274,000,000**
	Outside Bangladesh					
	Investment in JEC, Italy (subsidiary company)	9.01.02	-	-	58,617,803	58,617,803
			-	-	**58,617,803**	**58,617,803**
			-	-	**4,332,617,803**	**4,332,617,803**

9.01.01 Investment in Janata Capital and Investment Limited, Dhaka (Subsidiary Company)

Janata Capital and Investment Limited, Dhaka incorporated on 13 April 2010 vide incorporation certificate no.C-83898/10 issued by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC) with 100% ownership of Janata Bank PLC. having Tk. 5,000 million authorized capital and its paid-up capital is Tk. 4,274.00 million. The company starts its operations from 26 September 2010 and its main functions are issue manager, underwriting and portfolio management.

9.01.02 Investment in Janata Exchange Company Srl, Italy (Subsidiary Company)

Janata Exchange Company Srl, Italy was incorporated on 18 January 2002 vide Ministry of Finance letter # অম/অবি/বাণাবিং/জা-৭/বিবিধ-১২(২) ২৩০০ dated 3 January 2001 and letter # অম/অবি/বাণাবিং/জা-৭/১২(২)২০০০/১৩৪ dated 27 June 2001 with 100% ownership of Janata Bank PLC. having authorized capital of ITL 1.00 Billion and its paid-up capital is Euro 600,000.

Apart from Rome Branch, JEC, Italy has another Branch in Milan, Italy, which was established vide MOF's approval Letter # অম/অবি/বাণাবিং মীঃ/জা-১ /১২ /(২)/২০০/ ৩/৩০২ dated 24 November 2002.

9.02	**Stationery, Stamps and Material in Stock**					
	Stamps		18,337,432	16,629,879	18,326,692	16,613,329
	Stationery		116,432,146	98,161,276	116,299,541	98,038,097
	Stock of spare parts and electrical goods		1,202,291	1,202,291	1,202,291	1,202,291
			135,971,869	**115,993,446**	**135,828,524**	**115,853,717**
9.03	**Suspense Account**					
	Sundry debtors		351,321,899	478,275,760	334,659,189	467,769,530
	Advance against TA/DA		1,764,010	1,331,853	1,764,010	1,331,853
	Advance against postage		52,261	49,079	52,261	49,079
	Advance for expense for new branch		598,434	133,314	598,434	133,314
	Gift cheque		7,100	13,872	7,100	13,872
	Legal charge		756,778	702,611	756,778	702,611
	Revenue stamp		126,754	101,375	126,754	101,375
	BSP/DSC/Prize Bond/WEDB/Sanchaypatro/USD Bond		1,424,189,551	1,653,369,103	1,424,189,551	1,653,369,103
	Salary/Bonus/Ex-gratia		10,676,623	21,566,291	10,676,623	21,566,291
	Airport booth		30,192,878	29,950,809	30,192,878	29,950,809
	Petty cash		26,340	5,740	26,340	5,740
	Foreign remittance		42,715,458	63,678,263	42,715,458	63,678,263
	Advance salary paid for concurrent auditor		698,812	1,565,998	698,812	1,565,998
	Foreign remittance cash incentive		1,446,255	1,118,198	1,446,255	1,118,198
	Bkash add money		7,209,843	-	7,209,843	-
	Take on Suspense-TOS		(452,325)	(1,457,195)	(452,325)	(1,457,195)
			1,871,330,671	**2,250,405,071**	**1,854,667,961**	**2,239,898,841**
9.04	**Others**					
	Sundry assets	9.04.01	12,464,407,187	7,749,633,962	12,420,547,165	7,690,201,292
	Tripura Modern Bank		29,463	29,463	29,463	29,463
	General blocked account		10,441,963	10,441,963	10,441,963	10,441,963
	Cash remittance		38,468,281	125,000,000	38,468,281	125,000,000
	Deferred tax assets	9.04.02	13,759,003,922	15,078,943,384	13,752,830,081	15,073,256,393
	Advance income tax	9.04.03	46,817,087,967	39,557,578,186	46,265,189,079	39,027,023,870
	Inter branch adjustment	9.04.04	605,263,570	-	605,263,570	-
			73,694,702,353	**62,521,626,958**	**73,092,769,602**	**61,925,952,981**
9.04.01	**Sundry Assets**					
	Advance rent paid		243,202,350	200,673,972	243,202,350	200,673,972
	Adjusting account debit		947,999	607,917	947,999	607,917
	DD paid without advice (Local)		10,311,146	10,336,052	10,311,146	10,336,052
	DD paid without advice (Foreign)		98,532,553	98,614,323	98,532,553	98,614,323
	DD cancelled		58,600	58,600	58,600	58,600
	Transfer delivery		36,322	36,322	36,322	36,322
	Gift cheque		9,793	9,925	9,793	9,925
	Protested bill		426,099,961	329,138,736	426,099,961	329,138,736
	Defective notes		8,267,740	2,264,710	8,267,740	2,264,710
	Food procurement bill		3,151,512,823	778,302,807	3,151,512,823	778,302,807
	Revenue stamp		913,565	810,130	913,565	810,130
	Exempted interest on agri-loan		7,519,477	7,533,302	7,519,477	7,533,302
	Exempted interest on waiver credit		1,298,614	1,298,614	1,298,614	1,298,614
	X.P.B. /Duty draw back		13,752,085	13,752,085	13,752,085	13,752,085
	Army pension (Defense)		731,263,318	820,505,996	731,263,318	820,505,996
	Civil pension		8,982,638	8,982,638	8,982,638	8,982,638
	Bank pension		1,265,674,061	1,430,389,338	1,265,674,061	1,430,389,338
	Clearing house		38,452,774	40,821,193	38,452,774	40,821,193
	Defense certificate/ Prize bond		480,000	-	480,000	-
	Till money		128,500	128,500	128,500	128,500
	Interest subsidy		135,359	135,359	135,359	135,359
	Legal charges		593,314	595,659	593,314	595,659
	Cash subsidy		1,553,658	1,553,658	1,553,658	1,553,658
	Cash shortage		10,016,046	16,046	10,016,046	16,046
	Interest free block account		56,498	56,498	56,498	56,498
	Purchase of Books		40,590	40,590	40,590	40,590
	Special exchange adjusting a/c		19,115,525	19,115,525	19,115,525	19,115,525
	2% F. Remittance Cash Incentive		5,239,588,786	3,149,828,537	5,239,588,786	3,149,828,537
	Capital Work in Progress*		147,737,869	126,088,679	147,737,869	126,088,679
	Advance against FR,MFS,Bkash		566,940	-	566,940	-
	Sundry		1,037,558,283	707,938,251	993,698,261	648,505,581
			12,464,407,187	**7,749,633,962**	**12,420,547,165**	**7,690,201,292**

* 90% physical progress in construction of a 5 (five) storied building in Janata Bank's own plot at shasongachha, Comilla.

9.04.02	**Deferred Tax Assets**					
	Opening balance 01 January		15,078,943,384	14,551,767,600	15,073,256,393	14,546,598,658
	Addition/(released) during the year	43.01.01 (E)	(1,319,939,462)	527,175,784	(1,320,426,312)	526,657,735
	Balance as at 31 December		**13,759,003,922**	**15,078,943,384**	**13,752,830,081**	**15,073,256,393**
9.04.03	**Advance Income Tax**					
	Advance Income Tax Deducted at Source		23,754,161,684	20,962,054,136	23,602,393,682	20,824,228,473
	Income Tax paid in Advance	9.04.03.01	23,062,926,283	18,595,524,050	22,662,795,397	18,202,795,397
			46,817,087,967	**39,557,578,186**	**46,265,189,079**	**39,027,023,870**
9.04.03.01	**Income Tax Paid in Advance**					
	Year					
	2010		378,782,750	378,782,750	378,782,750	378,782,750
	2011		341,550,863	341,550,863	331,550,863	331,550,863
	2012		3,290,000,000	3,290,000,000	3,290,000,000	3,290,000,000
	2013		2,907,977,539	2,907,977,539	2,887,977,539	2,887,977,539
	2014		1,820,583,839	1,820,583,839	1,793,084,853	1,793,084,853
	2015		1,773,331,392	1,773,331,392	1,771,399,392	1,771,399,392
	2016		2,027,580,611	2,027,580,611	2,020,000,000	2,020,000,000
	2017		700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000
	2018		713,319,206	713,319,206	700,000,000	700,000,000
	2019		800,065,000	800,065,000	800,000,000	800,000,000
	2020		945,670,182	945,670,182	940,000,000	940,000,000
	2021		830,585,864	830,585,864	800,000,000	800,000,000
	2022		755,913,795	755,913,795	600,000,000	600,000,000
	2023		701,761,019	701,761,019	600,000,000	600,000,000
	2024		608,401,990	608,401,990	590,000,000	590,000,000
	2025		4,467,402,233	-	4,460,000,000	-
			23,062,926,283	**18,595,524,050**	**22,662,795,397**	**18,202,795,397**

9.04.04 Inter Branch Adjustment Account	Debit Taka	Credit Taka	Net Balance
In 2025			
CIBTA (Bangladesh)	1,282,169,306	-	1,282,169,306
IBFTA (Bangladesh)	6,155,796,846	-	6,155,796,846
Online inter branch transaction (OIBT)	-	18,352,599	(18,352,599)
Overseas branches	(957,075,000)	5,857,274,983	(6,814,349,983)
Total	**6,480,891,152**	**5,875,627,582**	**605,263,570**

Summarized statement of unreconciled entries of CIBTA (Bangladesh) as at 31 December 2025 is given below:

Particulars	Debit: No. of unreconciled entries	Debit: Taka	Credit: No. of unreconciled entries	Credit: Taka	Net Balance
In 2025					
1 to 6 months	279	160,155,535	4,530	3,383,696,152	3,223,540,617
6 to 12 months	1	96	100	4,453,311	4,453,215
More than 12 months	1	6,812,434	4,325	209,111,376	202,298,942
Total	**281**	**166,968,065**	**8,955**	**3,597,260,839**	**3,430,292,774**

Summarized statement of unreconciled entries of IBFTA (Bangladesh) as at 31 December 2025 is given below:

Particulars	Debit: No. of unreconciled entries	Debit: Taka	Credit: No. of unreconciled entries	Credit: Taka	Net Balance
In 2025					
1 to 6 months	908	13,386,692,129	701	12,814,630,934	(572,061,195)
6 to 12 months	123	391,523,935	111	382,270,770	(9,253,165)
More than 12 months	55	25,173,607	139	1,026,155,702	1,000,982,095
Total	**1,086**	**13,803,389,671**	**951**	**14,223,057,406**	**419,667,735**

9.05	**Classification of Other Assets**					
	Unclassified		82,437,204,577	69,725,287,551	86,151,083,574	73,451,585,418
			82,437,204,577	**69,725,287,551**	**86,151,083,574**	**73,451,585,418**
	Classified					
	Doubtful		298,469,000	56,935,000	298,469,000	56,935,000
	Bad/loss		3,013,434,000	2,840,855,000	3,013,434,000	2,840,855,000
			3,311,903,000	**2,897,790,000**	**3,311,903,000**	**2,897,790,000**
	Total (Other Assets)		**85,749,107,577**	**72,623,077,551**	**89,462,986,574**	**76,349,375,418**
	Details of classified other assets shown in schedule (notes-51.00)					
9.06	**Classification of Inter Branch Transactions and Nostro Account**					
	Classification of Inter Branch Transactions					
	Unclassified		13,938,371,696	9,339,572,797	13,938,371,696	9,339,572,797
			13,938,371,696	**9,339,572,797**	**13,938,371,696**	**9,339,572,797**
	Classified					
	Doubtful		4,679,461	9,360,385	4,679,461	9,360,385
	Bad/loss		27,306,579	88,004,062	27,306,579	88,004,062
			31,986,040	**97,364,447**	**31,986,040**	**97,364,447**
	Total (Inter Branch Transactions)		**13,970,357,736**	**9,436,937,244**	**13,970,357,736**	**9,436,937,244**
	Classification of Nostro Account					
	Unclassified		18,065,490,089	15,205,833,728	18,065,490,089	15,205,833,728
			18,065,490,089	**15,205,833,728**	**18,065,490,089**	**15,205,833,728**
	Classified					
	Doubtful		2,240,939,942	51,142,771	2,240,939,942	51,142,771
	Bad/loss		1,288,857,096	146,190,010	1,288,857,096	146,190,010
			3,529,797,038	**197,332,781**	**3,529,797,038**	**197,332,781**
	Total (Nostro Account)		**21,595,287,127**	**15,403,166,509**	**21,595,287,127**	**15,403,166,509**
9.07	**Provision Required for Other Assets, Inter Branch Transactions and Nostro Account**					
	For classified other assets:					
	Doubtful		149,234,500	28,467,500	149,234,500	28,467,500
	Bad/Loss		3,013,434,000	2,840,855,000	3,013,434,000	2,840,855,000
			3,162,668,500	**2,869,322,500**	**3,162,668,500**	**2,869,322,500**
	Local Office- ACU Cell		498,335,000	498,335,000	498,335,000	498,335,000
	Required Provision (Other Assets)		**3,661,003,500**	**3,367,657,500**	**3,661,003,500**	**3,367,657,500**
	Forbearance from Bangladesh Bank (BB)		(271,271,225)	-	(271,271,225)	-
	Total maintainable provision as per BB instructions		**3,389,732,275**	**3,367,657,500**	**3,389,732,275**	**3,367,657,500**
	Janata Bank PLC. has maintained provision against Other Assets as per forbearance letter vide: BSD-2(Wing-1)/2026-388, dated- 30 April 2026 issued by Bangladesh Bank.					
	For classified Inter branch transactions					
	Doubtful		2,339,731	4,680,193	2,339,730	4,680,192
	Bad/Loss		27,306,579	88,004,062	27,306,580	88,004,062
	Required Provision (Inter branch transactions)		**29,646,310**	**92,684,255**	**29,646,310**	**92,684,254**
	For classified Nostro Account					
	Doubtful		1,120,469,971	25,571,386	1,120,469,971	25,571,386
	Bad/Loss		1,

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | for the year ended 31 December 2025

Amount in Taka

		Ref. Note	Consolidated 2025	Consolidated 2024	Bank 2025	Bank 2024
13.05	**Lease Liability**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		16,558,439	49,915,266	16,558,439	49,915,266
	Addition/Adjustment during the year		(16,092,458)	(33,356,827)	(16,092,458)	(33,356,827)
	Balance at the end of the year		**465,981**	**16,558,439**	**465,981**	**16,558,439**
13.06	**Provision for Loans and Advances**					
	General provision (for unclassified)	13.06.01	5,903,684,946	7,931,006,565	5,157,300,000	7,212,800,000
	Specific provision (for classified)	13.06.02	51,796,330,209	49,044,544,439	51,796,330,209	49,044,544,439
	Total provision held		**57,700,015,155**	**56,975,551,004**	**56,953,630,209**	**56,257,344,439**
	Less: Required provision for loans and advances		(57,700,015,155)	(56,975,551,004)	(56,953,630,209)	(56,257,344,439)
	Provision excess/(shortfall)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
13.06.01	**General Provision (for unclassified loans and advances)**					
	In Bangladesh					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		7,728,343,248	15,985,106,581	7,010,136,683	15,276,900,016
	Addition during the year	40.00	28,178,381	10,000,000	-	-
	Transfer from Special General Provision-COVID-19		-	1,436,900,000	-	1,436,900,000
	Transfer to specific Provision	13.06.02	(2,215,803,750)	(9,703,663,333)	(2,215,803,750)	(9,703,663,333)
	Provision at the end of the year		**5,540,717,879**	**7,728,343,248**	**4,794,332,933**	**7,010,136,683**
	Special General Provision-COVID-19					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		-	1,436,900,000	-	1,436,900,000
	Addition during the year	40.00	-	(1,436,900,000)	-	(1,436,900,000)
	Provision at the end of the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Outside Bangladesh					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		202,663,317	181,054,810	202,663,317	181,054,810
	Add: Rate fluctuation		4,562,945	16,403,764	4,562,945	16,403,764
	Adjustment during this year		(2,989,244)	(47,515,630)	(2,989,244)	(47,515,630)
	Add: ECL Provision from Retained Earnings	22.00	27,873,560	-	27,873,560	-
	Add: ECL Provision by adjusting Interest Income		82,312,712	-	82,312,712	-
	Provision made during the year	40.00	48,543,777	52,720,373	48,543,777	52,720,373
	Provision at the end of the year		**362,967,067**	**202,663,317**	**362,967,067**	**202,663,317**
	Total provision held for unclassified loans and advances		**5,903,684,946**	**7,931,006,565**	**5,157,300,000**	**7,212,800,000**
13.06.02	**Specific Provision (for classified loans and advances)**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		49,044,544,439	38,505,987,724	49,044,544,439	38,505,987,724
	Add/(less): Exchange fluctuation		40,386,273	110,341,742	40,386,273	110,341,742
			49,084,930,712	**38,616,329,466**	**49,084,930,712**	**38,616,329,466**
	Less: Fully provided debts written off including interest waiver		(281,815,209)	(267,285,241)	(281,815,209)	(267,285,241)
			48,803,115,503	**38,349,044,225**	**48,803,115,503**	**38,349,044,225**
	Add: i. Recoveries of amounts previously written off		447,339,715	481,639,204	447,339,715	481,639,204
	ii. Transfer from General Provision	13.06.01	2,215,803,750	9,703,663,333	2,215,803,750	9,703,663,333
	iii. Specific provision made during the year (overseas)	40.00	104,298,313	510,197,677	104,298,313	510,197,677
	iv. ECL Provision from Retained Earnings (Overseas)	22.00	225,772,928	-	225,772,928	-
			2,993,214,706	**10,695,500,214**	**2,993,214,706**	**10,695,500,214**
	Provision at the end of the year		**51,796,330,209**	**49,044,544,439**	**51,796,330,209**	**49,044,544,439**
	i) In Bangladesh					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		47,250,787,424	37,288,102,351	47,250,787,424	37,288,102,351
	Less: Fully provided debts written off including interest waiver		(168,999,833)	(222,617,464)	(168,999,833)	(222,617,464)
			47,081,787,591	**37,065,484,887**	**47,081,787,591**	**37,065,484,887**
	Add: i. Recoveries of amounts previously written off		447,339,715	481,639,204	447,339,715	481,639,204
	ii. Transfer from General Provision	13.06.01	2,215,803,750	9,703,663,333	2,215,803,750	9,703,663,333
			2,663,143,465	**10,185,302,537**	**2,663,143,465**	**10,185,302,537**
	Provision held in Bangladesh at the end of the year		**49,744,931,056**	**47,250,787,424**	**49,744,931,056**	**47,250,787,424**
	ii) Outside Bangladesh					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		1,793,757,015	1,217,885,373	1,793,757,015	1,217,885,373
	Add: Exchange fluctuation		40,386,273	110,341,742	40,386,273	110,341,742
			1,834,143,288	**1,328,227,115**	**1,834,143,288**	**1,328,227,115**
	Less: Fully provided debts written off including intt. waives		(112,815,376)	(44,667,777)	(112,815,376)	(44,667,777)
			1,721,327,912	**1,283,559,338**	**1,721,327,912**	**1,283,559,338**
	Add: i. Specific provision made during the year	40.00	104,298,313	510,197,677	104,298,313	510,197,677
	ii. ECL Provision from Retained Earnings	22.00	225,772,928	-	225,772,928	-
	Net charge to profit & loss account during the year		**330,071,241**	**510,197,677**	**330,071,241**	**510,197,677**
	Provision held outside Bangladesh at the end of the year		**2,051,399,153**	**1,793,757,015**	**2,051,399,153**	**1,793,757,015**
	Total provision maintained for classified loans and advances (i+ii)		**51,796,330,209**	**49,044,544,439**	**51,796,330,209**	**49,044,544,439**
13.07	**Provision for Off-balance Sheet Exposures**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		1,758,200,000	1,758,200,000	1,758,200,000	1,758,200,000
	Provision made/(release) during the year	42.01	-	-	-	-
	Provision at the end of the year		**1,758,200,000**	**1,758,200,000**	**1,758,200,000**	**1,758,200,000**
	Less: Required provision (with Forbearance)		(1,758,200,000)	(1,758,200,000)	(1,758,200,000)	(1,758,200,000)
	Provision excess/(shortfall)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
13.08	**Provision for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		27,500,000	100,000,000	27,500,000	100,000,000
	Less: Paid during this year		-	(33,309,400)	-	(33,309,400)
	Provision made/(release) during the year	42.00	-	(39,190,600)	-	(39,190,600)
	Provision at the end of the year		**27,500,000**	**27,500,000**	**27,500,000**	**27,500,000**
13.09	**Provision for Balance with other Bank and FI**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		380,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000
	Provision made/(release) during the year	42.00	-	-	-	-
	Provision at the end of the year		**380,000,000**	**380,000,000**	**380,000,000**	**380,000,000**
	Less: Required provision (with Forbearance)	4.04	(380,000,000)	(380,000,000)	(380,000,000)	(380,000,000)
	Provision excess/(shortfall)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
13.10	**Provision for Money at Call and Short Notice**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		545,300,000	545,300,000	545,300,000	545,300,000
	Provision made/(release) during the year	42.00	-	-	-	-
	Provision at the end of the year		**545,300,000**	**545,300,000**	**545,300,000**	**545,300,000**
	Less: Required provision (with Forbearance)	5.03	(545,300,000)	(545,300,000)	(545,300,000)	(545,300,000)
	Provision excess/(shortfall)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
13.11	**Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		1,945,194,438	1,935,194,438	1,191,495,452	1,191,495,452
	Provision made/(release) during the year	41.00	71,999,669	10,000,000	-	-
	Provision at the end of the year		**2,017,194,107**	**1,945,194,438**	**1,191,495,452**	**1,191,495,452**
	Less: Required provision (with Forbearance)	6.04	(2,017,194,107)	(1,945,194,438)	(1,191,495,452)	(1,191,495,452)
	Provision excess/(shortfall)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
13.12	**Provision Maintained for Other Assets**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		3,389,732,275	3,793,732,275	3,389,732,275	3,793,732,275
	Provision made/(release) during the year	42.00	-	(404,000,000)	-	(404,000,000)
	Provision at the end of the year		**3,389,732,275**	**3,389,732,275**	**3,389,732,275**	**3,389,732,275**
	Less: Required provision (with Forbearance)	9.07	(3,389,732,275)	(3,367,657,500)	(3,389,732,275)	(3,367,657,500)
	Provision Excess/(Shortfall)		**-**	**22,074,775**	**-**	**22,074,775**
13.13	**Provision for inter branch transactions**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		121,850,643	121,850,643	121,850,643	121,850,643
	Provision made/(release) during the year	42.00	-	-	-	-
	Provision at the end of the year		**121,850,643**	**121,850,643**	**121,850,643**	**121,850,643**
	Less: Required provision	9.07	(29,646,310)	(92,684,255)	(29,646,310)	(92,684,254)
	Provision Excess/(Shortfall)		**92,204,333**	**29,166,388**	**92,204,333**	**29,166,389**
13.14	**Sundry Payables'**					
	Sundry creditor		645,994,678	83,391,198	601,486,920	58,298,509
	Interest payable for interest bearing liabilities		22,240,961,014	14,988,931,932	22,240,961,014	14,988,931,932
	Bills payable for accrued expenses		2,946,450,688	3,159,014,599	2,938,496,715	3,131,175,665
	Interest accrued on JBL Subordinated bond		-	5,917,808	-	5,917,808
	Dividend payable		11,036,348	10,773,209	-	-
	VAT payable (JCIL)		96,981	124,370	-	-
	Tax payable (JCIL)		63,238	108,800	-	-
	Payable to Investors		47,348,118	24,727,292	-	-
	Automated Challan System		726,780,795	97,899,036	726,780,795	97,899,036
	Special blocked account		51,857,879	51,857,879	51,857,879	51,857,879
	Interest payable to IDA credit		27,765,467	27,765,467	27,765,467	27,765,467
			26,698,355,206	**18,450,511,590**	**26,587,348,790**	**18,361,846,296**
13.15	**Provision for Others**					
	Provision for Nostro Account	13.15.01	607,871,861	607,871,861	607,871,861	607,871,861
	Provision for call loan, & misappropriations		5,176,862	5,062,872	5,176,862	5,062,872
	Provision for credit card risk coverage		3,720,859	3,216,715	3,720,859	3,216,715
	Provision for interest rebate to Good Borrower		20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Risk coverage fund (Computer)	13.15.02	40,079,643	40,079,643	40,079,643	40,079,643
	Provision for loss coverage, JEC, Italy	13.15.03	314,333,598	232,101,972	314,333,598	232,101,972
	Provision for incentive against write-off loan recovery*	13.15.04	34,580,000	10,700,000	34,580,000	10,700,000
	Provision for Unreconciled Balance with BB	13.15.05	704,000,000	704,000,000	704,000,000	704,000,000
	Start-up fund	13.15.06	48,358,141	48,358,141	48,358,141	48,358,141
	Climate Risk Fund		5,650,004	5,650,000	5,650,004	5,650,000
	Others		98,193,289	77,993,347	-	-
			1,881,964,257	**1,755,034,551**	**1,783,770,968**	**1,677,041,204**
13.15.01	**Provision for Nostro Account**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		607,871,861	907,871,861	607,871,861	907,871,861
	Provision made/(release) during the year	42.00	-	(300,000,000)	-	(300,000,000)
	Provision at the end of the year		**607,871,861**	**607,871,861**	**607,871,861**	**607,871,861**
	Less: Required provision (with Forbearance)	9.07	(607,871,861)	(171,761,395)	(607,871,861)	(171,761,395)
	Provision Excess/(Shortfall)		**-**	**436,110,466**	**-**	**436,110,466**

Summarized statement of unreconciled entries of Nostro Accounts as at 31 December 2025 are given below:

Particulars	As per our book (GL)		As per their book (Statement)	
	Debit (USD)	Credit (USD)	Debit (USD)	Credit (USD)
Up to 3 months	2,502,462	-	142,137,400	210,866,961
More than 3 months but less than 6 months	64,054	17	5,698,035	358,390
More than 6 months but less than 9 months	-	-	135,540	43,274
More than 9 months but less than 12 months	-	-	18,202,757	532,753
More than 12 months	-	-	10,547,112	1,544,194
Total	**2,566,516**	**17**	**176,720,844**	**213,345,572**

Subsequent position of the Nostro Accounts as on 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	As per our book (GL)		As per their book (Statement)	
	Debit (USD)	Credit (USD)	Debit (USD)	Credit (USD)
Up to 3 months	-	-	2,910,353	923,276
More than 3 months but less than 6 months	64,054	17	146,932	275,782
More than 6 months but less than 9 months	-	-	53,650	39,524
More than 9 months but less than 12 months	-	-	18,202,707	264,227
More than 12 months	-	-	10,547,112	963,437
Total	**64,054**	**17**	**31,860,754**	**2,466,246**

13.15.02	**Provision for Risk Coverage Fund (Computer)**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		40,079,643	38,984,431	40,079,643	38,984,431
	Add: Provision during the year	42.00	-	1,095,212	-	1,095,212
	Provision at the end of the year		**40,079,643**	**40,079,643**	**40,079,643**	**40,079,643**
13.15.03	**Provision for Loss Coverage, JEC, Italy**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		232,101,972	167,922,241	232,101,972	167,922,241
	Add: Provision during the year	42.00	82,231,626	64,179,731	82,231,626	64,179,731
	Provision at the end of the year		**314,333,598**	**232,101,972**	**314,333,598**	**232,101,972**
13.15.04	**Provision for incentive against write-off loan recovery***					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		10,700,000	-	10,700,000	-
	Add: Provision during the year	42.00	23,880,000	10,700,000	23,880,000	10,700,000
	Provision at the end of the year		**34,580,000**	**10,700,000**	**34,580,000**	**10,700,000**

* According to BRPD Circular Letter-04 dated-18/02/2024 and Janata Bank PLC. Instruction circuler no-1305/24 dated 09/12/2024

13.15.05	**Provision for Unreconciled Balance with BB**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		704,000,000	-	704,000,000	-
	Add: Provision during the year	42.00	-	704,000,000	-	704,000,000
	Provision at the end of the year		**704,000,000**	**704,000,000**	**704,000,000**	**704,000,000**
	Less: Required provision (with Forbearance)	9.07	(704,000,000)	(704,000,000)	(704,000,000)	(704,000,000)
	Provision Excess/(Shortfall)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
13.15.06	**Start-up fund**					
	Balance at the beginning of the year		48,358,141	48,358,141	48,358,141	48,358,141
	Add: Provision during the year	22.00	-	-	-	-
	Provision at the end of the year		**48,358,141**	**48,358,141**	**48,358,141**	**48,358,141**

According to SMESPD circular no-04 dated 29 March 2021 and SMESPD circular letter no-05 dated 26 April 2021 of Bangladesh Bank, Taka 48,358,141 has been kept in Start-up fund.

14.00	**Share Capital**					
14.01	**Authorized Capital**					
	The authorized share capital of the Bank is Tk. 30,000,000,000 divided into 300,000,000 ordinary shares @ Tk. 100/- each.					
14.02	**Issued Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Capital**					
	Opening balance		23,140,000,000	23,140,000,000	23,140,000,000	23,140,000,000
	New capital injected by the Government		-	-	-	-
			23,140,000,000	**23,140,000,000**	**23,140,000,000**	**23,140,000,000**

The paid-up capital of the Bank is Tk. 23,140,000,000 divided into 231,400,000 ordinary shares of Tk. 100/- each. 231,400,000 share certificates have been issued in the name of the Government including Chairman and 7 other Directors of the Bank. Details of share capital are as under:

14.03 Name of Shareholders

Name of shareholders	As at 31 December 2025	
	No. of Shares	Taka
1. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Represented by Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance	231,399,990	23,139,999,000
2. Mr. M. Fazlur Rahman	1	100
3. Mr. Badre Munir Firdaus	1	100
4. Dr. Md. Abdus Sabur	1	100
5. Mr. Abdul Majid Sheikh	1	100
6. Mr. Abdul Awal Sarker	1	100
7. Dr. Md. Shahadat Hossain	1	100
8. Mr. Md. Ahsan Kabir	1	100
9. Mr. Md. Kausar Alam, ACA (England & Wales), FCS, FCCA, FCMA	1	100
10. Mr. Md. Obaidul Hoque	1	100
11. Professor Dr. A. A. Mahboob Uddin Chowdhury	1	100
	231,400,000	**23,140,000,000**

14.04 Break-up of Shares of Paid-up Capital

Particulars	As at 31 December 2025	
	No. of Shares	Taka
i. Paid up capital at the time of incorporation on 2007	25,939,000	2,593,900,000
ii. Stock Dividend issued favoring Govt. as on 29.09.2009	11,561,000	1,156,100,000
iii. Right share issued favoring Govt. as on 11.12.2009	12,500,000	1,250,000,000
iv. Right share issued favoring Govt. as on 19.09.2011	31,250,000	3,125,000,000
v. Stock Dividend issued favoring Govt. as on 19.09.2011 (Permission from SEC on 02.01.2012)	28,750,000	2,875,000,000
vi. Right share issued favoring Govt. as on 29.12.2013	81,400,000	8,140,000,000
vii. Right share issued favoring Govt. as on 28.06.2018	40,000,000	4,000,000,000
	231,400,000	**23,140,000,000**

14.05 Classification of Share Holdings

100% share owned by the Government.

14.06 Capital Adequacy

Details of the capital requirement & capital surplus/(shortfall) of the Bank as per requirement of Section 13(2) of the Bank Company Act 1991 (amended up to date) and BRPD circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010 and BRPD circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014.

Tier-1 capital	14.06.01	(42,119,099,229)	(459,555,028)	(42,568,112,078)	(983,980,946)
Tier-2 capital	14.06.02	7,661,884,946	12,689,206,565	6,915,500,000	11,971,000,000
Regulatory capital		**(34,457,214,283)**	**12,229,651,537**	**(35,652,612,078)**	**10,987,019,054**
Required capital (10% of total risk weighted asset)	14.06.03	129,943,499,250	119,120,430,750	129,185,791,250	118,557,294,750
Capital surplus/(shortfall)		**(164,400,713,533)**	**(106,890,779,213)**	**(164,838,403,328)**	**(107,570,275,696)**
Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)					
CET-1 to RWA		-3.24%	-0.04%	-3.30%	-0.08%
AT-1 to RWA		-	-	-	-
Tier-I capital to RWA		**-3.24%**	**-0.04%**	**-3.30%**	**-0.08%**
Tier-II capital to RWA		0.59%	1.07%	0.54%	1.01%
		-2.65%	**1.03%**	**-2.76%**	**0.93%**

As per forbearance letter vide : BSD-2(Wing-1)/2026-388, dated- 30 April 2026 issued by Bangladesh Bank, the bank has obtained a deferral facility for maintaining provision of Taka 55,941.30 crore against different assets. If there was no forbearance from Bangladesh Bank, as on 31 December 2025, the aggregated loss of the bank would be Taka 59,859.01 crore and CRAR would be -100.81% on solo basis.

Janata Bank PLC. has requested 10,000.00 Crore taka recapitalization from Financial Institution Division of Ministry of Finance vide letter ref: জেবিপিএলসি./এমডি/ ডব্লিউ চাহিদা/পুনর্মূলধনীকরণ/২১৯/২৪ dated 27 November 2024.

Amount in Taka

		Ref. Note	Consolidated 2025	Consolidated 2024	Bank 2025	Bank 2024
14.06.01	**Tier-1 Capital**					
	Common Equity Tier-1 (CET-1)	14.06.01.01	(42,119,099,229)	(459,555,028)	(42,568,112,078)	(983,980,946)
	Additional Tier-1 (AT-1)	14.06.01.02	-	-	-	-
			(42,119,099,229)	**(459,555,028)**	**(42,568,112,078)**	**(983,980,946)**

At the end of the year 2025, the bank maintained CRAR of -2.72% against the regulatory requirement of 12.50% (10% minimum capital requirement plus 2.50% conversion buffer), i.e.- Capital Conversion Buffer (CCB) is 11.57% below the regulatory requirement on a solo basis.

14.06.01.01	**Common Equity Tier-1 (CET-1)**					
	Paid-up capital	14.02	23,140,000,000	23,140,000,000	23,140,000,000	23,140,000,000
	Statutory reserve	15.00	13,871,510,643	13,871,510,643	13,871,510,643	13,871,510,643
	Legal reserve	16.00	691,549,248	532,497,761	691,549,248	532,497,761
	Retained surplus	22.00	(69,482,560,820)	(29,311,354,029)	(69,937,534,515)	(29,840,598,248)
			(31,779,500,929)	**8,232,654,375**	**(32,234,474,624)**	**7,703,410,156**
	Less: 75% of Deferred tax asset*	9.04.02	(10,319,252,942)	(8,293,418,861)	(10,314,622,561)	(8,290,291,016)
	Less: Intangible Assets	8.00	(20,345,358)	(398,790,542)	(19,014,893)	(397,100,086)
			(42,119,099,229)	**(459,555,028)**	**(42,568,112,078)**	**(983,980,946)**

*Bangladesh Bank has given exemption in deduction of deferred tax assets (75%) from Common Equity Tier-1 (CET-1) Capital through letter ref: BRPD(BS)661/14(B)P/2022-1735 dated 17 February 2022.

14.06.01.02	**Additional Tier-1 (AT-1)**		-	-	-	-
14.06.02	**Tier-2 capital**					
	General provision on unclassified loans including OBS	13.06.01+13.07	7,661,884,946	9,689,206,565	6,915,500,000	8,971,000,000
	Subordinated debt (JBL Subordinated Bond)	11.01	-	3,000,000,000	-	3,000,000,000
	Others (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)		-	-	-	-
			7,661,884,946	**12,689,206,565**	**6,915,500,000**	**11,971,000,000**
	Total admissible Tier-2 Capital*		**7,661,884,946**	**12,689,206,565**	**6,915,500,000**	**11,971,000,000**

* Note that Tier-2 capital can be maximum up to 4% of the total RWA or 88.89% of CET-1, whichever is higher.

**Bangladesh Bank has given permission to amortize at defined rate of Sub-ordinated bond at end of the year instead of beginning of the year through letter ref: BRPD(BS)661/14(B)P/2022-4295 dated 26 April 2022.

14.06.03	**Required Capital**					
	Total assets (including Off-balance sheet amount)		1,802,559,045,016	1,648,261,804,262	1,799,524,451,649	1,645,430,103,680
	Risk weighted assets	14.06.03.01	1,299,434,992,500	1,191,204,307,500	1,291,857,912,500	1,185,572,947,500
	Required capital (10% of risk weighted assets)		**129,943,499,250**	**119,120,430,750**	**129,185,791,250**	**118,557,294,750**
14.06.03.01	**Break up of Risk Weighted Assets**					
	Credit risk:					
	On-balance sheet		1,144,780,185,000	1,078,431,565,000	1,147,169,705,000	1,080,807,255,000
	Off-balance sheet		19,442,732,500	19,576,292,500	19,442,732,500	19,576,292,500
			1,164,222,917,500	**1,098,007,857,500**	**1,166,612,437,500**	**1,100,383,547,500**
	Market risk		72,436,100,000	38,135,800,000	62,469,500,000	28,471,800,000
	Operational risk		62,775,975,000	55,060,650,000	62,775,975,000	56,717,600,000
			1,299,434,992,500	**1,191,204,307,500**	**1,291,857,912,500**	**1,185,572,947,500**
15.00	**Statutory Reserve**					
	Opening balance		13,871,510,643	13,871,510,643	13,871,510,643	13,871,510,643
	Add: Transferred from current year profit	22.00	-	-	-	-
	Closing balance		**13,871,510,643**	**13,871,510,643**	**13,871,510,643**	**13,871,510,643**
16.00	**Legal Reserve (Overseas)**					
	Opening balance		532,497,761	451,357,205	532,497,761	451,357,205
	Adjustment for exchange fluctuation		11,989,137	40,893,455	11,989,137	40,893,455
	Add: Transferred during the year	22.00	147,062,350	40,247,101	147,062,350	40,247,101
	Closing balance		**691,549,248**	**532,497,761**	**691,549,248**	**532,497,761**
17.00	**Assets Revaluation Reserve**					
	Opening revaluation gain		3,841,631,527	3,851,344,927	3,841,631,527	3,851,344,927
	Less: Transferred to retained earnings	22.00	(9,713,400)	(9,713,400)	(9,713,400)	(9,713,400)
	Closing balance		**3,831,918,127**	**3,841,631,527**	**3,831,918,127**	**3,841,631,527**
18.00	**Foreign Currency Translation Reserve**					
	Opening balance		233,482,825	233,482,825	233,482,825	233,482,825
	Add/(less): Addition during the year		-	-	-	-
	Closing balance		**233,482,825**	**233,482,825**	**233,482,825**	**233,482,825**
19.00	**Revaluation Reserve for Held to Maturity (HTM)**					
	Opening balance		468,115,487	346,296,472	468,115,487	346,296,472
	Realized revaluation gain/(loss)		317,590,442	203,031,692	317,590,442	203,031,692
	Add/(less): adjustment to deferred tax liability	43.01.01 (B)	(127,036,177)	(81,212,677)	(127,036,177)	(81,212,677)
	Closing balance		**658,669,752**	**468,115,487**	**658,669,752**	**468,115,487**
20.00	**Revaluation Reserve for Held for Trading (HFT)**					
	Opening balance		146,293,152	184,315,556	146,293,152	184,315,556
	Realized revaluation gain/(loss)		2,999,664,338	(63,370,673)	2,999,664,338	(63,370,673)
	Add/(less): Adjustment to deferred tax liability	43.01.01 (B)	(1,199,865,735)	25,348,269	(1,199,865,735)	25,348,269
	Closing balance		**1,946,091,755**	**146,293,152**	**1,946,091,755**	**146,293,152**
21.00	**Revaluation Reserve for Shares**					
	Opening balance		-	3,288,597,443	-	3,288,597,443
	Add/(Release) during the year		-	(3,653,997,159)	-	(3,653,997,159)
	Add/(less): Adjustment to deferred tax liability	43.01.01 (C)	-	365,399,716	-	365,399,716
	Closing Balance		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
22.00	**Retained Earnings**					
	Opening balance		(29,311,354,029)	1,331,976,912	(29,840,598,248)	911,642,226
	Add: Previous year adjustment*		63,268,073	64,999,972	-	-
	Opening balance (Restated)		**(29,248,085,956)**	**1,396,976,884**	**(29,840,598,248)**	**911,642,226**
	Increase/(decrease) of overseas retained surplus for rate fluctuation		53,346,425	166,743,598	53,346,425	166,743,598
	Profit after tax during the year		(39,314,659,114)	(30,662,221,734)	(39,177,120,517)	(30,706,131,295)
			(68,509,398,645)	**(29,098,501,252)**	**(68,964,372,340)**	**(29,627,745,471)**
	Transfer to interest accrued on investment**		(233,466,017)	(178,794,676)	(233,466,017)	(178,794,676)
	Dividend paid		-	(10,000,000)	-	(10,000,000)
	Transfer to Legal Obligation (Overseas)	13.00	(355,176,320)	-	(355,176,320)	-
	Transfer to ECL Provision for UCL (Overseas)	13.06.01	(27,873,560)	-	(27,873,560)	-
	Transfer to ECL Provision for CL (Overseas)	13.06.02	(225,772,928)	-	(225,772,928)	-
	Transfer to start-up fund	13.15.06	-	-	-	-
	Transfer to statutory reserve	15.00	-	-	-	-
	Transfer to legal reserve	16.00	(147,062,350)	(40,247,101)	(147,062,350)	(40,247,101)
	Transferred from asset revaluation reserve	17.00	9,713,400	9,713,400	9,713,400	9,713,400
	Transferred from deferred tax	43.01.01 (B)	6,475,600	6,475,600	6,475,600	6,475,600
	Closing balance		**(69,482,560,820)**	**(29,311,354,029)**	**(69,937,534,515)**	**(29,840,598,248)**

* Net Loss for JEC, Italy in 2024 was 63,268,073 Taka.

** According to the decision of Board of Directors on 24 December 2019 at 601st meeting on memo # 1486/2019.

*** In 2025, the UAE branches reported a net profit of 147.06 crore and retained earnings of 313.75 crore. However, if provisions are charged according to the Bangladesh Bank (BB) quick summary report, the UAE net profit will drop to 104.43 crore and retained earnings will decrease to 271.12 crore.

23.00	**Contingent Liabilities**					
	Acceptances and Endorsements		18,171,668,061	17,823,147,446	18,171,668,061	17,823,147,446
	Letter of guarantee	23.01	23,048,651,696	31,437,158,623	23,048,651,696	31,437,158,623
	Irrevocable letter of credit	23.02	135,679,051,637	110,165,742,562	135,679,051,637	110,165,742,562
	Bills for collection	23.03	13,681,499,970	14,631,629,716	13,681,499,970	14,631,629,716
			190,580,871,364	**174,057,678,347**	**190,580,871,364**	**174,057,678,347**

* Party wise off-balance sheet exposure (non funded loan concentration) is given in note no. 7.06.01

23.01	**Letter of Guarantee**					
	Claims lodged with the bank company, which is not recognized as loan		-	-	-	-
	Money for which the bank is contingently liable in respect of guarantee issued favoring:		-	-	-	-
	Director		-	-	-	-
	Government		-	11,136,909,550	-	11,136,909,550
	Bank & other financial institutions		23,048,651,696	5,712,052,187	23,048,651,696	5,712,052,187
	Others		-	14,588,196,886	-	14,588,196,886
			23,048,651,696	**31,437,158,623**	**23,048,651,696**	**31,437,158,623**
23.02	**Irrevocable letter of credit**					
	(i) Government					
	Domestic		11,407,407,810	11,575,810,529	11,407,407,810	11,575,810,529
	Overseas		97,034,169,627	73,374,273,493	97,034,169,627	73,374,273,493
	Sub-total		**108,441,577,437**	**84,950,084,022**	**108,441,577,437**	**84,950,084,022**
	(ii) Bank and Other Financial Institutions					
	Domestic		-	-	-	-
	Overseas		-	-	-	-
	Sub-total		-	-	-	-
	(iii) Others					
	Domestic		6,054,082,093	5,422,684,246	6,054,082,093	5,422,684,246
	Overseas		21,183,392,107	19,792,974,294	21,183,392,107	19,792,974,294
	Sub-total		**27,237,474,200**	**25,215,658,540**	**27,237,474,200**	**25,215,658,540**
	Total (i+ii+iii)		**135,679,051,637**	**110,165,742,562**	**135,679,051,637**	**110,165,742,562**

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | for the year ended 31 December 2025

Sl. No.	Name of Company/ Institution	No. of share	Cost per unit	Total Cost Price	Market Price (per share) as on 31 Dec 2025	Total Market Price
	Corporate Bond					
1	IBBL PBOND	116,010	954.55	110,737,346	615.00	71,346,150
2	Beximco Green Sukuk Bond	12,000,000	100.00	1,200,000,000	57.00	684,000,000
	Total			**1,310,737,346**		**755,346,150**
	Financial Institutions					
1	Delta Brac Housing	1,112,543	49.12	54,643,419	34.60	38,493,988
2	IDLC	121,275	33.16	4,021,600	35.70	4,329,518
3	Peoples Leasing	345,368	107.01	36,957,830	0.53	183,045
4	Phonix Finance	200,732	50.08	10,053,636	2.60	521,903
5	Premier Leasing	429,875	25.89	11,129,464	0.54	232,133
6	Prime Finance	364,214	118.15	43,032,437	1.00	364,214
7	Int. Leasing and FSL	298,099	48.87	14,568,098	0.55	163,954
	Total			**174,406,483**		**44,288,754**
	Mutual Funds					
1	1st Janata Bank M.F	72,480,836	6.90	500,000,000	2.60	188,450,174
2	1st Bangladesh Fixed Income Fund	194,036,753	7.22	1,400,000,000	2.60	504,495,558
3	EBL 1st MF	588,058	8.77	5,158,057	2.90	1,705,368
4	Eastern Bank Ltd NRB M F	14,518,330	6.69	97,127,628	2.30	33,392,159
5	IFIC 1st MF	610,910	6.33	3,866,807	2.50	1,527,275
6	PHP 1st MF	704,730	7.09	4,996,536	2.40	1,691,352
7	Popular Life 1st M.F	847,719	6.54	5,542,240	2.40	2,034,526
8	Trust Bank 1st MF	858,963	6.81	5,852,124	2.40	2,061,511
9	Vanguard AML BDF MF1	25,000,000	10.00	250,000,000	7.10	177,500,000
10	Vanguard AML RB BF	25,000,000	10.00	250,000,000	5.60	140,000,000
	Total			**2,522,543,392**		**1,052,857,922**
	Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals					
1	Beximco Pharmaceuticals Ltd	1,604,662	53.74	86,235,652	102.10	163,835,990
2	Renata	91,672	163.06	14,947,717	391.80	35,917,090
3	Square Pharma	680,955	59.37	40,430,682	198.60	135,237,663
4	Square Pharma (Paper Share)	5,832	10.00	58,320	198.60	1,158,235
5	Silco Pharma	10,000	26.94	269,367	13.50	135,000
	Total			**141,941,738**		**336,283,978**
	Engineering					
1	Aftab automobiles Ltd	1,149,949	64.13	73,750,095	33.70	38,753,281
2	BSRM Steel	321,879	78.77	25,354,962	63.10	20,310,565
3	Ifad Auto	115,294	24.38	2,810,320	21.60	2,490,350
4	S Alam Cr Steels	398,633	49.25	19,632,121	14.60	5,820,042
	Total			**121,547,498**		**67,374,238**
	Cement					
1	lafarge Holcim BD Ltd	310,145	33.93	10,522,670	46.70	14,483,772
2	HEIDELBERG CEMENT BD Ltd.	300	10.00	3,000	216.10	64,830
	Total			**10,525,670**		**14,548,602**
	Fuel & Power					
1	DESCO	1,088,084	65.05	70,778,300	20.50	22,305,722
2	Baraka Power Limited	228,359	16.04	3,662,878	6.70	1,530,005
3	Jamuna Oil	186,769	138.20	25,811,476	167.90	31,358,515
4	Meghna Petroleum	287,296	71.20	20,454,236	192.40	55,275,750
5	Padma Oil Co Ltd	1,777,056	0.76	1,350,563	168.20	298,900,819
6	Powergrid	1,237,491	58.81	72,781,796	26.70	33,041,010
7	Summit Power	4,284,287	49.24	210,958,292	12.30	52,696,730
8	Titas Gas	1,402,075	79.14	110,960,216	15.50	21,732,163
	Total			**516,757,755**		**516,840,714**
	Textile					
1	Envoy Textile	343,428	41.19	14,145,799	48.50	16,656,258
2	Malek Spinnng Mills	420,480	10.00	4,204,800	28.70	12,067,776
	Total			**18,350,599**		**28,724,034**
	Tannery Industries					
1	Apex Footwear Ltd	112,492	199.59	22,452,741	177.50	19,967,330
2	BATA SHOE COMPANY BD LTD.	200	947.70	189,540	804.10	160,820
	Total			**22,642,281**		**20,128,150**
	Insurance					
1	Fareast life	184,713	103.83	19,178,751	20.20	3,731,203
2	Green Delta Ins. Ltd.	295,000	81.40	24,012,682	53.80	15,871,000
3	National Life Insurance	232,192	47.82	11,103,421	93.40	21,686,733
4	Progressive Life	195,303	108.73	21,234,628	48.50	9,472,196
	Total			**75,529,482**		**50,761,131**
	Telecommunication					
1	GP	200,000	230.11	46,022,000	257.90	51,580,000
2	BSCPLC	9,851	151.65	1,493,904	126.60	1,247,137
	Total			**47,515,904**		**52,827,137**
	Food & Allied					
1	BATBC	23,000	517.84	11,910,416	248.60	5,717,800
2	BATBC (Paper Share)	2,500	84.20	210,500	248.60	621,500
3	National Tea Co. Ltd.	32,911	562.89	18,525,273	168.80	5,555,377
	Total			**30,646,189**		**11,894,677**
	Services & Real Estate					
1	Summit Alliance Port Ltd.	1,004,798	73.06	73,410,542	42.50	42,703,915
	Total			**73,410,542**		**42,703,915**
	Ceramics Sector					
1	MONNO CERAMIC IND. LTD.	44,363	85.62	3,798,454	81.70	3,624,457
	Total			**3,798,454**		**3,624,457**
	Miscellaneous					
1	BEXIMCO LTD*	1,150,070	136.04	156,454,462	110.10	-
	Total			**156,454,462**		**-**

* As per Quick Summary report of Bangladesh Bank Letter Ref: DBI-9(P.Sha.-1)/2100/2025-17 dated-27/04/2025

	Travel & Leisure					
1	BEST HOLDINGS LTD	76,923,077	65.00	5,000,000,000	13.30	1,023,076,924
	Total			**5,000,000,000**		**1,023,076,924**
	Total (Quoted Share)			**10,905,603,731**		**4,843,405,229**
1	ICB	57,951,034	17.73	1,027,709,754	36.20	2,097,827,431
	Total			**1,027,709,754**		**2,097,827,431**

* Cost Price of ICB share is shown in Government Notes/ Bonds/ Other Securities instead of Total Quoted Share.

** For the purpose of calculating provision for investment the price of ICB has not considered.

Quoted Share (Special Fund) - Janata Bank PLC. (as per DOS Circular No.-01 dated 10 February 2020)

	Bank			
1	Al-Arafah Bank Ltd.	33,613	22.13	743,769
2	Bank Asia Ltd.	635,484	16.32	10,374,071
3	Brac Bank Ltd.	28,933	29.08	841,259
4	Dhaka Bank Ltd.	441,901	11.27	4,980,446
5	DBBL	127,052	38.55	4,897,631
6	Eastern Bank Ltd.	236,627	20.45	4,838,768
7	Jamuna Bank Ltd.	376,122	19.96	7,507,812
8	Mercantile Bank Ltd.	690,795	15.84	10,938,905
9	Pubali Bank Ltd.	252,672	21.55	5,445,029
10	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	59,168	10.38	614,124
11	UCBL	582,947	14.50	8,454,710
	Total			**59,636,524**
	Financial Institutions			
1	Delta Brac Housing Finance	371,422	69.01	25,633,360
2	IDLC	578,926	55.84	32,326,784
3	Uttara Finance and Investment Ltd.	7,000	50.81	355,692
	Total			**58,315,835**
	Corporate Bond			
1	Beximco Green Sukuk	10,000,000	100.00	1,000,000,000
	Total			**1,000,000,000**
	Mutual Fund			
1	Capitech-IBBL	3,000,000	10.00	30,000,000
2	Ekush 1ST UNIT	431,779	11.58	5,000,000
	Total			**35,000,000**
	Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals			
1	ACI Ltd.	20,847	173.15	3,609,601
2	ACI FORMULATION	17,000	155.04	2,635,630
3	ACME Laboratories Ltd.	25,000	80.25	2,006,290
4	IBNSINA	11,000	246.24	2,708,692
5	MARICO(BD)	11,800	1,447.46	17,079,976
6	RENETA	3,531	978.73	3,455,894
7	Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	100,000	197.00	19,699,691
8	Wata Chemicals Ltd.	52,689	309.00	16,280,870
9	ORIONPHARMA	95,000	87.20	8,283,950
	Total			**75,760,595**
	Engineering			
1	BBS Cables Ltd.	247,342	55.10	13,628,640
2	BD Steel Re-Rolling Mills Ltd	79,036	103.23	8,159,013
3	BSRM Steel Limited	209,378	70.58	14,777,719
4	Ifad Autos Limited	392,319	51.48	20,197,215
5	GPH Ispat Limited	534,497	46.00	24,587,020
	Total			**81,349,607**
	Cement			
1	Confidence cement Ltd.	319,862	113.09	36,173,978
2	LafargeHolcim BD Ltd.	205,500	75.21	15,454,933
	Total			**51,628,911**
	Fuel & Power			
1	Jamuna Oil Company Ltd.	41,198	165.05	6,799,801
2	Khulna Power Company Ltd.	80,000	45.66	3,652,664
3	MJLBD	28,926	83.28	2,409,061
4	Meghna Petrolium Ltd.	48,572	193.27	9,387,455
5	Padma Oil Company Ltd.	63,926	201.73	12,895,812
6	Powergrid Company BD Ltd.	176,522	51.15	9,029,741
7	Shahjibazar Power Co. Ltd.	235,682	83.29	19,628,808
8	Sumit Power Ltd.	559,217	40.48	22,638,604
9	Titas Gas	17,415	35.40	616,512
10	UPGDCL	137,470	291.94	40,132,538
11	DOREENPOWER	33,600	60.66	2,038,250
	Total			**129,229,246**
	Telecommunication			
1	Grameenphone Ltd.	108,081	289.03	31,239,025
	Total			**31,239,025**
	Ceramics Sector			
1	RAK Ceramics (BD) Ltd.	603,644	48.05	29,004,225
	Total			**29,004,225**
	Food & Allied			
1	BATBC	67,250	528.34	35,530,907
	Total			**35,530,907**
	Total (Quoted Share-Special Fund)			**1,586,694,876**
	Grand Total (Quoted Share) at Cost Price			**12,492,298,607**

49(b) Unquoted Share - Janata Bank PLC.

Sl. No.	Name of Company/ Institute	No. of share	Cost per unit	Total Cost Price
1	Bangladesh Commerce Bank Ltd	1,349,964	100.00	134,996,400
2	IIDFC	13,380,903	5.02	67,168,898
3	Karmasangsthan Bank PLC.	2,550,000	100.00	255,000,000
4	Specialised Jute yarn and towain Co Ltd	33,790	9.75	329,453
5	Paper Converting and Packeging Ltd	2,956	98.75	291,905
6	IFIC	73,500	106.19	7,804,699
7	Central Depository Bangladesh Ltd	8,567,705	2.75	23,541,640
8	Swan Textile Mills Ltd	1,000	97.50	97,500
9	Fiber shine	1,990,000	9.57	19,053,500
10	Rupsa fish & allied company ltd	1,111,000	18.00	19,998,000
11	Azadi Printers Ltd	756	100.00	75,600
12	Padma Bank Ltd	165,000,000	10.00	1,650,000,000
13	Bangladesh Fund	21,300,000	100.00	2,130,000,000
	Total (Unquoted Share)			**4,308,357,595**

49(c) Preference Share -Janata Bank PLC.

Sl. No.	Name of Company/ Institute	No. of share	Cost per unit	Total Cost Price
1	Orion Infrastructure Ltd (Convertible Preference Share)	300,000,000	10.00	3,000,000,000
2	Orion Power Sonargaon Ltd. (Redemable Non-convertible Preference Share), Investment by ICD	310,750,000	10.00	3,107,500,001
	Total (Preference Share)			**6,107,500,001**
	Total share price [49(a)+49(b)+49(c)]			**22,908,156,203**

49(d) Quoted Share - Janata Capital and Investment Limited (as per DOS Circular No.-01 dated 10 February 2020)

Sl. No.	Name of Company/ Institute	No of share	Cost per unit	Total Cost Price	Market Price (per share) as on 31 Dec 2025	Total Market Price
1	British American Tobacco Bangladesh Company Limited	62,228	277.53	17,270,025	248.60	15,469,881
2	Berger Paints Bangladesh Ltd.	10,373	1,422.11	14,751,568	1,384.60	14,362,456
3	Bangladesh General Insurance Company Limited	396,277	34.74	13,764,774	30.50	12,086,449
4	Delta Brac Housing Finance Corp. Ltd.	768,370	71.10	54,632,377	34.60	26,585,602
5	Eastland Insurance Company Limited	648,000	40.79	26,432,353	18.50	11,988,000
6	Industrial Development Leasing Company Bangladesh Limited.	656,269	59.58	39,102,763	35.70	23,428,803
7	National Credit And Commerce Bank Limited	890,694	14.83	13,206,343	12.20	10,866,467
8	Phoenix Insurance Company Limited	438,293	42.11	18,457,220	27.20	11,921,570
9	Reckitt Benckiser(bangladesh) Ltd.	2,772	3,393.08	9,405,618	3,424.40	9,492,437
10	Renata Limited	7,161	851.93	6,100,651	391.80	2,805,680
11	Sandhani Life Insurance Company Limited	218,684	34.97	7,646,379	19.40	4,242,470
12	Square Pharmaceuticals Limited	142,500	216.60	30,866,116	198.60	28,300,500
13	United Finance Limited	564,060	22.36	12,614,723	11.50	6,486,690
14	Bashundhara Paper Mills Limited	822,135	61.62	50,660,477	25.10	20,635,589
15	Dhaka Bank Limited.	942,589	12.88	12,139,869	11.30	10,651,256
16	Lankabangla Finance Ltd.	1,062,721	41.20	43,784,408	12.30	13,071,468
17	Orion Pharma Ltd.	124,429	38.82	4,830,130	27.40	3,409,355
18	Singer Bangladesh Limited.	113,504	157.65	17,894,408	84.50	9,591,088
19	Unilever Consumer Care Limited	2,195	2,387.16	5,239,826	2,150.90	4,721,226
	Total (Quoted Share-Special Fund-JCIL)			**398,800,028**		**240,116,987**

50.00(i) Consolidated Schedule of fixed assets of Janata Bank PLC. as at 31 December 2025

A. Cost

(Figure in Thousand unless stated otherwise)

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	COST: Opening Balance as on 01.01.25	Addition during the year	Adjustment/Sales/ Transfer	Balance as on 31.12.25	Rate (%)	DEPRECIATION: Opening Balance as on 01.01.25	Charged during the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on 31.12.25	Written down Value as on 31.12.25	Written down Value as on 31.12.24
	1	2	3	4	5=(2+3-4)	6	7	8	9	10=(7+8-9)	11	12
1	Land	129,380	-	-	129,380	-	-	-	-	-	129,380	129,380
2	Building	596,929	-	-	596,929	2.5%	194,300	15,928	3,324	206,904	390,025	402,629
	Sub-total	**726,309**	**-**	**-**	**726,309**		**194,300**	**15,928**	**3,324**	**206,904**	**519,405**	**532,009**
3	**Machinery and Equipment:**	**623,238**	**26,524**	**294**	**649,468**	20%	**480,282**	**40,843**	**294**	**520,831**	**128,637**	**142,956**
4	**Furniture and Fixture:**											
	a) Office Equipment	447,991	14,549	-	462,540	20%	419,185	2,872	3	422,054	40,486	28,806
	b) Fire Extinguisher & Arms	21,085	745	66	21,764	20%	17,405	887	62	18,230	3,534	3,680
	c) Weighing Machine	1,837	-	2	1,835	20%	1,504	-	-	1,504	331	333
	d) Other furniture	1,863,965	92,843	103	1,956,705	10%	1,090,632	142,901	5,498	1,228,035	728,670	773,333
	Sub-total	**2,334,878**	**108,137**	**171**	**2,442,844**		**1,528,726**	**146,660**	**5,563**	**1,669,823**	**773,021**	**806,152**
5	**Vehicle**											
	a) Car	604,628	-	60,482	544,146	20%	548,512	11,981	60,482	500,011	44,135	56,116
	b) Cycle and Scooter	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total	**604,628**	**-**	**60,482**	**544,146**		**548,512**	**11,981**	**60,482**	**500,011**	**44,135**	**56,116**
6	**Computer**											
	a) Computer Hardware	4,749,381	172,245	18,140	4,903,486	20%	3,860,021	308,526	4,883	4,163,664	739,822	889,360
	b) Computer Software	2,499,846	3,718	11	2,503,553	20%	2,116,407	367,227	-	2,483,634	19,919	383,439
	Sub total	**7,249,227**	**175,963**	**18,151**	**7,407,039**		**5,976,428**	**675,753**	**4,883**	**6,647,298**	**759,741**	**1,272,799**
7	**Right of use Assets**	**294,072**	**-**	**-**	**294,072**		**278,720**	**14,925**	**-**	**293,645**	**427**	**15,352**
A. Grand total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)		**11,832,352**	**310,624**	**79,098**	**12,063,878**		**9,006,968**	**906,090**	**74,546**	**9,838,512**	**2,225,366**	**2,825,384**

B. Revaluation

(Figure in Thousand unless stated otherwise)

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	REVALUATION: Opening Balance as on 01.01.25	Revaluation during the year	Adjustment/Sales/ Transfer	Balance as on 31.12.25	Rate (%)	DEPRECIATION: Opening Balance as on 01.01.25	Charged during the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on 31.12.25	Written down Value as on 31.12.25	Written down Value as on 31.12.24
	1	2	3	4	5=(2+3-4)	6	7	8	9	10=(7+8-9)	11	12
1	Land	4,694,876	-	-	4,694,876	-	-	-	-	-	4,694,876	4,694,876
2	Building	1,155,362	-	-	1,155,362	2.5%	505,078	16,189	-	521,267	634,095	650,284
	Sub-total	**5,850,238**	**-**	**-**	**5,850,238**		**505,078**	**16,189**	**-**	**521,267**	**5,328,971**	**5,345,160**
3	**Machinery and Equipment**	**127,351**	**-**	**-**	**127,351**	20%	**127,351**	**-**	**-**	**127,351**	**-**	**-**
4	**Furniture and Fixture:**											
	a) Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Fire Extinguisher & Arms	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Weighing Machine	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d) Other furniture	5,548	-	-	5,548	10%	5,548	-	-	5,548	-	-
	Sub-total	**5,548**	**-**	**-**	**5,548**		**5,548**	**-**	**-**	**5,548**	**-**	**-**
5	**Vehicle**											
	a) Car	41,204	-	-	41,204	20%	41,204	-	-	41,204	-	-
	b) Cycle and Scooter	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total	**41,204**	**-**	**-**	**41,204**		**41,204**	**-**	**-**	**41,204**	**-**	**-**
6	**Computer**											
	a) Computer Hardware	2,104	-	-	2,104	20%	2,104	-	-	2,104	-	-
	b) Computer Software	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub- total	**2,104**	**-**	**-**	**2,104**		**2,104**	**-**	**-**	**2,104**	**-**	**-**
B. Grand total (1+2+3+4+5+6)		**6,026,445**	**-**	**-**	**6,026,445**		**681,285**	**16,189**	**-**	**697,474**	**5,328,971**	**5,345,160**
Total (A+B)		**17,858,797**	**310,624**	**79,098**	**18,090,323**		**9,688,253**	**922,279**	**74,546**	**10,535,986**	**7,554,337**	**8,170,544**

50.00(ii) Schedule of fixed assets of Janata Bank PLC. as at 31 December 2025

A. Cost

(Figure in Thousand unless stated otherwise)

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	COST: Opening Balance as on 01.01.25	Addition during the year	Adjustment/Sales/ Transfer	Balance as on 31.12.25	Rate (%)	DEPRECIATION: Opening Balance as on 01.01.25	Charged during the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on 31.12.25	Written down Value as on 31.12.25	Written down Value as on 31.12.24
	1	2	3	4	5=(2+3-4)	6	7	8	9	10=(7+8-9)	11	12
1	Land	129,380	-	-	129,380	-	-	-	-	-	129,380	129,380
2	Building	563,760	-	-	563,760	2.5%	184,339	14,094	-	198,433	365,327	379,421
	Sub-total	**693,140**	**-**	**-**	**693,140**	-	**184,339**	**14,094**	**-**	**198,433**	**494,707**	**508,801**
3	**Machinery and Equipment:**	**619,189**	**26,195**	**-**	**645,384**	20%	**477,235**	**40,487**	**-**	**517,722**	**127,662**	**141,954**
4	**Furniture and Fixture:**											
	a) Office Equipment	441,789	14,512	-	456,301	20%	408,417	2,784	3	411,198	45,103	33,372
	b) Fire Extinguisher & Arms	21,085	745	66	21,764	20%	17,405	887	62	18,230	3,534	3,680
	c) Weighing Machine	1,837	-	2	1,835	20%	1,504	-	-	1,504	331	333
	d) Other furniture	1,844,779	92,843	103	1,937,519	10%	1,076,530	142,901	5,498	1,213,933	723,586	768,249
	Sub-total	**2,309,490**	**108,100**	**171**	**2,417,419**	-	**1,503,856**	**146,572**	**5,563**	**1,644,865**	**772,554**	**805,634**
5	**Vehicle**											
	a) Car	593,287	-	60,482	532,805	20%	537,171	11,981	60,482	488,670	44,135	56,116
	b) Cycle and Scooter	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total	**593,287**	**-**	**60,482**	**532,805**	-	**537,171**	**11,981**	**60,482**	**488,670**	**44,135**	**56,116**
6	**Computer**											
	a) Computer Hardware	4,742,491	171,710	18,048	4,896,153	20%	3,854,753	307,977	4,804	4,157,926	738,227	887,738
	b) Computer Software	2,509,011	3,660	11	2,512,660	20%	2,127,263	366,809	-	2,494,072	18,588	381,748
	Sub total	**7,251,502**	**175,370**	**18,059**	**7,408,813**	-	**5,982,016**	**674,786**	**4,804**	**6,651,998**	**756,815**	**1,269,486**
7	**Right of use Assets**	**294,072**	**-**	**-**	**294,072**		**278,720**	**14,925**		**293,645**	**427**	**15,352**
A. Grand total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)		**11,760,680**	**309,665**	**78,712**	**11,991,633**	-	**8,963,337**	**902,845**	**70,849**	**9,795,333**	**2,196,300**	**2,797,343**

B. Revaluation

(Figure in Thousand unless stated otherwise)

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	REVALUATION: Opening Balance as on 01.01.25	Revaluation during the year	Adjustment/Sales/ Transfer	Balance as on 31.12.25	Rate (%)	DEPRECIATION: Opening Balance as on 01.01.25	Charged during the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on 31.12.25	Written down Value as on 31.12.25	Written down Value as on 31.12.24
	1	2	3	4	5=(2+3-4)	6	7	8	9	10=(7+8-9)	11	12
1	Land	4,694,876	-	-	4,694,876	-	-	-	-	-	4,694,876	4,694,876
2	Building	1,155,362	-	-	1,155,362	2.5%	505,078	16,189	-	521,267	634,095	650,284
	Sub-total	**5,850,238**	**-**	**-**	**5,850,238**		**505,078**	**16,189**	**-**	**521,267**	**5,328,971**	**5,345,160**
3	**Machinery and Equipment**	**127,351**	**-**	**-**	**127,351**	20%	**127,351**	**-**	**-**	**127,351**	**-**	**-**
4	**Furniture and Fixture:**											
	a) Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Fire Extinguisher & Arms	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Weighing Machine	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d) Other furniture	5,548	-	-	5,548	10%	5,548	-	-	5,548	-	-
	Sub-total	**5,548**	**-**	**-**	**5,548**		**5,548**	**-**	**-**	**5,548**	**-**	**-**
5	**Vehicle**											
	a) Car	41,204	-	-	41,204	20%	41,204	-	-	41,204	-	-
	b) Cycle and Scooter	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total	**41,204**	**-**	**-**	**41,204**		**41,204**	**-**	**-**	**41,204**	**-**	**-**
6	**Computer**											
	a) Computer Hardware	2,104	-	2,104	20%	2,104	-	-	2,104	-	-	
	b) Computer Software	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub- total	**2,104**	**-**	**-**	**2,104**		**2,104**	**-**	**-**	**2,104**	**-**	**-**
B. Grand total (1+2+3+4+5+6)		**6,026,445**	**-**	**-**	**6,026,445**		**681,285**	**16,189**	**-**	**697,474**	**5,328,971**	**5,345,160**
Total (A+B)		**17,787,125**	**309,665**	**78,712**	**18,018,078**		**9,644,622**	**919,034**	**70,849**	**10,492,807**	**7,525,271**	**8,142,503**

51.00 Schedule of classified other assets of Janata Bank PLC. as at 31 December 2025

(Figure in Thousand unless stated otherwise)

Serial	Particulars	Outstanding Balance	Classification Status: Unclassified	Doubtful	Bad/Loss	Amount of Provision
1	**Suspense**					
	Head Office	10,470	6,730	206	3,534	3,637
	Branches (In Bangladesh)	1,814,778	1,658,554	72,332	83,892	120,057
	Branches (Overseas)	29,420	2,652	594	26,174	26,471
	Sub-total	**1,854,668**	**1,667,936**	**73,132**	**113,600**	**150,165**
2	**Sundry Assets**					
	Head office	60,081,459	60,060,417	-	21,042	21,042
	Branches (In Bangladesh)	11,939,527	10,530,275	258	1,408,994	1,409,123
	Branches (Overseas)	219,389	212,527	10	6,852	6,857
	Sub-total	**72,240,375**	**70,803,219**	**268**	**1,436,888**	**1,437,022**
3	**Others**					
	Head Office	13,337,420	12,219,561	213,041	904,818	1,011,341
	Branches (In Bangladesh)	1,320,286	762,294	6,428	551,564	554,777
	Overseas Branches (UAE)	710,238	698,074	5,600	6,564	9,364
	Sub-total	**15,367,944**	**13,679,929**	**225,069**	**1,462,946**	**1,575,482**
	Total	**89,462,987**	**86,151,084**	**298,469**	**3,013,434**	**3,162,669**
4	**Local Office- ACU Cell**					**498,335**
A. Total Provision for Other Assets						**3,661,004**
B. Inter branch transaction		**13,970,358**	**13,938,372**	**4,679**	**27,307**	**29,646**
C. Nostro Account		**21,595,287**	**18,065,490**	**2,240,940**	**1,288,857**	**2,409,327**
Total provision required (Other Assets including Inter branch transactions and Nostro Accounts) (A+B+C)						**6,099,977**

52.00 Segment reporting

For the purpose of segment reporting as per International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 8 *'Operating Segments'*, the following segment relating to revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities have been identified and shown as follows:

* Loans & Advances
* Treasury
* Overseas Branches (UAE)
* JCIL, Dhaka
* JEC, Italy

Operating segments

Amount in million taka

Particulars	Janata Bank PLC.: Loans & advances	Treasury	Overseas Branches, UAE	Other	Total	Subsidiaries of JBPLC.: JCIL, Dhaka	JEC, Italy	Total
Interest income	25,524.10	1,243.37	2,267.10	-	29,034.57	2.59	0.42	29,037.58
Interest expenses	(72,688.50)	(15,340.22)	(39.63)	-	(88,068.35)	0.00	(5.57)	(88,073.92)
Net interest income	**(47,164.40)**	**(14,096.85)**	**2,227.47**	**-**	**(59,033.78)**	**2.59**	**(5.15)**	**(59,036.34)**
Investment income	-	36,553.21	-	-	36,553.21	95.83	-	36,649.04
Commission & brokerage	-	213.20	76.12	728.29	1,017.61	11.95	43.53	1,073.09
Foreign exchange income	-	1,485.99	119.38	1,707.81	3,313.18	-	-	3,313.18
Other operating income	-	-	481.89	1,944.58	2,426.47	(4.08)	17.26	2,439.