

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015

Cash Flow Statement For the year ended 31 December 2015

Notes	2015 Taka	2014 Taka
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest receipts	9,877,045,495	9,361,763,242
Interest payments	(8,632,491,743)	(7,514,051,174)
Dividend receipts	9,590,739	84,826,626
Fee and commission receipts	1,187,420,744	1,063,605,285
Recoveries on loans previously written off	26,062,419	6,921,830
Payments to employees	(2,094,300,674)	(1,941,319,766)
Payments to suppliers	(233,599,916)	(232,469,696)
Income taxes paid	(420,743,891)	(1,011,498,438)
Receipts from other operating activities	366,842,990	321,777,240
Payments from other operating activities	(862,782,812)	(704,549,206)
(I) Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(776,956,648)	(555,997,056)
Increase/Decrease in operating assets & liabilities		
Statutory deposit	-	-
Loans and advances	(9,352,490,159)	(10,230,413,775)
Other assets	(47,320,599)	909,841,456
Deposit from other banks	(6,890,266,000)	2,287,668,000
Deposit from customers	11,541,957,629	13,536,935,618
Other current liabilities	2,197,550,184	2,157,756,889)
(II) Cash received from operating assets and liabilities	(2,550,568,945)	5,946,274,410
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)=(I+II)	(3,327,525,593)	5,390,277,354
Cash flows from investing activities		
Income received from investments	3,844,364,138	2,837,195,199
Proceeds from sale of securities	5,267,914,704	617,566,061
Payments for purchase of securities	(27,303,222)	(8,842,527,281)
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(112,004,856)	(235,937,897)
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	8,972,970,765	(5,623,703,907)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase/ (Decrease) of long term borrowings	(8,255,130,299)	5,682,578,815
Issue of subordinated bond	2,000,000,000	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	(6,255,130,299)	5,682,578,815
Net Increase/ Decrease in cash and cash equivalents D= (A+B+C)	(609,685,127)	5,449,152,262
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of the year (E)	16,380,060,340	10,930,908,077
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (D+E) (*)	15,770,375,213	16,380,060,340
(*) Closing cash & cash equivalent		
Cash in hand (including foreign currency)	1,435,706,066	1,246,727,668
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent banks	10,371,699,808	8,794,246,707
Balance with other bank's and financial institutions	2,920,940,539	6,336,937,566
Money at call on short notice	1,040,000,000	-
Prize bond in hand	2,028,800	2,148,400
	15,770,375,213	16,380,060,340

The annexed notes 01 to 51 form an integral part of the financial statements

Managing Director, Director, Chairman

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2015

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Paid up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Residual Reserve of Securities	Assets Realization Reserve	Currency Transition Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 January 2015	5,169,687,110	2,966,018,811	638,632,134	1,061,407,554	99,472	98,751,876	10,805,665,959
Changes in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 January 2015	5,169,687,110	2,966,018,811	638,632,134	1,061,407,554	99,472	98,751,876	10,805,665,959
Surplus/(Deficit) on account of revaluation of properties	-	-	3,255,238,339	-	-	-	3,255,238,339
Surplus/(Deficit) on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	(19,799)	-	(19,799)
Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gains and losses not recognized in the income statement	-	-	3,255,238,339	-	(19,799)	-	3,235,446,540
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,642,467,855	1,642,467,855
Dividend (Divid)	-	-	-	-	-	(98,526,750)	(98,526,750)
Statutory reserve	985,526,750	437,360,388	-	-	-	(437,360,388)	-
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	6,141,133,860	3,403,379,199	3,893,870,473	1,061,407,554	79,673	1,298,333,975	15,798,352,454
Balance as at 31 December 2014	5,169,687,110	2,966,018,811	638,632,134	1,061,407,554	99,472	98,751,876	10,805,665,959

Managing Director, Director, Chairman

Liquidity Statement (Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis) As at 31 December 2015

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash in hand	11,807,405,874	-	-	-	-	11,807,405,874
Balance with other banks & financial institutions	2,348,451,069	32,489,470	520,000,000	-	-	2,920,940,539
Money at call on short notice	1,040,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,040,000,000
Investments	482,765,799	200,000,000	3,438,600,000	30,601,465,098	36,722,931,897	38,844,702,694
Loans & Advances	25,377,494,540	34,386,812,342	22,155,234,726	16,394,084,144	9,338,054,893	87,752,280,635
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	178,244,946	-	4,703,932,912	314,843,310	2,900,908,000	5,197,929,168
Other Assets	399,561,595	833,458,694	1,651,440,280	1,186,130	2,887,646,499	6,971,588,168
Total assets	41,375,658,867	35,952,760,906	27,875,234,736	28,385,958,591	40,289,542,279	143,855,174,769
Liabilities						
Borrowings from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents	-	-	1,104,724,893	-	-	1,104,724,893
Deposits and other accounts	23,172,488,920	29,730,152,207	20,155,311,456	21,667,486,568	18,323,737,227	133,059,173,378
Other liabilities	17,030,169,027	-	4,703,932,912	314,843,310	2,900,908,000	23,752,857,249
Total liabilities	23,352,657,947	29,730,152,207	26,164,958,261	23,983,334,878	21,224,645,227	124,461,752,520
Net Liquidity	18,023,000,920	6,222,608,699	1,710,276,475	4,402,623,713	19,064,897,052	19,393,422,249

* As a primary dealer we have invested in long term government securities as well as we have managed counter fund from inter-bank or customers as short term settlement. In this regard, our 1-3 and 3-12 months bucket gap is negative.

The following assumptions have been applied in preparing the maturity analysis:

- Balance with other banks and financial institutions, Money at call on short notice are on the basis of their maturity.
- Investments are on the basis of their maturity.
- Loans and advances are on the basis of their maturity.
- Fixed assets including premises land & buildings, furniture & fixtures are on the basis of their useful life.
- Other assets are on the basis of their adjustment.
- Borrowings from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents are on the basis of their maturity and payment.
- Deposits and other accounts are on the basis of their maturity and payment.
- Provision and other liabilities are on the basis of their adjustment.

Jamuna Bank Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

1.00 Reporting entity

1.01 Legal status and nature of the company

Jamuna Bank Limited (the "Bank") was incorporated in Bangladesh on 02 April 2001 as a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1994. The Bank within the stipulations laid down by the Bank Companies Act, 1991 (as amended in 2013) and directives as received from Bangladesh Bank and applicable to it from time to time provides all types of commercial banking services. The registered office of the Bank is located at Hadi Mansion, 2 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000. The Bank has one hundred two (102) branches (including 2 Islamic Banking Branches) and four (4) SME centers, with no overseas branches as at 31 December 2015. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015 comprise financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities").

1.02 Nature of the business

The principal activities of the bank are providing all kinds of commercial banking services to its customers. The other activities of the bank are providing all kinds of Islamic banking services to its customers through Islamic Banking branches.

1.03 Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited

Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited is a subsidiary company of Jamuna Bank Limited holding 99.99984% of total paid-up capital incorporated as a private limited company on 23 December 2009 with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka vide certificate of incorporation no. C-81290/09. The main objectives of the company for which it was established are to carry out the business of full-fledged merchant banking activities like issue management, portfolio management, underwriting etc.

1.04 Jamuna Bank Securities Limited

Jamuna Bank Securities Limited is a subsidiary company of Jamuna Bank Limited holding 99.99995% of total paid-up capital incorporated as a private limited company on February 07, 2011 with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka vide certificate of incorporation no. C-90274/11. The main objectives of the company for which was established for brokerage services to the investors.

1.05 Off-shore banking unit

Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU) is a separate business unit of Jamuna Bank Limited, governed under the rules and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the Off-shore Banking Unit permission vide Bangladesh Bank's letter no. BRPD (P-3) 744 (107)/ 2009-4642 dated 22 December 2009. The Bank commenced operation of this unit from 22 April 2010 and its office is located at Land View Commercial Center, 28 Gulshan North C/A, Gulshan, Dhaka. Separate financial statements for Off-shore Banking Unit are enclosed in Annexure- H.

1.06 Islamic Banking

The Bank obtained the Islamic Banking branches permission vide letter no. BRPD(P)745(55)/2003-3220 and BRPD(P)745(55)/2005-235. The bank operates Islamic Banking in 2 (two) branches designated for the purpose of complying with the rules of Islamic Shariah. The financial statements of the branches have also been prepared as per the Bank Companies Act, 1991, Bangladesh Accounting Standards/ Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards and guidelines issued by the Accountancy & Auditing organization for Islamic Financial Institutions for which a separate set of books and records are being maintained. As per Bangladesh Bank BRPD circular no. 15, dated 09 November 2009, separate statements of accounts of consolidated accounts of 2 (two) Islamic Banking branches are enclosed in Annexure- I.

2.00 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

2.01 Statement of compliance

2.01.1 Departures from BFRS

The financial statements of the Bank are prepared on a going concern basis under historical cost convention and in accordance with First Schedule (Sec-38) of the Bank Companies Act, 1991, as amended by Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank) vide BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 25 June 2003, other circulars of Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), the Companies Act, 1994, the Listing Rules of the Stock Exchange, the Securities and Exchange Rule 1987 and other laws and regulations applicable in Bangladesh. In case any requirement of provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank differs with those of other regulatory authorities, the provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank shall prevail.

As such the Group and the Bank have departed from those contradictory requirements of BFRSs in order to comply with the rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank which are disclosed below:

i) Investment in shares and securities

BFRS: As per requirements of BAS 39 investment in shares and securities generally falls either under "at fair value through profit and loss account" or under "available for sale" where any change in the fair value (as measured in accordance with BFRS 13) at the year-end is taken to profit and loss account or revaluation reserve respectively.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003 investments in quoted shares and unquoted shares are revalued at the year end at market price and as per book value of last audited balance sheet respectively. Provision should be made for any loss arising from diminution in value of investment; otherwise investments are recognized at costs.

ii) Revaluation gain/loss on Government securities

BFRS: As per requirement of BAS 39 where securities T-bills and T-bonds will fall under the category of "held for trading", any change in the fair value of held for trading assets is recognized through profit and loss account.

Securities T-bills designated as held to maturity are measured at amortized cost method and interest income is recognized through the profit & loss account.

Bangladesh Bank: HFT securities are revalued on the basis of mark to market and at year end any gains on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are recognized in other 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 recognized in the profit and loss account. HTM securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are amortized at the year end and gains or losses on amortization are recognized in other reserve as a part of equity.

iii) Provision on loans and advances

BFRS: As per BAS 39 an entity should start the impairment assessment by considering whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant. For financial assets are not individually significant, the assessment can be performed on an individual or collective (portfolio) basis.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD circular no. 19 dated 27 December 2012 and BRPD circular no. 05 dated 29 May 2013 a general provision at 0.25% to 5% under different categories of unclassified loans (good/standard loans) has to be maintained regardless of objective evidence of impairment. Also provision for sub-standard loan, doubtful loans and bad losses has to be provided at 20%, 50% and 100% respectively for loans and advances depending on the duration of overdue. Again as per BRPD circular no. 10 dated 18 September 2007, a general provision at 1% is required to be provided for all off-balance sheet exposures. Such provision policies are not specifically in line with those prescribed by BAS 39.

iv) Recognition of interest in suspense

BFRS: Loans and advances to customers are generally classified as 'loans and receivables' as per BAS 39 and interest income is recognized through effective interest rate method over the term of the loan. Once a loan is impaired, interest income is recognized in profit and loss account on the same basis based on revised carrying amount.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, once a loan is classified, interest on such loans are not allowed to be recognized as income, rather the corresponding amount needs to be credited to an interest in suspense account, which is presented as liability in the balance sheet.

v) Other comprehensive income

BFRS: As per BAS 1 Other Comprehensive Income is a component of financial statements or the elements of Other Comprehensive Income are to be included in a Single Comprehensive Income (OCI) Statement.

Bangladesh Bank: Bangladesh Bank has issued 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 nor are the elements of Other Comprehensive Income allowed to include in a Single 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.

vi) Provision for Gratuity

BFRS: As per BAS 19, actuarial valuation has to be carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the provision for gratuity is accounted for fairly. Moreover, provision has to be maintained for gratuity for all of its employees from their date of joining.

Bangladesh Bank: The company has a policy to pay gratuity on the basis of last basic pay and is payable at the rate of two months basic pay for every completed year of service upon fulfilling the eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria of accounting for gratuity is 6 (six) years of continued service with the Bank or a period of 3 (three) years with any other Bank and 3 (three) years with Jamuna Bank Limited. The Bank management has accounted for gratuity using this system instead of accounting for gratuity from the year of joining as per BAS 19.

vii) Financial instruments – presentation and disclosure

In several cases Bangladesh Bank guidelines categorize, recognize, measure and present financial instruments differently from those prescribed in the BAS 39. As such some disclosure and presentation requirements of BFRS 7 and BAS 32 cannot be made in the accounts.

viii) Repo transactions

BFRS: When an entity 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 deposit, and the underlying asset continues to be recognized in the entity's financial statements. This transaction will be treated as loan and the difference between selling price and repurchase price will be treated as interest expense.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD guidelines, 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 transactions and the financial assets are derecognized in the seller's book and recognized in the buyer's book.

ix) Financial guarantees

BFRS: As per BAS 39, 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 recognized initially at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the financial guarantee. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortized 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 14, financial guarantees such as L/C, L/G will be treated as Off-Balance Sheet items. No liability is recognized for the guarantee except the cash margin.

x) Cash and cash equivalent

BFRS: Cash and cash equivalent items should be reported as cash item as per BAS 7.

Bangladesh Bank: Some cash and cash equivalent items such as 'Money at call and on short notice', Treasury bills, Prize bond are not shown as cash and cash equivalent. Money at call and on short notice presented on the face of the balance sheet, and Treasury bills, Prize bonds are shown in Investments.

xi) Non-banking asset

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

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14, there must exist a face item named Non-banking asset.

xii) Cash flow statement

BFRS: Cash flow statement can be prepared using either in direct method or in 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, cash flow is the mixture of direct and indirect method.

xiii) Balance with Bangladesh Bank: (CRR)

BFRS: Balance with Bangladesh Bank should be treated as other asset as it is not available for use in day to day operations as per BAS 7.

Bangladesh Bank: Balance with Bangladesh Bank is treated as cash and cash equivalents.

xiv) Presentation of intangible asset

BFRS: Intangible asset must be identified and recognized, and the disclosure must be given as per BAS 38.

Bangladesh Bank: There is no requirement for regulation of intangible assets in BRPD 14.

xv) Off-balance sheet items

BFRS: There is no concept of off-balance sheet items in any BFRS; hence there is no requirement of disclosure of off-balance sheet items on the face of the balance sheet.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14, off balance sheet items (e.g. Letter of credit, Letter of guarantee etc.) must be disclosed separately in face of balance sheet.

xvi) Disclosure of appropriation of profit

BFRS: There is no requirement to show appropriation of profit in the face of statement of comprehensive income.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14, an appropriation of profit should be disclosed in the face of profit and loss account.

xvii) Loans and advance (net of provision)

BFRS: Loans and advances should be presented net of provisions.

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

The financial statements of the Islamic banking branches have also been prepared as per Bank Companies Act 1991, BFRSs and other prevailing laws and regulations applicable in Bangladesh.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on 01 April 2015

xviii) Provision of rebate for good borrower