



Directors' Report

Directors' Report for the Year 2020

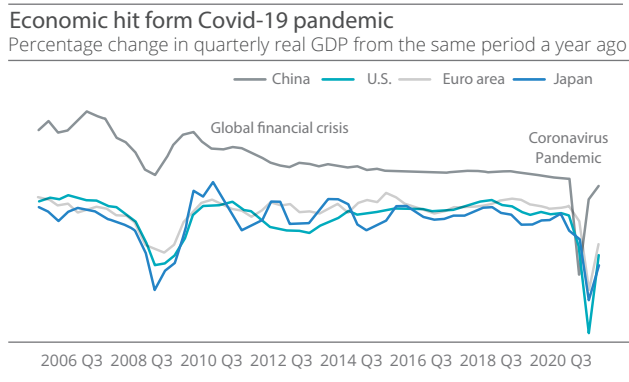
The Board of Directors of Jamuna Bank Limited takes pleasure in welcoming you all to the 20th Annual General Meeting (AGM) and presenting Annual Report and the audited financial statements of the bank for the year ended 31 December 2020 along with the Auditors' Report thereon.

The Directors' Report has been prepared in compliance with section 184 of the Companies Act 1994, BSEC Corporate Governance Code issued on 03 June 2018, Listing Regulations of Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges, guidelines of Bangladesh Bank and other applicable rules and regulations.

Before going into details performance of the bank, let's start with the status of global and local economy in brief.

Global Economy: A Brief Review & Outlook

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered the deepest economic recession in nearly a century, threatening health, disrupting economic activity, and hurting well-being and jobs. Its depth was surpassed only by the two World Wars and the Great Depression over the past century and a half.



The rapid spread of Covid — which was first detected in China — forced many countries into months of lockdown in 2020 that markedly reduced economic activity. As a result, gross domestic product — the broadest measure of activity — plunged to record lows across many economies.

Rising trade barriers and associated uncertainty weighed on business sentiment and activity globally. In some cases (advanced economies and China), these developments magnified cyclical and structural slowdowns already under way. Further pressures came from country-specific

weakness in large emerging market economies such as Brazil, India, Mexico, and Russia. Worsening macroeconomic stress related to tighter financial conditions (Argentina), geopolitical tensions (Iran), and social unrest (Venezuela, Libya, Yemen) rounded out the difficult picture.

The International Monetary Fund forecast the global economy could shrink 4.4% this year, before bouncing back to 5.2% growth in 2021. The IMF said in October the world economy has started to recover, but warned the return to pre-pandemic levels will be "long, uneven, and uncertain."

Recent progress on coronavirus vaccines has brightened the economic outlook, but some economists said a potentially slow rollout of vaccines across developing economies could hamper the return of activity to pre-pandemic levels. After a strong decline this year, global GDP is projected to rise by around 4¼ per cent in 2021, and a further 3¾ per cent in 2022. Overall, by the end of 2021, global GDP would be at pre-crisis levels, helped by the strong recovery in China, but performance would differ markedly across the main economies. Output is projected to remain around 5% below pre-crisis expectations in many countries in 2022, raising the risk of substantial permanent costs from the pandemic. Countries and regions with effective test, track and isolate systems are likely to perform relatively well, as they have done since the onset of the pandemic, but will still be held back by the overall weakness of global demand. These output prospects would allow only gradual declines in unemployment, and damp near-term incentives for companies to invest. Persistent slack would also temper increases in wage and price inflation.

The outlook would be brighter if faster progress towards developing and distributing an effective vaccine reduces uncertainty and the need for precautionary saving. This would point the way towards a stronger recovery, especially in 2022, and a more sustained pick-up in investment and consumer spending. On the downside, growth would be weaker if virus outbreaks were to intensify more widely, as is already the case in Europe, or if the challenges in ensuring widespread deployment of a vaccine proved to be greater than currently expected. This would imply an extended period in which containment measures were deployed to control the spread of the virus, and weaken growth prospects substantially. Confidence is still fragile, and further setbacks could remove any GDP growth in large parts of the world through 2021 or longer, deepening the already inflicted scars from the crisis.

	Average 2013- 2019	2019	2020	2021	2022	2020 Q4	2021 Q4	2022 Q4	
		Percent							
Real GDP growth ¹									
World ²	3.3	2.7	-4.2	4.2	3.7	-3.0	3.8	3.8	
G20 ²	3.5	2.9	-3.8	4.7	3.7	-2.3	3.6	3.9	
OECD ²	2.2	1.6	-5.5	3.3	3.2	-5.1	3.7	2.9	
United States	2.5	2.2	-3.7	3.2	3.5	-3.2	3.4	2.9	
Euro area	1.8	1.3	-7.5	3.6	3.3	-7.3	4.7	2.9	
Japan	0.9	0.7	-5.3	2.3	1.5	-3.2	2.0	1.5	
Non-OECD ²	4.3	3.6	-3.0	5.1	4.2	-1.2	3.8	4.5	
China	6.8	6.1	1.8	8.0	4.9	5.4	4.1	5.4	
India ³	6.8	4.2	-9.9	7.9	4.8				
Brazil	-0.5	1.1	-6.0	2.6	2.2				
Unemployment rate⁴	6.5	5.4	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.6	
Inflation⁵	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	
Fiscal balance⁶	-3.2	-3.0	-11.5	-8.4	-5.7				
World real trade growth¹	3.3	1.0	-10.3	3.9	4.4	-9.9	5.1	4.1	

1. Percentage changes; last three columns show the change over a year earlier.

2. Moving nominal GDP weight, using purchasing power parities.

3. Fiscal year.

4. Per cent of labour force.

5. Private consumption deflator.

6. Per cent of GDP

Source: OECD Economic Outlook 108 database.

Policies can play a pivotal role in supporting the economy while the health crisis persists and in easing the adjustment to a post-COVID-19 environment and governments need to react further if the recovery falters. Effective and well-resourced healthcare policies, as well as supportive and flexible macroeconomic and structural measures, are essential both to contain the impact of the virus and to minimise the potential long-run costs of the pandemic on living standards.

Bangladesh Economy: A Brief Review & Outlook

Bangladesh economy is enjoying an annual growth rate of GDP at the rate of more than 7% for the last couple of years. Despite the adverse effect on the economies of the countries worldwide due to COVID-19 pandemic since January 2020, the economy of Bangladesh experienced a satisfactory annual growth rate of 5.24% in 2019-2020 fiscal year. Bangladesh is among the few countries in Asia who achieved a growth rate in GDP above 5% despite the global pandemic situation.

Like all other economies, ours has experienced pressure due to the disruption in economic activities during the pandemic. Both domestic and global demand contracted. As our economy is integrated with the global economy, a downward trend was observed in case of exports, outflow

of Bangladeshi migrants for work, and foreign investment.

Bangladesh has undertaken several measures to overcome the negative effect of the pandemic. These include instructions on social distancing, wearing masks and general holiday for 66 days during March-May 2020. To tackle the immediate crisis due to the pandemic, Bangladesh's policymakers announced the crisis-phase support as soon as the pandemic hit the economy. The government announced several stimulus packages since the end of March 2020 to help the affected people stay afloat and boost economic activities. According to the Ministry of Finance (MoF), government's support measures include increasing government expenditure, providing loans at low interest rates, expansion of social safety net programmes, and raising the money supply. Broadly, these fall into two categories—fiscal and monetary measures. According to a report published by the MoF in November 2020, the government announced BDT121,353 crores worth of stimulus packages. This is equivalent to 4.3 percent of gross domestic product of the country. One of the important features of Bangladesh's stimulus packages is that these are more of liquidity support and less of fiscal stimulus. Of the total stimulus packages unveiled so far 80.7 percent (3.5 percent of GDP) is liquidity support and 19.3 percent (0.8 percent of GDP) is fiscal stimulus.

The government also targeted sectors for support through an assessment of the sectoral distress and need. Liquidity support has been provided to the export-oriented industries, large industries and service sector organisations, and cottage, micro small and medium enterprises (CMSMEs). Additionally, such support has been announced in the form of increased Export Development Fund of Bangladesh Bank, pre-shipment credit refinance scheme, refinancing scheme for the agriculture sector, low-income farmers and small traders, loans for job creation, government subsidy for interest waiver of deferred bank loans for the month of April-May 2020 and credit guarantee scheme for SMEs. On the other hand, fiscal support was announced for doctors, nurses and health workers, and distribution of free food items, rice at BDT 10 per kilogramme, and cash among the poorest. The government also allocated resources for allowance programmes, construction of houses for homeless people, procurement of boro paddy and rice, farm mechanisation, agricultural subsidies, and social safety net programmes.

Besides, Bangladesh in the recent years has earned special attention among the south-east Asian countries in terms of poverty alleviation, decreasing child-mortality rate, use of hygienic sanitation, access to safe water, empowerment of women, increase in per capita income, life expectancy of the people, reducing digital divide, higher literacy rate, high foreign currency reserve and some other socio-economic indices. Bangladesh is about to become a strong economic state. Bangladesh will be the 25th largest economy in the world by 2035 if the current economic growth continues. The Center for Economic and Business Research, a British economic research organization, has provided such information. According to the 2020 index, Bangladesh is now the 41st largest economy in the world.

The country is improving at a good pace in terms of infrastructure development in road transportation, communication, energy and water distribution. Bangladesh is presently implementing several mega project such as Rooppur Atomic Power Plant, Padma multi-purpose bridge, Metro Rail project etc., completion of which will contribute a lot in the country's GDP.

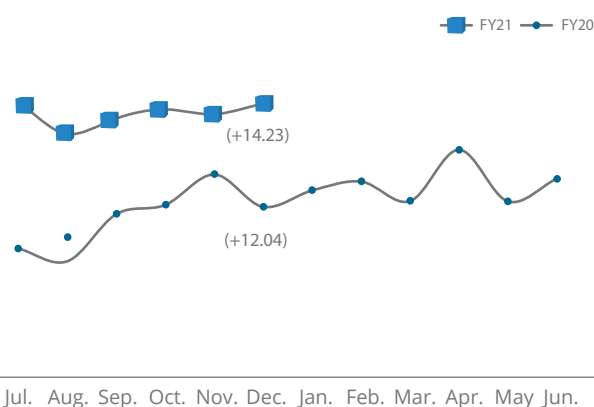
Recently Bangladesh has stepped into a new journey as it qualified to graduate into a developing nation from a Least Developed Country (LDC) after 45 years. Bangladesh has met, for the second time, all the three eligibility criteria for the graduation involving income per capita, human assets index (HAI), and economic and environmental vulnerability index (EVI). The United Nations Committee for Development Policy (UN CDP) recommended the graduation in its final evaluation. Bangladesh is scheduled to officially become a developing country in 2026 as the UN committee recommended that the country should get five years, instead of three, to prepare for the transition due to the impact of the Covid-19 on its economy.

Major Economic Indicator

Broad money

Broad money (M2) recorded an increase of BDT 184,249.20 crore or 14.23 percent at the end of December 2020 against the increase of BDT 139,074.50 crore or 12.04 percent at the end of December 2019. Of the sources of broad money, net domestic assets (NDA) increased by BDT 101,398.90 crore or 9.94 percent and net foreign assets (NFA) increased by BDT 82,850.30 crore or 30.22 percent at the end of December 2020 as compared to the same month of the previous year.

Trends of broad money growth (year-on-year)

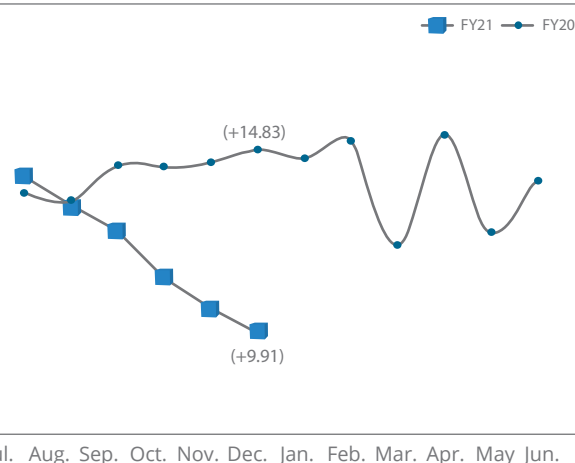


Source: Bangladesh Bank

Domestic credit

Domestic credit recorded an increase of BDT 122,977.50 crore or 9.91 percent at the end of December 2020 against the increase of BDT 160,247.90 or 14.83 percent at the end of December 2019. Credit to the private sector and public sector recorded a growth of 8.37 percent and 18.58 percent respectively in December 2020 as compared to the same month of the previous year.

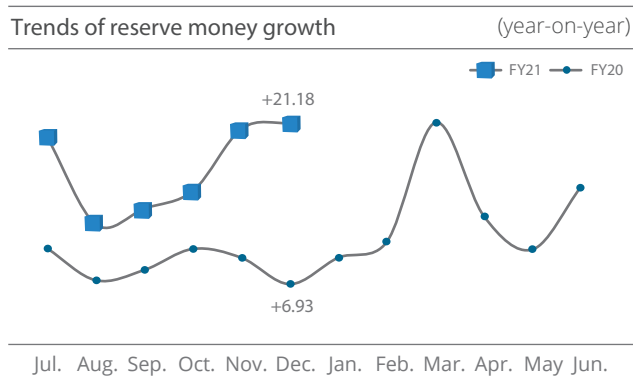
Trends of domestic credit growth (year-on-year)



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Reserve Money (RM)

Reserve money (RM) recorded an increase of BDT 53,142.40 crore or 21.18 percent at the end of December 2020 against the increase of BDT 16,254.00 crore or 6.93 percent at the end of December 2019. Of the sources of reserve money, net foreign assets of Bangladesh Bank increased by BDT 82,067.30 crore while net domestic assets of Bangladesh Bank decreased by BDT 28,924.90 crore at the end of December 2020 as compared to December 2019. Money multiplier (M2/RM) increased and stood at 4.86 at the end of December 2020 from 4.83 at the end of June 2020.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Export & Import of Bangladesh

Export

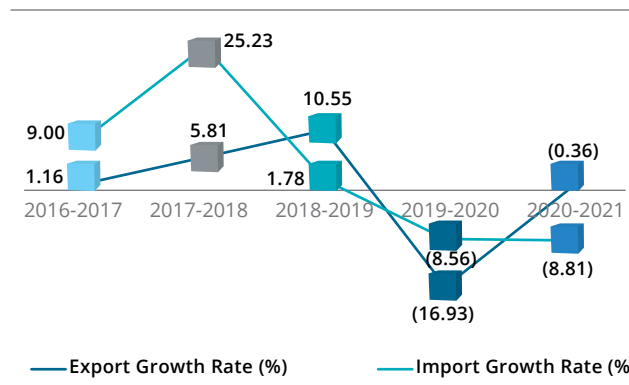
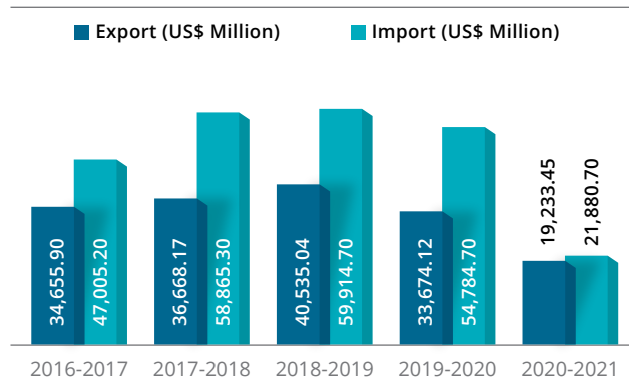
Total merchandise commodity export during July-December of FY21 decreased by USD 68.74 million or 0.36 percent to USD 19,233.45 million compared to USD 19,302.19 million during July-December of FY20. However, according to EPB data, merchandise commodity export in December of FY21, was lower by USD 215.23 million or 6.11 percent and stood at USD 3,309.86 million from USD 3,525.09 million in December of FY20.

Export earnings decreased during July-December of FY21 compared to that of July-December of FY20. During July-December of FY21 earnings from woven garments decreased by 10.22 percent although readymade garments contribute the lion share (80.83%) of the country's export earnings. Among other products, earning

from plastic products (-6.84%), leather and leather products (-6.24%), frozen and live fish (-3.71%) fell during the period under review. While, earnings from Engineering products (+57.47%), home textiles (+47.9%), jute and jute goods (+30.56%), chemical products (+16.57%), knitwear (+3.90) and agricultural products (+0.18%) increased during July-December of FY21 as compared to the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

Import

Generally in developed countries, exports are greater than other or closer to import payments. But in Bangladesh Exports always fall short of Import payments at a good margin. However, Import payments during the month of September 2020 in the FY 2020-2021 stand lower by 7.03 percent to USD 4,652.50 million, against USD 5,004.20 million during the same month September 2019 of FY 2019-2020.



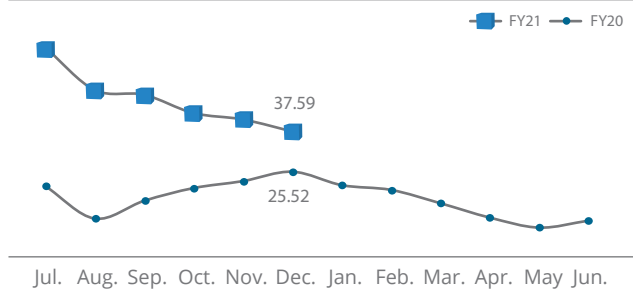
Year	Export (US\$ Million)	Export Growth Rate (%)	Year	Import (US\$ Million)	Import Growth Rate (%)
2016-2017	34,655.90	1.16	2016-2017	47,005.20	9.00
2017-2018	36,668.17	5.81	2017-2018	58,865.30	25.23
2018-2019	40,535.04	10.55	2018-2019	59,914.70	1.78
2019-2020	33,674.12	(16.93)	2019-2020	54,784.70	(8.56)
2020-2021 (July-Dec)	19,233.45	(0.36)	2020-2021 (July-Nov)	21,880.70	(8.81)

Source: Bangladesh Bank

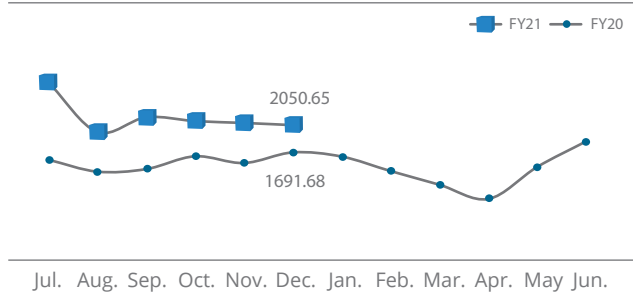
Workers' Remittance

Receipts of workers' remittances during July-December of FY21 increased by USD 3,536.82 million or 37.59 percent and stood at USD 12,944.75 million against USD 9,407.93 million of July-December of FY20. This remarkable growth was mainly due to steps taken by different policy initiatives specially 2 percent cash incentive on inward remittance.

Trends of cumulative growth of workers' remittance inflow



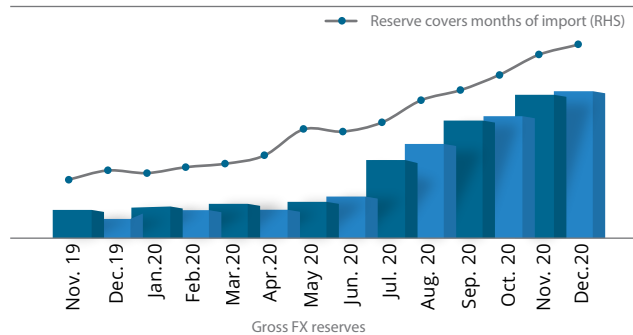
Monthly movements of workers' remittance inflow



Forex Reserve of Bangladesh

Gross foreign exchange reserves of BB stood at USD 43163.54 million (with ACU liability of USD 1,274.15 million) as of end December 2020, which was USD 41,269.22 million (with ACU liability of USD 564.17 million) as of end November 2020. The current foreign exchange reserves (less ACU liability) is sufficient to pay import liability of 9.5 months; considering the average of the previous 12 months (December, 2019-November, 2020) import payments. Strong growth in remittance inflow and export along with large financial assistance helped to increase foreign reserves.

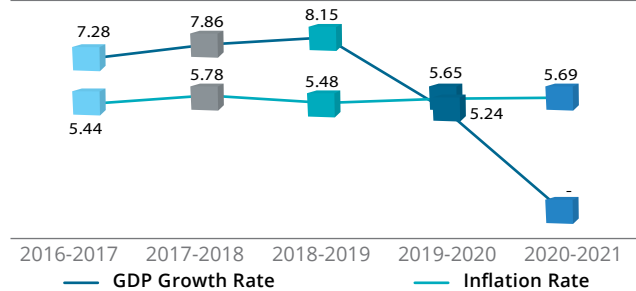
Trends of FX reserves of BB



Gdp Growth Rate and Inflation Rate

Bangladesh economy is enjoying an annual growth rate of GDP at the rate of more than 7% for the last couple of years. Despite the adverse effect on the economies of the countries worldwide due to COVID-19 pandemic since January 2020, the economy of Bangladesh experienced a satisfactory annual growth rate of 5.24% in 2019-2020 fiscal year. Bangladesh is among the few countries in Asia who achieved a growth rate in GDP above 5% despite the global pandemic situation.

GDP growth rate and inflation rate



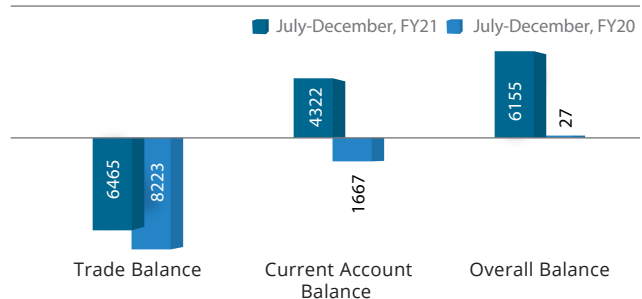
Besides, The average inflation in December 2020 stood at 5.69 percent as 5.73 percent in November 2020.

Period	GDP Growth Rate	Inflation Rate
2016-2017	7.28	5.44
2017-2018	7.86	5.78
2018-2019	8.15	5.48
2019-2020	5.24	5.65
2020-2021	-	5.69

Balance of Payments (BOP)

Trade balance recorded a deficit of USD 6,465 million during July-December of FY21 which was USD 8,223 million during July-December of FY20 due to decrease in import by 6.77 percent. Current account balance incurred surplus at USD 4,322 million during July-December of FY21 supported by the robust growth of inflow of workers' remittances. The overall balance also achieved a remarkable surplus of USD 6,155 million during July-December of FY21 as compared to the surplus of USD 27 million during July-December of FY20, with the support of surplus in current account balance.

Balance of Payments



Bangladesh Economy Outlook 2021

Against all the odds 2021 ushers in with a lot of expectations. The Covid-19 pandemic which engulfed our economic and social lives in every possible manner in 2020 is expected to be brought under control as hopes are high with the approval of vaccinations developed by a number of companies.

Despite COVID-19 pandemic, the GDP growth of Bangladesh stood at 5.24% driven by record remittance inflows and RMG export orders rising again post lockdown. With these early signs of recovery post pandemic phase, Bangladesh GDP is expected to be 6.8% in the coming year. Bangladesh has the highest FX reserve now till date and possess the capacity to manage all imports in the coming year without any hurdles. The international ties with India, Japan and China will remain stable for Bangladesh's increased participation in infrastructure development projects in the coming year. Bangladesh will continue to maintain strong relationship with Gulf countries to maintain the Bangladeshi expatriate pool there. The key challenge would be to maintain the stable influx of remittance despite oil prices fluctuating in Gulf Countries and export sustainability with Vietnam taking over the 2nd highest apparel exporter in the world.

In post pandemic era, 2021's focus and priorities are more on reviving economy, job retention, restoration of demand and maintenance of supply chain. In order to avoid the adverse impact of 'second wave' government policies are focused strongly on combating the economic and health threats posed by the coronavirus. The key challenge is to identify the correct action plan for COVID stimulus package disbursement to the right target group.

Banking Industry In 2020 & Outlook

Most businesses have gone through a tough time since the start of the pandemic in March 2020. They are, however, not out of the woods though economic activities have started picking up albeit at a slow pace. Banks are equally hit by the pandemic. During the so-called 'holidays' declared by the government when the viral disease was at its peak, the banks had continued their operations on a limited scale. The sector was feared an unprecedented spike in the volume of soured loans as many borrowers, in addition to the delinquent ones, would default on their payments because of the pandemic.

Bangladesh Bank resorted to expansionary monetary policy and slashed bank rates, repo rates, reversed repo rates and CRR to ensure liquidity. These measures with strong remittance inflow will further ensure ample liquidity.

But the central bank had come to the rescue when it asked the banks on March 2020 not to consider the business people as defaulters if they failed to pay installments of their loans until June 30. The directive resulted in the suspension of loan classification. The effectiveness of the

central bank's directive was extended to September next and then again to December 2020.

On 23rd March, 2020, Bangladesh Bank (BB) issued another circular(s) where Banks permitted to extend LC usance (payment) periods for import of raw materials, agricultural implements and chemical fertilizers (from 180 days to 360 days) and of life saving drugs (from 90 days to 180 days) and Repo interest rate reduced from 6% to 5.75%. The repo rate is further reduced to 5.25% effective from 12 April. In another circular BB permitted Banks to provide advance up to USD 500k for import of coronavirus related life-saving drugs, medical kits/equipment and other essential medical items without repayment guarantee.

On 1st April, 2020, BB reduced Required Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) of the banks from 5.5% to 5% on bi-weekly average basis and 5% to 4% on a daily basis. CRR is further reduced to 4% on bi-weekly average basis and 3.5% on daily basis effective from 15 April, 2020. On 4th April, 2020, Bangladesh Bank has set the margin limit to 5% for opening LC for importation of food for children. On 12th April, 2020, BB increased ADR rate to maximum 87% from 85% and IDR for Islamic banking has increased to 92% from existing 90%.

On 13th April, 2020, BB declared refinance scheme BDT 50bn (approx. USD 595m) for agriculture sector where the affected customers will be able to avail up to 20% extra of the existing loan facilities under the scheme. BB will charge interest 1% from banks and banks will charge 4% from customers. The loan will be repayable within 18 months including 6 months grace period. Besides, on 20th April, 2020, BB declared another refinance scheme of BDT 30bn (approx. USD 357m) for low income professionals, farmers, micro businessmen where Loan limit to individual customer is BDT 75k to BDT 3.00 million. BB will charge 1% interest to banks, banks will charge 3.5% interest to Micro Credit Financing Institutions (MCFIs) and MCFIs will charge 9% interest to customer. Customers will repay loan within 1 to 2 years including grace period. On 27th April BB instructed banks to provide agricultural loan at 4% to the crop sector from banks' own funds. BB will provide banks 5% interest as subsidy.

Bangladesh Bank also declared following Stimulus packages of BDT 677.5bn (approx. USD 8bn) to the affected industries in the year 2020:

Package 1: Government to provide BDT 300bn fund for banks to provide working capital loan facilities to the affected industries. These loans will carry interest at rate of 9%, half to be borne by borrower and half by Government as a subsidy. BB has published a circular detailing about eligibility, application, management and other terms of the package on 12 April. On 23 April BB has established Revolving Refinance Scheme of BDT 150bn to ensure financing by banks. Banks can borrow 50% of loan disbursed from BB at 4% interest rate.

Package 2: Government to provide BDT 200bn fund for banks to provide working capital loan facilities to Small (cottage industries) and medium enterprises. These loans will carry interest at rate of 9%, of which 4% to be borne by borrower and 5% by Government as a subsidy. BB has published a circular detailing about eligibility, application, conditions, reporting and other terms of the package on 13 April. On 26 April BB has established Revolving Refinance Scheme of BDT 100bn to ensure financing by banks. Banks can borrow 50% of loan disbursed from BB at 4% interest rate.

Package 3: Under Back-to-Back LC arrangement, the Export Development Fund will be increased from USD 3.5bn to USD 5bn for facilitating further import of raw materials. Interest rate will be 2%. BB has issued a circular on 7 April to implement the package.

Package 4: Central bank to launch BDT 50bn pre-shipment credit refinance scheme. BB has issued a circular detailing application method, payment method, reporting and other conditions of the package. It will be financed from BB's own

source. BB will charge interest 3% from banks and banks will charge 6% from customers.

Outlook

2021 will be more challenging years for the banks. The sector is expecting to face substantial pressure originating from an ever-bulging defaulted loans in the year 2021 as the regulatory support to help businesses overcome the adverse effects of Covid-19 pandemic is due to expire by the end of December 31, 2020.

The Bank will seek fresh policy support from the central bank for rescheduling and restructuring of loans on the basis of 'banker-customer' relationship to cleanse the balance sheet. They should be given extra time for rescheduling their loans so that they can revamp their business. The banks should also expedite their own monitoring and supervisions to ensure proper use of the government's financial stimulus packages. The improper implementation of the stimulus packages could deteriorate the NPL situation further.

The State of the Company's Affairs (Compliance of Section-184 of Companies Act, 1994)

Jamuna Bank Ltd. (JBL) provides all types of support to trade, commerce, industry and overall business of the country. JBL's finances are also available for the entrepreneurs to set up promising new ventures and BMRE of existing industrial units. Jamuna Bank Ltd., the only Bengali named 3rd generation private commercial bank, was established by a group of local entrepreneurs who are well reputed in the field of trade, commerce, industry and business of the country.

It offers both conventional and Islamic banking through designated branches. The Bank is being managed and operated by a group of highly educated and professional team with diversified experience in finance and banking. Thus the bank has already built up reputation as one of quality service providers of the country. Jamuna Bank Ltd. has already achieved tremendous progress within its past 20 years of operation. Branch network of the bank expanded to 149 covering more commercially strategic locations all over the country. Besides, we have 15 nos speed centers/collection booths, 28 nos sub-branches to extend the Banking Service scope and to reach the un-banked people of the Country with convenient banking services thus stepping into a greater financial inclusion for sustainable growth of the economy. Besides, All the branches along with sub-branches/collection booths/speed centers are running with real-time Online and ATM facilities to settle their transaction from remote areas. Besides traditional delivery points, the bank has 314 nos. ATMs of its own, sharing with other partner banks and consortium

throughout the country. Being the Primary Dealer (PD) of government securities, JBL has been conducting the dealing operations with utmost professionalism. In recognition, we are awarded with the "Best Primary Dealer Award" from Bangladesh Bank for 24 times. Our credit rating also impressive which was carried out by the Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh (CRAB) and rated us as AA2 [very strong capacity and very high quality] for Long Term and ST-2 for Short Term.

The company also obtained license from Bangladesh Bank as Primary Dealer to buy and sell Government Treasury Bonds and Bills on December 11, 2003.

The company went for Initial Public Offering (IPO) in December 12, 2005 and its shares were listed in Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited on April 12, 2006 and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited on April 17, 2006.

Authorized capital of the Company is BDT 10,000 million divided into 1000 million ordinary shares of BDT 10 each. The company's paid-up capital stood at BDT 7,492.26 million divided into 749,225,650 shares of BDT 10 each.

The Bank Consists of two subsidiaries; Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited established in 23 December 2009 with the objectives to carry out the business of full-fledged merchant banking activities like issue management, portfolio management, underwriting etc. and Jamuna Bank Securities Ltd. with the objectives to carry out the business of brokerage services to the investors.

KEY PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

BDT million



TOTAL ASSETS

241,533.71 ▼ 0.6%



LOANS & ADVANCES

162,658.43 ▼ 8.2%



TOTAL DEPOSIT

191,103.99 ▼ 5.6%



REVENUE

10,860.69 ▼ 5.1%



OPERATING PROFIT

5,088.83 ▼ 12.9%



NET PROFIT

2,670.71 ▲ 2.4%



EPS (BDT)

3.56 ▲ 2.4%



NAV (BDT)

32.23 ▲ 40.7%



COST TO INCOME RATIO (%)

53.14 ▲ 7.9%



CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (%)

15.50 ▲ 8.1%

Segment-Wise Performance

The Bank offers both conventional and Islamic banking through designated 149 branches with innovative products to the society where it operates. Jamuna Bank has 01 Off-

shore banking unit, 2 Islami Banking Branches and 2 local subsidiaries. The Business and performance overview of those segments are enumerated as follows:

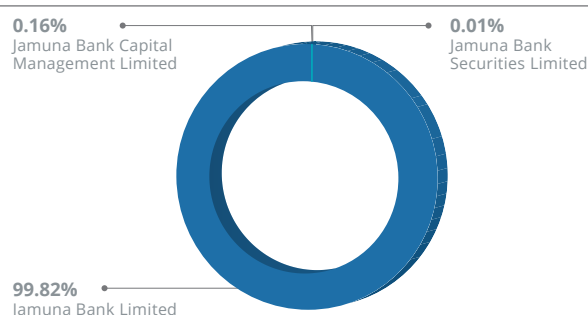


Group Assets: (As per Financial Statements)

(Figure BDT in million)

Particulars	2020		2019	
	Amount	% of total assets	Amount	% of total assets
Jamuna Bank Limited	241,533.71	99.82%	242,828.46	99.86%
Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited	397.12	0.16%	305.32	0.13%
Jamuna Bank Securities Limited	31.31	0.01%	32.64	0.01%
Total	241,962.13	100%	243,266.42	100%

Group Assets

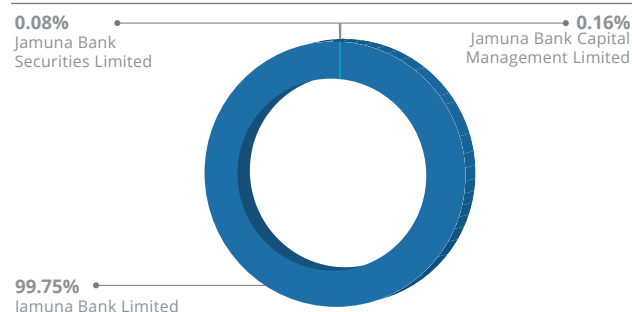


Group Revenue: (As per Financial Statements)

(Figure BDT in million)

Particulars	2020		2019	
	Amount	% of total assets	Amount	% of total assets
Jamuna Bank Limited	21,316.39	99.75%	22,821.50	99.75%
Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited	35.16	0.16%	36.26	0.16%
Jamuna Bank Securities Limited	18.12	0.08%	20.08	0.09%
Total	21,369.67		22,877.84	

Group Revenue 2020



Business Segmentation

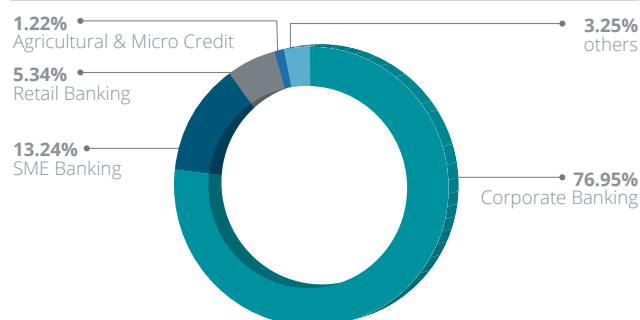
JBL business has been divided into four major segments i.e Corporate Banking, Retail Banking, SME Banking and Agricultural & Micro Credit. Corporate Banking segment

representing 79.87 percent of total loans and advance of the bank. Segmental business (Loans & Advances) as on 31 December 2020 has been stated as follows:

(Figure BDT in million)

Particulars	2020		2019	
	Amount	% of total assets	Amount	% of total assets
Corporate Banking	125,167.07	76.95%	136,247.44	76.85%
SME Banking	21,531.89	13.24%	25,761.08	14.53%
Retail Banking	8,683.00	5.34%	4,002.80	2.26%
Agricultural & Micro Credit	1,991.09	1.22%	2,632.51	1.48%
Others	5,285.38	3.25%	8,634.95	4.87%
Total	162,658.43		177,278.78	

Business Segmentation



Financial Highlights as Required by Bangladesh Bank

Jamuna Bank Limited as on December 31, 2020

Figures are BDT in million

Sl. No.	Particulars	2020	2019
1	Paid up Capital	7,492.26	7,492.26
2	Total Capital	28,197.42	25,855.46
3	Capital surplus/deficit	5,451.43	3,171.31
4	Total Assets	241,533.71	242,928.46
5	Total Deposits	191,103.99	202,509.52
6	Total Loans and Advances	162,658.43	177,278.78
7	Total Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	78,031.05	89,066.67
8	Credit Deposit Ratio	82.64%	84.97%
9	Percentage of classified loans against total loans and advances	2.95%	3.70%
10	Profit after tax and provision	2,670.71	2,607.85
11	Amount of classified loans during current year	4,801.64	6,559.46
12	Provisions kept against classified loan	1,527.38	3,214.54
13	Cost of fund	8.25%	9.35%
14	Cost of deposit	5.07%	6.48%
15	Interest earning Assets	180,673.14	175,364.86
16	Non-interest earning Assets	60,860.57	67,563.60
17	Return on Investment (ROI)	10.06%	6.56%
18	Return on Average Asset (ROAA) (after tax)	1.08%	1.11%
19	Incomes from Investment	4,537.06	2,322.40
20	Earning per Share	3.56	3.48
21	Net asset value per share	32.23	22.90
22	Price Earning Ratio	5.27	5.31

Note: Previous year's figures have been rearranged to conform to the current year's presentation.

Risks and Concerns

Risk management is a part of internal governance involving all areas of Banks. At Jamuna Bank, we believe that getting risk management right is an essential component of success. The identification, evaluation and management of risk, together with the way we respond to changes in the external operating environment are keys to sustainable growth and underpin the robustness of our business plans and strategic objectives, protecting our license to operate and our reputation and helping create a long-term source of competitive advantage.

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. Our risk management processes have continued to prove effective throughout 2020. The management of the bank remained closely involved in important risk management initiatives, which have focused particularly on preserving appropriate levels of liquidity and capital, and effectively managing the risk portfolios. Responsibility and accountability for risk management resides at all levels within the bank.

In compliance with the Sub-section (3) of Section 15Kha of the Bank Company (Amended) Act, 2013 and the BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 27 October 2013 issued by Bangladesh Bank, "Board Risk Management Committee" has been formed to formulate risk management policies and monitoring of risk management policies implementation & process to ensure effective prevention and control measures. In this regard, a Management level Risk Management Committees are parallelly working in the Bank. Risk Management Division (RMD) of Jamuna Bank Limited has been established in line with the directives of Bangladesh Bank, for strengthening risk management activities of the bank. The responsibility of the division is to ensure effectiveness of the Core Risk Management of the Bank and also to ensure the capital management of the Bank under Basel Accords in line with the directives of Bangladesh Bank from time to time.

The Head Office Credit Review Committee (HOCRC) and Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is constituted by the Company's senior management team which regularly reviews issues related to the markets, credit and liquidity and, accordingly, recommend and implement appropriate measures to proactively identify and mitigate risks. JAMUNA BANK possesses an approved Asset Liability Management (ALM) policy under the responsibility of the ALCO, together with a robust ALM management system and dedicated ALM desk to generate necessary information for improving ALCO's decision-making abilities.

The Company's Credit Risk Management (CRM) department independently scrutinizes projects from a risk-weighted perspective and assists relevant departments in setting

business development priorities. These are aligned with the Company's risk appetite while optimizing the risk-return trade-off derived from relevant risk exposures. The CRM team also clearly defines exceptionally high-risk sectors and prohibits lending to those projects which the Company does not ascribe to, including those which represent negative environmental, social or ethical standards.

At an individual exposure level, an Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS) is used for assessing the strengths of the borrowers. It is very helpful to analyze a borrower's repayment ability based on information about a customer's financial condition including their liquidity, cash flow, profitability, debt profile, market indicators, industry and operational background, management capabilities, and other indicators.

Jamuna Bank's Credit Administration Department (CAD) and Internal Control and Compliance (ICC) divisions are responsible for assessing operational risks across the Company and also ensure an appropriate framework to identify, assess and manage operational risks.

Details about our risk management policies and practices are discussed in the Risk Management Chapter of this report.

DISCUSSION ON COGS, GROSS PROFIT MARGIN AND NET PROFIT MARGIN

Not applicable for the banking industry

DISCUSSION ON CONTINUITY OF ANY EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS (GAIN OR LOSS)

Not applicable

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of the Directors together with a list of entities in which they have Interest:

See note 46.3 of Financial Statements

(2) Significant contracts where Bank is a party and wherein Directors have interest during the year 2020: Nil

(3) Shares issued to Directors and Executives without consideration or exercisable at a discount: Nil

(4) Related party transactions:

AS 24 Related Party Disclosures requires disclosures about transactions and outstanding balances with an entity's related parties. The standard defines various classes of entities and people as related parties and sets out the disclosures required in respect of those parties, including

the compensation of key management personnel.

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The objective of IAS 24 is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

Who are related parties?

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to as the 'reporting entity') [IAS 24.9].

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- (b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - ii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - v. The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting

entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.

- vi. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- vii. A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- viii. The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

The following are deemed not to be related: [IAS 24.11]

- two entities simply because they have a director or key manager in common
- two venturers who share joint control over a joint venture
- providers of finance, trade unions, public utilities, and departments and agencies of a government that does not control, jointly control or significantly influence the reporting entity, simply by virtue of their normal dealings with an entity (even though they may affect the freedom of action of an entity or participate in its decision-making process)
- a single customer, supplier, franchiser, distributor, or general agent with whom an entity transacts a significant volume of business merely by virtue of the resulting economic dependence

The Bank in its ordinary course of business undertook financial transactions with some entities or persons that all within the definition of 'Related Party' as contained in IAS 24 (Related Party Disclosures) and relevant provisions of Bank Company Act 1991 (amended up to 2018) and Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 25 June 2003.

Related party transactions are enclosed in the Notes 46 of the Financial Statements.

UTILIZATION OF PROCEEDS FROM PUBLIC ISSUES, RIGHTS ISSUES AND/OR THROUGH ANY OTHERS INSTRUMENTS

In the year 2010, Jamuna Bank raised BDT 743.36 million capital through Right Issue of shares to strengthen the Capital Base of the Bank of which was clearly reported in the Annual Report of 2011.

AN EXPLANATION IF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS DETERIORATE AFTER THE COMPANY GOES FOR INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING (IPO), REPEAT PUBLIC OFFERING (RPO), RIGHTS SHARE OFFER, DIRECT LISTING, ETC.

Not applicable

VARIANCE BETWEEN QUARTERLY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Following table presents quarterly consolidated information of four quarters of the Bank.

Figures in BDT Million

Particulars	Quarter-1	Quarter-2	Quarter-3	Quarter-4	Annually
A) Net interest income	1,523.35	956.48	673.54	596.07	3,749.44
B) Non-interest income	1,481.80	1,308.32	1,774.80	2,546.33	7,111.25
C) Operating income (A+B)	3,005.15	2,264.80	2,448.34	3,142.40	10,860.69
D) Operating expenses	1,384.30	1,360.46	1,340.97	1,686.13	5,771.86
E) Operating profit (C-D)	1,620.85	904.34	1,107.37	1,456.27	5,088.83

From the above, it was observed that there was no significant variance in 2020 except Non-interest income of Q-4 (43.47% higher than that of Q-3) as rigorous efforts an increasing investment in treasury bills & bonds and operating expense of Q-4 (12.75% higher than that of Q-3) as the Bank continued to invest in branch infrastructure, technology and human capital to support its business growth.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS HELD DURING THE YEAR & ATTENDANCE BY EACH DIRECTOR AND REMUNERATION TO DIRECTORS INCLUDING INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Chairman of the Board of Director is provided an office chamber, private secretary, peon, a telephone in office, a full time car and a mobile phone according to the provision of BRPD Circular No.11, dated: 27 October, 2013.

Directors including Independent Director are getting fees/benefits according to the provision of BRPD Circular No.11, dated: 04 October, 2015 for attending Board/its Committee meeting. The details information regarding Director Honorarium is presented in Note 31 of the Financial Statements.

Managing Director is paid salary, allowances and other facilities according to his service contract. The details information regarding Managing Director's Salary and Fees is presented in Note 30 of the Financial Statements.

Directors including Independent Directors of the Bank Received Honorarium for Meeting of the Board during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020

Sl. No.	Name	Position as on 31.12.2020	No. of meetings attended		Remuneration
			No. of meeting	Present	
1	Mr. Fazlur Rahman	Chairman	16	*11	88,000.00
2	Engr. A. K. M. Mosharraf Hussain	Director	16	*15	120,000.00
3	Engr. Md. Atiqur Rahman	Director	16	16	128,000.00
4	Mr. Gazi Golam Ashria	Director	16	**2 (out of 5)	16,000.00
5	Al-Haj Nur Mohammed	Director	16	16	128,000.00
6	Mr. Robin Razon Sakhawat	Director	16	*9	72,000.00
7	Mr. Redwan-ul Karim Ansari	Director	16	*11	88,000.00
8	Mr. Md. Belal Hossain	Director	16	*8	64,000.00
9	Mr. Md. Mahmudul Hoque	Director	16	*9	72,000.00
10	Mr. Shaheen Mahmud	Director	16	*7	56,000.00
11	Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam Varosha	Director	16	*15	120,000.00
12	Mr. Kanutosh Majumder	Director	16	16	128,000.00
13	Mr. Md. Ismail Hossain Siraji	Director	16	*12	96,000.00
14	Mr. Gazi Golam Murtoza	Director	16	*12	96,000.00
15	Mr. Md. Hasan	Director	16	*9	72,000.00
16	Mr. Md. Saidul Islam (Nominated by Fabian Industries Ltd.)	Representative Director	16	**3 (out of 5)	24,000.00
17	Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman Sarker	Independent Director	16	16	128,000.00
18	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	Independent Director	16	*15	120,000.00
19	Mr. Obaidul Kabir Khan	Independent Director	16	*15	120,000.00

* Directors who could not attend the meetings were granted leave of absence by the Board.

** Appointed as Director/ Representative Director on 27.08.2020

Directors of the Bank Received Honorarium for meeting of the Executive Committee of the board during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020

Sl.	Name	Status	Presence of the members		Remuneration
			No. of meeting	Present	
For the period 01.01.2020 to 27.08.2020					
1.	Mr. Gazi Golam Murtoza, Director	Chairman	5	1	8,000.00
2.	Engr. A. K. M. Mosharraf Hussain, Director	Member	5	5	40,000.00
3.	Engr. Md. Atiqur Rahman, Director	Member	5	5	40,000.00
4.	Al-Haj Nur Mohammed, Director	Member	5	5	40,000.00
5.	Mr. Shaheen Mahmud, Director	Member	5	3	24,000.00
6.	Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam Varosha, Director	Member	5	5	40,000.00
7.	Mr. Kanutosh Majumder, Director	Member	5	5	40,000.00
For the period 28.08.2020 to 30.11.2020					
1.	Al-Haj Nur Mohammed, Director	Chairman	7	7	56,000.00
2.	Engr. A. K. M. Mosharraf Hussain, Director	Member	7	7	56,000.00
3.	Engr. Md. Atiqur Rahman, Chairman (BOD)	Member	7	7	56,000.00
4.	Mr. Md. Belal Hossain	Member	7	3	24,000.00
5.	Mr. Shaheen Mahmud, Director	Member	7	-	-
6.	Mr. Kanutosh Majumder, Director	Member	7	7	56,000.00
7.	Mr. Md. Hasan, Director	Member	7	2	16,000.00
For the period 01.12.2020 to 31.12.2020					
1.	Mr. Md. Mahmudul Hoque, Director	Chairman	2	2	16,000.00
2.	Mr. Md. Belal Hossain, Director	Member	2	1	8,000.00
3.	Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam Varosha, Director	Member	2	2	16,000.00
4.	Mr. Kanutosh Majumder, Director	Member	2	2	16,000.00
5.	Mr. Md. Ismail Hossain Siraji, Director	Member	2	2	16,000.00
6.	Mr. Gazi Golam Ashria	Member	2	-	-
7.	Mr. Md. Hasan	Member	2	2	16,000.00

Total 14 (Fourteen) meetings of Executive Committee were held during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020.

Directors including Independent Directors of the Bank Received Honorarium for meeting of the Audit Committee of the board meeting during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020

Sl.	Name	Status	Presence of the members		Remuneration
			No. of meeting	Present	
For the period 01.01.2020 to 27.08.2020					
1.	Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman Sarker, Independent Director	Chairman	4	4	32,000.00
2.	Mr. Redwan-ul Karim Ansari, Director	Member	4	2	16,000.00
3.	Mrs. Tasmin Mahmud, Director	Member	4	*-	-
4.	Mr. Md. Hasan, Director	Member	4	4	32,000.00
5.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Independent Director	Member	4	4	32,000.00
For the period 28.08.2020 to 30.11.2020					
1.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Independent Director	Chairman	1	1	8,000.00
2.	Mr. Gazi Goalm Ashria, Director	Member	1	1	8,000.00
3.	Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam Varosha, Director	Member	1	1	8,000.00
4.	Mr. Md. Ismail Hossain Siraji, Director	Member	1	1	8,000.00
5.	Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman Sarker, Independent Director	Member	1	1	8,000.00
For the period 01.12.2020 to 31.12.2020					
1.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Independent Director	Chairman	1	1	8,000.00
2.	Engr. Md. Atiqur Rahman, Director	Member	1	1	8,000.00
3.	Mr. Robin Razon Sakhawat	Member	1	1	8,000.00
4.	Mr. Gazi Golam Murtoza	Member	1	1	8,000.00
5.	Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman Sarker, Independent Director	Member	1	1	8,000.00

Directors of the Bank Received Honorarium for meeting of the Risk Management Committee of the board during 01.01.2020 to 27.08.2020

Sl.	Name	Status	Presence of the members		Remuneration
			No. of meeting	Present	
For the period 01.01.2020 to 27.08.2020					
1.	Mr. Md. Belal Hossain	Chairman	2	2	16,000.00
2.	Mr. Md. Mahmudul Hoque	Member	2	2	16,000.00
3.	Mr. Robin Razon Sakhawat	Member	2	1	8,000.00
4.	Mr. Md. Ismail Hossain Siraji	Member	2	2	16,000.00
5.	Mr. Obaidul Kabir Khan	Member	2	2	16,000.00
For the period 28.08.2020 to 30.11.2020					
1.	Mr. Md. Mahmudul Hoque, Director	Chairman	1	1	8,000.00
2.	Mr. Redwan-ul Karim Ansari	Member	1	1	8,000.00
3.	Mr. Gazi Golam Murtoza	Member	1	1	8,000.00
4.	Mr. Md. Saidul Islam (Nominated by Fabian Industries Ltd.)	Member	1	-	-
For the period 01.12.2020 to 31.12.2020					
1.	Engr. A. K. M. Mosharrif Hussain	Chairman	1	1	8,000.00
2.	Al-Haj Nur Mohammed	Member	1	1	8,000.00
3.	Mr. Shaheen Mahmud	Member	1	-	-
4.	Mr. Redwan-ul Karim Ansari	Member	1	1	8,000.00
5.	Mr. Md. Saidul Islam (Nominated by Fabian Industries Ltd.)	Member	1	1	8,000.00

Members of the Shariah Supervisory Committee received Honorarium during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020

Sl.	Name	Status	Presence of the members		Remuneration
			No. of meeting	Present	
For the period 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020					
1.	Dr. Saikh Muhammad Mahadi Hasan	Chairman (CC)	2	2	16,000.00
2.	Mr. M. Azizul Haque	Member	2	1	8,000.00
3.	Professor Mawlana Md. Salahuddin	Member	2	0	0.00
4.	Mawlana Abdur Razzak	Member	2	2	16,000.00
5.	Hafez Mawlana Mufti Ruhul Amin	Member	2	1	8,000.00
6.	Hafez Mawlana Prof. Dr. Shahidul Islam Barakati	Member	2	2	16,000.00
7.	Dr. Ahmadullah Trishali	Member	2	2	16,000.00
8.	Dr. Saikh Muhammad Mahadi Hasan	Chairman	2	2	16,000.00

CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The Directors of Jamuna Bank, in conformance with the BSEC Notification No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/ Admin/80 dated 3 June 2018, confirm compliance with the financial reporting framework for the following:

- Proper books of account as required by law have been kept by Jamuna Bank Limited. The external auditor, Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co., Chartered Accountants mentioned in their report titled "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement" that "proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept

by the Group and the Bank so far as it appeared from our examination of those books."

- The financial statements, prepared by the management of Jamuna Bank make a fair presentation of its activities, operational details and results, cash flow information and changes in equity structure.
- Financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS)/International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh, the "First Schedule" (section 38) of the Bank Companies Act, 1991, BRPD Circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, other Bangladesh

Bank Circulars, The Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987, Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchange's listing regulations and any departure there-from has been adequately disclosed.

- Accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

- Internal control processes have been properly designed and effectively implemented and monitored.
- Minority shareholders have been duly protected as have effective means of redress.
- No significant doubt exists upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

STATEMENT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY TO ESTABLISH APPROPRIATE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board of Directors, under section 15 (kha) and 15 (Ga) of the Bank Company Act 1991 (Amended upto 2018) are responsible for establishing and executing policies of the Bank. The Board is also responsible to establish the system of internal control and review its effectiveness regularly. The principal aim of the internal control; is to mitigate the business risk with the view to enhance the interest of stakeholders' and safeguard of the assets of the Bank. Although no method of internal control can provide absolute assurance that the business risk's will fully be alleviated, the internal control systems have been designed to ascertain a well-defined management structure with clear authorities and delegation of responsibilities, documentation procedures and authority levels, to ensure that all material risks properly be addressed and controlled.

The key features of the Bank's internal control system may be summarized as follows:

- **Control Environment:** Control environment of Jamuna Bank Limited has been designed to protect the interest of all stakeholders of the Bank in the best possible way. The control methods of the bank are being implemented under active supervision of the Board of Directors and its constituted committees; Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee. Moreover, the Senior Management Team of the Bank keeps constant involvement to risk management.
- **Audit Committees:** The Board of Directors of Jamuna Bank carries out its responsibilities extensively and has established an Audit Committee of the Board for sustaining sound, adequate and effective internal control systems to safeguard the asset of the bank and interest of the shareholders. The Audit Committee is a committee of the Board of Directors is responsible to review the integrity of the financial statements of the Bank and formal announcements relating to the Bank's performance, to monitor and review the effectiveness of the company's internal audit function etc.

- **Business risk and the Bank's risk assessment process:** The Board of Jamuna Bank is also aware that the main objectives of the bank can be achieved depending on the success of risk management. The Risk Management Committee is a committee of the Board of Directors is monitoring risk management policies & process to ensure effective prevention and control measures; ensuring compliance of BB instructions regarding implementation of core risk management; ensuring formulation and review of risk appetite, limits and recommending these to Board of Directors for their review and approval;
- **Internal Control Process:** The Internal Control & Compliance Division of the Bank contributes to make the job of the above committee more effective and successful. This Division independently verifies that all the branches/divisions are conducting their business in compliance with all approved risk management and internal control policies. If deviations are found, they are reported and got corrected to mitigate risk on a continuous basis. Thus, the division ensures the Board that the Bank is operating in compliance with all approved and established policies.

The Board is satisfied that, during the year under review, the system of internal control has instituted is sound and effective. Notwithstanding this, the Board is vigilant and continues to review the effectiveness and adequacy of the systems of internal control, in view of the dynamic and changing business environment, so as to safeguard the Bank's assets and stakeholder's interest.

CERTIFICATE OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL POLICY, PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

As per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, the Board of Directors and Senior Management are required to take appropriate steps for establishing appropriate culture to facilitate an effective internal control process and for monitoring its effectiveness on an ongoing basis. Accordingly Senior Management Team (SMT) has reviewed the internal control mechanism of the Bank, e.g Effectiveness of Internal Control Environment; Objective

of Internal Control; Internal Control Policy Guidelines; Organization Structure; and Internal Control Process of the Bank. The team also reviewed the key points of Bangladesh Banks last Inspection Report on ICC of the Bank along with the Bank's Compliance thereof.

The SMT has observed that Internal Control Policy, Practice and Procedure of the Bank are effective and these provide a reasonable assurance in achieving objectives of the Bank in respect of reliability of the financial information; accuracy and completeness of the accounting records; compliance with applicable laws and regulations; prevention and detection of fraud and errors; safeguarding of Banks Assets; and adherence to management policies;

As it's an ongoing process, the management of the Bank will also take necessary steps to strengthen Internal Control System of the Bank as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank vide BRPD Circular No.03 dated 08.03.2016 and an amendment of the guideline through their BRPD Circular No-04 dated 04.09.2016.

Statement regarding minority shareholders have been protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly and have effective means of redress

Jamuna Bank ensures equal treatment to all shareholders. The Bank does not discriminate between minority and majority shareholders. It is mentioned that the most important protection afforded to minority shareholders comes in the form of a statutory remedy in section 233 of the Companies Act, 1994 of Bangladesh. In order to be eligible to file a petition under the section, the minority shareholder(s) must hold a minimum of ten percent of the issued shares in the case of a company having a share capital. To ensure equal treatment to all shareholders, the bank created various mechanisms, such as:

- Minority shareholders are dealing with candor, honesty, good faith, loyalty, and fairness
- Minority shareholders have the right to benefit from such events as receiving dividends and selling shares for profit.
- Access to Company Financial Records: According to section 191 of the Companies Act, 1994, A copy of every balance sheet, including the profit and loss account, the auditors report or the income and expenditure account and every other document required by law to be annexed or attached to the balance sheet which is to be laid before a company in general meeting shall, not less than fourteen days before the date of the meeting, be sent free of charge, to every member of the company.

Jamuna Bank is always concern regarding the above issue and making available Annual Report to the shareholders

of the Bank and the same also uploaded in the website of the Bank.

- Timeliness in the resolution of investors' complaints.
- Friendliness with all investors and all investor segments.
- To make effective communication to the shareholders and other stakeholders of the bank, the Share Division under the Board Secretariat is playing a vital role. They are providing various services to the shareholders and other stakeholders of the bank i.e. to allow or rejection transfer or transmission of shares, Share transfer/Buy/Sell/Gift of Shares for the Sponsors/ Directors as per prevailing rules/regulations, allotment of shares issued from time to time, issue of duplicate certificates, payment of dividend, De-materialization/ Re-materialization of shares, Distribution of Annual Report, issue and dispatch of MICR Dividend/Fractional Dividend Warrants, To issue Shareholding Certificate to the Directors/ Shareholders, to allow or rejection Pledge/Un-pledge/Confiscation of shares.
- As per provision of regulation 44(2) (i) of the Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchange (Listing) Regulation, we have published the Contact number (Fax, e-mail & telephone) of the officials of Investors' Relation Department of our Bank through which the honorable shareholders and other stakeholders can communicate with us.

Assessment Report on the Going Concern of Jamuna Bank Limited

The going concern principle is the assumption that an entity will remain in business for the foreseeable future. Conversely, this means the entity will not be forced to halt operations and liquidate its assets in the near term at what may be very low fire-sale prices. The purpose of this going concern statement is to bring together the requirements of Company law, accounting standards and Listing Rules on going concern.

After reviewing the company's present and following potential business growth, it is observed that the company has adequate resources to continue to operate in the foreseeable future and No significant doubts upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

Positive key financial ratios

The Company's financial ratios indicate sound financial strength and prospects and are evident from financial highlights stated at 'Information for the stakeholders' chapter of this Annual Report.

Consistent payment of dividends

Jamuna Bank has been paying dividend consistently to its shareholders over the years. We refer to financial highlights

stated at 'Information for the stakeholders' chapter of this Annual Report. to show our steady dividend payment records. Moreover, the Company has declared dividend @ 17.5% Cash in 2020, which reflects the Company's long-term operational viability.

Credibility in payment of obligations

Jamuna Bank has strong credibility in terms of payment of its obligations to lenders. The Company is particular in fulfilling the terms of loan agreements and has never defaulted, even in terms of convenience.

Increasing trend in Investment portfolio

Although Company's Loans & Advance have decreased by 8.25% (solo) but Investment portfolio have increased by 30%(solo) in 2020 as compared with 2019.

Operating indications

Strengthening of Human Capital

Despite the pandemic, the Company has recruited 164 new employees during the year 2020, which resulted in a net increase in human resource count to 3097 at the end of the year 2020, in comparison to 3049 at the end of the year 2019.

Business expansion

Jamuna Bank, in 2020, has been vested in growth through Corporate business and market diversification through channeling resources towards developing Retail segment and smaller loan products for SME segment.

Employee satisfaction

There exists a healthy corporate environment in the Company. This is reflected in our discussion on Human Capital at Management Discussion and Analysis chapter.

Maintenance of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

To strengthen global capital and liquidity rules with the goal of promoting a more resilient banking sector, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) issued "Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems" in December 2010. The objective of the reforms was to improve the banking sector's ability to absorb shocks arising from financial and economic stress, whatever the source, thus reducing the risk of spillover from the financial sector to the real economy. Phase-in arrangements for Basel III implementation in Bangladesh and our status is given below:

Particulars	Standard	Status of compliance
Minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital Ratio	At least 4.5% of the total RWA	Complied
Capital Conservation Buffer	At least 2.5% of the total RWA	Complied
Tier-1 Capital	At least 6% of the total RWA	Complied
Minimum Total Capital plus Capital Conservation Buffer	At least 12.5% of the total RWA	Complied
Tier-2 capital	maximum up to 4.00% of the RWA or 88.89% of CET1, whichever is higher.	Complied
Leverage Ratio	3%	Complied
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	>=100%	Complied
Net Stable Funding Ratio	>100%	Complied

From the above table it is observed that, Jamuna Bank complied with all the required conditions for maintaining regulatory capital as stipulated in the revised Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) guidelines by Bangladesh Bank.

Forward looking statement

Going forward, we intend to build up a strong and sound footing for the bank. We are concentrating on the fundamentals of our balance sheet and working on to get them stronger. We are looking forward to further strengthening our liquidity, capital and reserves, improve on quality and mix of assets & liabilities and maximize shareholder value. We are reviewing, evaluating and monitoring our performance following the long term strategic plan to

remain on course towards reaching our goals. Putting in efforts on an on-going basis to excel in risk management capabilities and developing appropriate financial risk modeling. Working on diversifying risks aimed at a balanced growth of lending by emphasizing more on small and medium sized enterprises through innovative, tailor-made products. Improving on comprehensive loan work out strategies to maximize recovery of NPLs and add to the bottom line.

Reviewing and updating policies and procedures on a periodic basis to assimilate latest developments in the banking industry to efficiently manage affairs and offer superior services to customers.

Proactively focusing on sustainable development, increasingly emphasizing on environmental management system in bank financed projects.

Developing a comprehensive environmental and social risk management policy framework to address and manage both external and internal environmental and social issues.

Being adaptive to changing environment, responsive to market dynamics, supportive to regulatory reforms, keen to material development and protective to shareholders' and stakeholders' interest.

Putting in place a high standard core banking solution and where necessary, encouraging work around to bring in meaningful improvement in all banking activities, including speedy and online delivery of customer services.

On a continuing basis, imparting trainings to upgrade employee skill and morale, evaluating employee performance, elevating positions, awarding incentives, providing stimulus for motivation, reviewing compensation packages etc. in order to build a highly professional work force to be able lead the industry in course of time.

Significant deviations from the last year's operating results of the issuer company shall be highlighted and the reasons thereof shall be explained

Financial Performance Analysis

Fig. BDT in million

Particulars	Annual Performance- Jamuna Bank Ltd. (Consolidated)		
	2020	2019	Y-o-Y Growth (%)
Net interest income	3,749.44	6,433.56	↓ 41.72%
Investment income	4,537.06	2,322.40	↑ 95.36%
Commission, exchange and brokerage	1,966.51	2,002.29	↓ 1.79%
Other operating income	607.69	681.28	↓ 10.80%
Total operating Income (A)	10,860.69	11,439.53	↓ 5.06%
Total operating Expenses (B)	5,771.86	5,597.68	↑ 3.11%
Profit/(loss) before taxation & provisions	5,088.83	5,841.84	↓ 12.89%
Total provision	738.50	1061.94	↓ 30.46%
Provision for taxation for the year	1,679.63	2,172.05	↓ 22.67%
Net profit after taxation	2,670.71	2,607.85	↑ 2.41%

The tables above depict that our core income, which is the Interest Income, was declined by 41.72% due to ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Besides, interest rates ceiling set by the government, low demand for funds from the private sector, and declining export and import issues have acted as an influence behind the decline in interest income. Non-Interest Income, specially investment income increased significantly by 95.36%. Subsequently, NPAT increased by 2.41%. Provision for income tax has been made during the

year @ 37.50% as prescribed by the Finance Act 2020-21 on the accounting profit made by the Bank after considering some of the add back to income and disallowances of expenditure as per Income Tax Ordinance and Rules 1984.

KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL DATA OF PRECEDING 5 (FIVE) YEARS:

A detailed presentation on key operating and financial data of preceding 5 (five) years has been presented is appended at 'Information for the stakeholders' chapter of this Annual Report

DIVIDEND (CASH OR STOCK) FOR THE YEAR 2020

Board of Directors in its 379th meeting held on 24.03.2021 has recommended Cash dividend @17.50% subject to the approval of the shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting.

INTERIM DIVIDEND

No cash or bonus share dividend was declared as interim dividend during 2020. No Bonus Share shall be declared as interim dividend.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY OF JAMUNA BANK LIMITED

1. Introduction

This Dividend Distribution Policy documents the guidelines on payment of dividends, and sets out the key considerations for arriving at the dividend payment decision. The Board of Directors will have the flexibility to determine the level of dividend based on the considerations laid out in the policy and other relevant developments/regulatory guidelines.

2. Objective

The objective of this policy is to lay down the criteria to be considered by the Board of Directors of the Bank before recommending dividend to its shareholders for a financial year.

3. Authority

The decision regarding dividend shall be taken only by the Board of Directors at its Meeting and not by a Committee of the Board or by way of a Resolution passed by circulation.

Final dividend shall be paid only after approval of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Bank. Shareholder approval is not required for payment of interim dividend.

4. Regulatory Compliance

Jamuna Bank Limited is a public limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1994 and licensed as a bank under the Bank company act. 1991. The Bank has been making annual profits and declare dividend only after ensuring compliance with the Bank Company Act-

1991, various regulatory guidelines on dividend declaration issued by Different regulator time to time and the provisions of the Companies Act-1994, the Rules made there under and the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and Listing Regulation 2015 of DSE and CSE.

5. Principles for Dividend Declaration

The Board of Directors of the Bank will consider the following factors while making decision on the proposal for dividend:

Financial Factors

- Financial performance of the Bank for the year for which dividend is recommended
- Any interim dividend paid
- Past dividend trends
- Optimal Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) subject to regulatory minimum of total and Tier I Capital
- Expected capital requirements for planned growth.
- Additional regulatory requirements of capital in near future (if applicable)
- Cost of raising funds from alternative sources.
- Tax implications if any, on distribution of dividends
- Reinvestment opportunities
- Corporate actions including mergers/demergers, acquisitions and additional investments including expansion plans and investment in subsidiaries/ associates of the Bank
- Any applicable criteria from our legal or regulatory frameworks
- Such other factors and/or material events which the Bank's Board may consider

External Factors

- Shareholder expectations including individual shareholders.
- Macro-economic environment including domestic and global economy, capital market conditions and dividend policy of competitors.

Since the Bank has only one class of equity shareholders, the dividend declared will be distributed equally among all Shareholders, based on their shareholding on the record date.

6. Circumstances under which the shareholders may or may not expect dividend

The Board of the Bank may vary the level of dividend or not recommend any dividend based on

- The capital and reserves position of the Bank.
- The regulatory eligibility criteria for recommendation of dividend, including any regulatory restriction placed on the Bank on declaration of dividend.
- The Bank could have undertaken under the terms of perpetual non-cumulative preference shares or debt capital instruments pursuant to applicable regulations which might prohibit the Bank from declaring dividend in certain circumstances.
- The need to conserve capital.

7. Dividend Distribution Process

7.1 The Bank shall pay off the annual or final dividend to the entitled shareholder, within 30 (Thirty) days (or the days as advised by the regulatory bodies from time to time) of approval, provided that interim dividend shall be paid off to the entitled shareholder, within 30 (Thirty) days (or the days as advised by the regulatory bodies from time to time) of record date.

7.2 Cash dividend shall be distribute in the following manner and procedures, namely

- i. An amount equivalent to the declared cash dividend payable for the concerned year shall be kept in a separate bank account of the Bank for compliance of regulatory requirements.
- ii. The Bank shall pay off cash dividend directly to the bank account of the entitled shareholder as available in the BO account maintained with the depository participant (DP), or the bank account as provided by the shareholder through Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network (BEFTN).

Provided that the Bank may pay off such cash dividend through bank transfer or any electronic payment system as recognized by the Bangladesh Bank, if not possible to pay off through BEFTN

- iii. The Bank, upon receiving the claim in cash dividend from a stock broker or a merchant banker or a portfolio manager for the margin client or customer who has debit balance or margin loan, or as per intention of the client of stock broker or merchant banker or portfolio manager, shall pay off such cash dividend to

- the Consolidated Customers' Bank Account (CCBA) of the stock broker or to the separate bank account of the merchant banker or portfolio manager through BEFTN
- iv. The Bank, in case of incomplete information of bank account or if not possible to distribute cash dividend through any electronic payment system, shall issue cash dividend warrant
 - v. The Bank shall pay off cash dividend to non-resident sponsor, director, shareholder or foreign portfolio investor (FPI) through the security custodian in compliance with the rules or regulations in this regard
 - vi. The Bank immediately after disbursement of cash dividend and issuance a certificate of tax deducted at source, if applicable, shall intimate to the shareholder through a short message service (SMS) to the mobile number or email address as provide in the BO account or as provided by the shareholder or unit holder;
- 7.3 The Bank shall credit stock dividend directly to the BO account or issue the bonus share certificate of the entitled shareholder, as applicable, within 30(thirty) days (or the days as advised by the regulatory bodies from time to time) of declaration or approval or record date, as the case may be complying all existing rules and regulations in their regard.
- 7.4 The Bank shall maintain a Suspense BO Account for undistributed or unclaimed stock dividend or bonus shares and shall also follow the under mentioned procedures for ensuring the rightful ownership
- a. The Bank shall send at least 3 (three) reminders to the entitled shareholder
 - b. The Suspense BO Account shall be held under Block Module and such undistributed or unclaimed stock dividend or bonus shares shall not be transferred in any manner except for the purpose of allotting the bonus shares as and when the allottee approaches to the issuer
- 7.5 The Bank shall maintain detailed information of unpaid or unclaimed dividend and rationale thereof, as per BO account number-wise or name-wise or folio number-wise of the shareholder or unit holder; and shall also disclose the summary of aforesaid information in the annual report and shall also report in the statements of financial position (Quarterly/ annually) in a separate line item as 'Unclaimed Dividend Account'
- 7.6 All other regulatory requirements relating to distribution of dividends to be complied.
- 7.7 The Bank shall submit a compliance report to the Commission and the exchange(s) as per prescribed format provided by the respective authority on completion of dividend distribution
- The Bank shall publish the compliance report in its website.

8. Dividend information

Information on dividend paid in last 3 years including dividend yield and payout ratio will be made available on the website of the Bank.

9. Policy amendment and review

This Policy may be reviewed as and when required by the Board of Directors of the Bank for compliance of regulatory requirements.

The Dividend Distribution Policy will be hosted on the website of the Bank and the same would be disclosed in the Annual Report of the Bank.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND

Cash Dividend & Sale proceed of fractional stock dividend

Year	No. of Shareholders	Dividend declared	Unclaimed Cash Dividend & Sale proceed of fractional stock dividend (figure in BDT million)	Total amount of dividend declared (figure in BDT million)	Date of recommendation of dividend by the Board	Record Date	Date of approval of dividend at AGM
2005	21,054	25% Stock & 1.5% Cash	1.37		26.04.2006	07.09.2006	28.09.2006
2006	17,206	14.29% Stock	1.47		22.05.2007	09.08.2007	09.09.2007
2007	19,860	7.14% Stock	0.55		28.05.2008	24.07.2008	25.08.2008
2008	20,264	23.50% Stock	1.33		27.04.2009	14.05.2009	05.07.2009
2009	17,845	37.5% Stock	1.77		31.03.2010	11.04.2010	13.06.2010
2010	51,921	22% Stock	0.26		12.03.2011	06.04.2011	19.05.2011
2011	52,174	23% Stock	0.05		12.04.2012	02.05.2012	23.05.2012
2012	53,684	14% Cash	10.30	628.26	28.04.2013	20.05.2013	06.06.2013
2013	50,254	15% Stock	0.04		27.03.2014	16.04.2014	08.05.2014
2014	43,703	19% Stock	0.015		01.04.2015	15.04.2015	04.05.2015
2015	36,115	19.50% Cash	20.52	1197.53	13.04.2016	08.05.2016	30.05.2016
2016	28,667	20.50% Cash	15.67	1258.94	27.04.2017	05.06.2017	07.08.2017
2017	25,499	22% Stock	0.03		26.04.2018	22.05.2018	24.06.2018
2018	23,969	20% Cash	21.41	1498.45	21.04.2019	15.05.2019	16.06.2019
2019	22,313	15% Cash	33.64	1123.84	16.06.2020	20.07.2020	27.08.2020
Total			108.43				

Unclaimed Stock Dividend

Year	Stock dividend declared	Date of recommendation of dividend by the Board	Record Date	Date of approval of dividend at AGM	No. of Shareholders	Paid-up capital before stock dividend (BDT million)	Total shares issued as per corporate declaration	Paid-up capital after stock dividend	No. of Shares unclaimed as on 31.12.2020	No. of Shareholders against unclaimed dividend
2006	14.29%	22.05.2007	09.08.2007	09.09.2007	17,206	1,072.50	153.21	1,225.71	143,110	6
2007	7.14%	28.05.2008	24.07.2008	25.08.2008	19,860	1,225.71	87.55	1,313.26	81,840	7
2008	23.50%	27.04.2009	14.05.2009	05.07.2009	20,264	1,313.26	308.62	1,621.88	256,570	21
2009	37.5%	31.03.2010	11.04.2010	13.06.2010	17,845	1,621.88	608.21	2,230.09	504,180	51
2010	22%	12.03.2011	06.04.2011	19.05.2011	51,921	2,973.45	654.16	3,627.61	403,892	50
2011	23%	12.04.2012	02.05.2012	23.05.2012	52,174	3,627.61	839.13	4,487.54	515,886	46
2013	15%	27.03.2014	16.04.2014	08.05.2014	50,254	4,487.54	673.13	5,160.67	482,873	47
2014	19%	01.04.2015	15.04.2015	04.05.2015	43,703	5,160.67	980.53	6,141.19	703,919	81
2017	22%	26.04.2018	22.05.2018	24.06.2018	25,499	6,141.19	1,351.06	7,492.26	972,047	88

Note: As per Bangladesh Bank Letter no. BRPD (R-2)651/9(16)ga/2007 and BRPD(R-2)651/9(16)ga/2007-579 dated September 02, 2007, we kept all bonus shares of Mr. Arifur Rahman in suspense account.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING/ OWNERSHIP COMPOSITION

As on 31st December 2020 the Sponsor and Directors of Jamuna Bank Ltd. held 47.94% of total shares whereas Financial Institutions, Foreign Investors and General Public held 5.93%, 0.82% and 45.31% respectively.

Sl. No	Particulars	31.12.2020		31.12.2019	
		No of Shares Held	% of total Shares	No of Shares Held	% of total Shares
1	Directors & Sponsors	359,168,767	47.94%	363,079,197	48.46%
2	Financial Institutions	44,452,808	5.93%	34,048,536	4.54%
3	Foreign Investors	6,120,811	0.82%	13,155,244	1.76%
4	General Public	339,483,264	45.31%	338,942,673	45.24%
	Total	749,225,650	100.00%	749,225,650	100.00%

(A) Share held by Parent/Subsidiary/Associated Companies and other related parties (name wise details)

Name of the Parent/Subsidiary/Associated	Status	Shareholding
Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited	Subsidiary	Nil
Jamuna Bank Securities Ltd.	Subsidiary	Nil

(B) Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and their spouses and minor children

Sl. No	Name of the Directors	Status	Share holding position as on 31.12.2020	% of Total Share
1	Mr. Fazlur Rahman	Chairman	14,985,428	2.0001
2	Engr. A. K. M. Mosharraf Hussain	Director	14,984,509	2.0000
3	Engr. Md. Atiqur Rahman	Director	28,939,069	3.8625
4	Mr. Gazi Golam Ashria	Director	14,984,616	2.0000
5	Al-Haj Nur Mohammed	Director	22,140,168	2.9551
6	Mr. Robin Razon Sakhawat	Director	15,006,908	2.0030
7	Mr. Redwan-ul Karim Ansari	Director	16,337,038	2.1805
8	Mr. Md. Belal Hossain	Director	14,985,979	2.0002
9	Mr. Md. Mahmudul Hoque	Director	14,990,452	2.0008
10	Mr. Shaheen Mahmud	Director	37,446,054	4.9980
11	Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam Varosha	Director	14,984,838	2.0000
12	Mr. Kanutosh Majumder	Director	15,493,336	2.0679
13	Mr. Md. Ismail Hossain Siraji	Director	14,984,928	2.0001
14	Mr. Gazi Golam Murtoza	Director	19,104,452	2.5499
15	Mr. Md. Hasan	Director	37,461,211	5.0000
16	Mr. Md. Saidul Islam (Nominated by Fabian Industries Ltd.)	Representative Director	15,000,000	2.0021
17	Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman Sarker	Independent Director	-	-
18	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	Independent Director	-	-
19	Mr. Obaidul Kabir Khan	Independent Director	-	-
20	Mr. Mirza Elias Uddin Ahmed	Managing Director	-	-
21	Mr. M.A.Rouf & Spouse	Company Secretary	-	-
22	Mr. Ashim Kumer Biswas & Spouse	Chief Financial Officer	-	-
23	Mr. Anupam Kanti Debnath	Head of ICC	-	-

(C) Executives (“executive” means top 5 {five} salaried employees of the company, other than the Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Head of Internal Audit.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Executives	Designation	Shares Held as on 31 Dec 2020
1	Mr. Md. Abdus Salam	Deputy Managing Director	-
2	Mr. Mohammed Fazlur Rahman Chowdhury	Deputy Managing Director	-
3	Mr. Noor Mohammed	Deputy Managing Director	-
4	Mr. Fazle Quayum	Deputy Managing Director	-
5	Mr. Md. Mukhlesur Rahman	SEVP	-
6	Md. Shahidul Islam	SEVP	-

(D) Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company :

Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company	Nil

DIRECTORS’ SHAREHOLDING STATUS

In compliance with BSEC Notifications dated May 21, 2019, all the eligible directors (other than independent directors) of JBL have been holding required percentage of shares individually (minimum 2%) as well as jointly (minimum 30%).

DIRECTORS PROFILE: Please see Director Profile chapter of this Annual report

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS : Please see the Management’s Discussion and Analysis chapter which is signed by MD & CEO of the Bank presenting detailed analysis of the company’s position and operations along with a brief discussion of changes in the financial statements.

HISTORY OF RAISING CAPITAL

As on the reporting date (31-12-2019), the bank had paid up capital of BDT 7,492,256,500 of which 78.87% was raised through stock dividend. The history of raising our paid up capital to BDT 7,492.26 million as on Year 2020 is presented below:

Accounting year	Particulars	No. of Shares	Volume in Taka	Cumulative Paid up Capital in Taka
2001	Opening Capital	39,000,000	390,000,000	390,000,000
2003	10% Bonus share	3,900,000	39,000,000	429,000,000
2005	25% Bonus share	21,450,000	214,500,000	643,500,000
2006	Initial Public offering (IPO)	42,900,000	429,000,000	1,072,500,000
2006	14.29% Bonus share	15,321,420	153,214,200	1,225,714,200
2007	7.14% Bonus share	8,755,100	87,551,000	1,313,265,200
2008	23.50% Bonus share	30,861,730	308,617,300	1,621,882,500
2009	37.50% Bonus share	60,820,590	608,205,900	2,230,088,400
2010	Right Issue	74,336,280	743,362,800	2,973,451,200
2010	22% Bonus share	65,415,926	654,159,260	3,627,610,460
2011	Share Issued to Mrs. Aysha Hussain	2,079,330	20,793,300	3,648,403,760
2011	23% Bonus share	83,913,286	839,132,860	4,487,536,620
2013	15% Bonus share	67,313,049	673,130,490	5,160,667,110
2014	19% Bonus share	98,052,675	980,526,751	6,141,193,861
2017	22% Bonus share	135,106,264	1,351,062,639	7,492,256,500

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Compliance of Section 184 of CA, 1994)

The Board of Directors of Jamuna Bank Limited in its 354th Meeting held on 29.09.2019 accorded issuance of coupon bearing Non-Convertible "Jamuna Bank Limited Perpetual Bond" of BDT 4000.00 million through private Placement as part of the Additional Tier-I of Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel III subject to the approval from the concerned Regulatory Authorities. The Bank got approval from the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) on June 23, 2020, to issue the aforesaid bond.

Subsequently, Bangladesh Bank provided NOC to issue 'Jamuna Bank Limited Perpetual Bond' for BDT 400.00 crore with conversion features i.e. If the bank's consolidated CET- I ratio falls below Bangladesh Bank requirement of 4.50% and stays below the level of three successive quarters, then, the 3rd quarter-end date of consecutive below-minimum CET-I Ratio would be considered as the Trigger-Point or Trigger-Date. If the Trigger-Point or Trigger-Date is reached, the shortfall amount to maintain the minimum required Consolidated CET-I Capital of 4.50% will then be subject to 'Conversion to Common Equity'.

The matter was then placed to the shareholders of the Bank in its 13th Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on 09.12.2020 and the shareholders of the Bank approved the issuance of the perpetual bond with convertible features of Jamuna Bank Ltd. for BDT 400.00 crore

Finally, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), vide its letter no. BSEC/CI/DS-117/2020/295, dated 23/12/2020, accorded revised consent to Jamuna Bank Ltd. for issuance of Unsecured, Contingent-convertible, Floating Rate, Perpetual Bond of BDT 4,000 million with update features under the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission (Private Placement of Debt Securities) Rules, 2012.

Basic Features of Jamuna Bank Perpetual Bond

Name of the Instrument	Jamuna Bank Perpetual Bond
Issue Type	Unsecured, Contingent-Convertible, BASEL III compliant, Perpetual Debt instrument for inclusion in Additional Tier I Capital
Issuer	Jamuna Bank Limited
Nature of Instrument	Unsecured
Purpose and Objectives	To raise Additional Tier-1 Capital through issuance of Jamuna Bank Perpetual Bond in order to strengthen its capital base in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework in line with Basel III). The funds being raised by the Issuer through the mentioned Issue are not meant for financing any particular project. The Issuer shall utilize the proceeds of the Issue for its regular business activities. The Issuer shall not utilize proceeds of the Issue for any purpose which may be in contravention of the regulations/ guidelines/ norms issued by the Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Securities Exchange and Commission where applicable.
Arranger	City Bank Capital Resources Limited
Trustee	IDLC Finance Limited
Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent	IDLC Finance Limited
Rating Agency	Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Ltd (CRAB)
Legal Advisor	Mr. ABM Iftekharul Haque
Mode of Issue	Private Placement
Facility Size	BDT 4,000,000,000
No. of Bonds to be Issued	4,000
Face Value Per Lot	BDT 1,000,000
Bonds per lot/ Minimum Subscription	01
Tenure	Not Applicable. The Bonds shall be perpetual i.e. there is no maturity date and there are no step-ups or other incentives to redeem.

Investors	<p>The following class of investors are eligible to participate in the offer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Financial Institutions which are duly authorized to invest in Bonds as per Bangladesh Bank Regulations • Mutual Funds, Insurance Companies, Scheduled Commercial Banks, • Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks authorized to invest in bonds/ debentures, • Societies authorized to invest in bonds/debentures, • Trusts authorized to invest in bonds/ debentures, • Statutory Corporations/ Undertakings established by Central/ State legislature authorized to invest in bonds/ debentures, • Any other not mentioned in the list but is eligible to subscribe as per regulations by Bangladesh Bank. <p>This being a private placement Issue, the eligible investors who have been addressed through this communication directly, are only eligible to apply.</p> <p>Prior to making any investment in these Bonds, each investor should satisfy and assure himself/ herself/itself that he/she/it is authorized and eligible to invest in these Bonds. The Issuer shall be under no obligation to verify the eligibility/authority of the investor to invest in these Bonds. Further, mere receipt of this Disclosure Document by a person shall not be construed as any representation by the Issuer that such person is authorized to invest in these Bonds or eligible to subscribe to these Bonds. If after applying for subscription to these Bonds and/or allotment of Bonds to any person, is found to have been ineligible to invest in/hold these Bonds, the Issuer shall not be responsible in any manner.</p>
Coupon Rate	Reference Rate + Coupon Margin
Reference Rate	20-year Treasury-Bond rate. (Latest available rate of 20-year Treasury-Bond rate as published by Debt Management Department of Bangladesh Bank on the quotation day)
Coupon Margin	2%
Quotation Day	Five (05) days before the first day of any period for which a coupon rate is to be determined
Coupon Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coupon Ceiling: 10% ■ Coupon Floor: 6% subject to having available distributable profit
Coupon Payment Frequency	Semi-Annual but subject to Issuer's Coupon Discretion
Late Payment	Issuer shall pay a late payment penalty of 2% (two per cent) higher than the Coupon Rate and be payable on the amount not paid on the due date till the date of actual payment unless exercise of coupon discretion is not in effect.
Issuer's Coupon Discretion	The Issuer will have full discretion at all times to cancel distributions/payments to the Bondholder
Business Day Convention/ Effect of Holidays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If any Coupon/ Interest Payment Date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the payment shall be made by the Issuer on the immediately succeeding Business Day. ■ If the Call Option Due Date (also being the last Coupon Payment Date, in case Call Option is exercised) of the Bonds falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Call Option Price shall be paid by the Issuer on the immediately preceding Business Day along with interest accrued on the Bonds until but excluding the date of such payment.
Put Date	Not Applicable
Put Price	Not Applicable
Call Option	The Issuer may, by giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Trustee of the Call Exercise Date, which notice shall be irrevocable, elect to redeem all, but not some only, of the Bonds at their principal amount together with any outstanding coupon payments which are accrued but unpaid and not been subject to exercise of Issuer's Coupon Discretion. The Call Option can be exercised only after ten years of issuance, with prior approval from the Bangladesh Bank.

Call Option Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace this instrument with capital of the same or better quality that are sustainable for the income capacity of Issuer, or, 2. Capital position is above the minimum requirements after the Call Option is exercised
Claim Settlement in the event of Liquidation or Wind-up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Claims of the investors on the bond are: 2. Superior to the claims of investors in equity shares and perpetual non-cumulative preference shares, if any, of the bank whether currently outstanding or issued at any time in the future. 3. Subordinated to the claims of depositors, general creditors and subordinated debt of the Bank other than any subordinated debt qualifying as Additional Tier 1 Capital (as defined in the Basel III Guidelines) of the Bank; 4. Is neither secured nor covered by a guarantee of the issuer nor related entity or other arrangement that legally or economically enhances the seniority of the claim vis-à-vis bank creditors <p>Notwithstanding anything to the contrary stipulated herein, the claims of the Bondholders shall be subject to the provisions of Loss Absorption in this terms and features.</p>
Loss Absorption	<p>The Perpetual Additional Tier-I Capital bond must have a "Loss Absorption Feature" that will activate a loss absorption mechanism through "conversion of the bonds into common shares" at an objective pre-specified "Trigger Point". Unless the Trigger-Point takes place, this mechanism will never be activated. If the Trigger-Point or Trigger-Date is reached, the shortfall amount to maintain minimum required Consolidated CET-1 Capital of 4.50% of Total Risk-Weighted Assets will be converted into Common Shares.</p>
Loss Absorption Methodology	<p>CET-1 on Trigger Point Condition Date will be considered to identify the shortfall percentage, which would be required to bring the consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio to 4.5% of RWA and it will be converted into common shares at the Conversion Strike Price. The period between the Trigger Point Condition Date and the date on which the Issuer by a resolution of its Board converts the Bonds will be known as Conversion Period. If a fractional share issuance arises upon conversion, the issuer will round the number of shares issuable, up to the next whole number. Fractional lot size will also be rounded to the next whole number</p>
Trigger Point Condition	<p>If the bank's consolidated CET-1 falls below Bangladesh Bank requirement of 4.50% and stays below for 03 (Three) successive quarters it would be the Trigger Point Condition and the 3rd quarter-end date of consecutive below-minimum CET-1 Ratio would be the Trigger Point Condition Date. Once the Trigger Point Condition has been met and Loss Absorption feature has been exercised, the cycle will start again.</p>
Conversion Strike Price	<p>Average of 180 business days market price prior to the Trigger Point Condition Date or par value (currently BDT 10tk) whichever is higher.</p>
Payment Suspension Methodology	<p>In case of the event of exercise of Loss Absorption feature of the Bond, any coupon payment in between the Trigger Point Condition Date and publication date of audited financials will be suspended. The bondholder will not be eligible for the coupon payment if the same situation prevails (Bank's consolidated CET-1 ratio remains below the regulatory requirement of 4.5%) after the publication of audited financials. In case of use of Loss Absorption feature, the portion that will be required to be converted, Coupon Payment will never resume back for that portion. The portion that shall not be converted, payment will resume from next coupon date for that non-converted portion, but subject to CET-1 Ratio remaining reaching 4.50% or above, and interest will be paid along with previous coupon for this portion.</p> <p>No penal/additional/delay fee shall be charged on the Issuer for the period when coupon(s) payment was suspension.</p>

Conversion Notice	<p>Within 2 (two) Business Days of the end of the 2nd Quarter when CET-1 Ratio remains below 4.50%, Issuer shall notify the Trustee that in the event that the Trigger Point Condition is met, the Loss Absorption feature shall be exercised (“Conversion Indication Notice”). Within 2 (two) Business Days of the approval of the audited financials which confirms fulfilment of the Trigger Point Condition Date, the Issuer shall notify the Trustee of the Conversion Strike Price, number of Bonds to be converted, expected end date of the Conversion Period (“Conversion Notice”); and the Trustee shall within 2 (two) Business Days of the receipt of the Conversion Notice, notify the Bondholders about the receipt of the Conversion Notice. All notices are validly given if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mailed to bondholders at their respective address in the register, ■ Published for three consecutive days in one English newspaper and one Bengali newspaper; each having wide circulation in Bangladesh, ■ Emailed to bondholders at their respective addresses set out in the Issuer Register provided that such notices will only be considered as validly given unless followed up with hard copies of the notices being mailed to the bondholders or published for three consecutive days in a leading newspaper as aforesaid. ■ Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the seventh day after being so mailed or on the later of the date of such publications
Events of Default	<p>(a) Breach of Common Equity Holders’ Dividend Stopper Clause;</p> <p>(b) Subject to exercise of Issuer’s Coupon Discretion, Trigger Point Consideration being met, and/or exercise of Loss Absorption feature, the Issuer defaults in the payment of any money owing in respect of the Perpetual Bonds when the same shall become due and payable in accordance with these presents and such default continues for at least seven (7) Business Days</p> <p>(c) Breach of any covenant, warranty or other provision of the Trust Deed otherwise as provided in the preceding paragraphs of this Clause and such default continues for at least thirty (30) Business Days.</p> <p>It is further clarified that the Bondholders shall have no rights to accelerate the repayment of future scheduled payments except in bankruptcy and liquidation.</p>
Consent Right of Bondholders	<p>Issuer needs to take prior consent from AT-1 (Jamuna Bank Perpetual Bond) bondholders to issue new Tier-II capital over maximum limit (4.0% of RWA or 88.89% of CET-1 Capital, whichever is higher) as set by Bangladesh Bank.</p>
Common Equity Holders’ Dividend Stopper Clause	<p>Dividend Stopper Clause will be applicable to these Bonds and it will stop common equity holders’ dividend payments on common shares in the event the holders of the Bonds are not paid coupon either due to exercise of Issuer’s Coupon Discretion or otherwise. In the event the holders of the Bonds are not paid coupon, they shall not impede the full discretion that Issuer has at all times to cancel distributions/payments on the Bonds, nor will they impede / hinder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Re-Capitalization of the Issuer. (ii) The Issuer’s right to make payments on other instruments, where the payments on this other instrument were not also fully discretionary (ii) The Issuer’s right to making distributions to shareholders for a period that extends beyond the point in time that coupon on the Bonds are resumed. The normal operation of the Issuer or any restructuring activity (including acquisitions/ disposals).
Listing	<p>The Bonds will be, subject to consent of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), be listed as per rules and regulations by BSEC.</p>

Credit Rating	Issuer Rating:	
	Credit Rating	Current
	Long-term	AA2
	Short-term	ST-2
	Publishing Date	16 July 2020
	Validity Date	30 June, 2021
	Bond Rating:	
	Credit Rating	Current
	Long-term	A1 (Hyb)
	Short-term	-
	Publishing Date	03 December, 2020
	Validity Date	30 September, 2021
Transferability/Liquidity	Freely transferable in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust.	
Governing Law	The Bonds are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with the existing laws of Bangladesh. Any dispute arising thereof shall be subject to the arbitration under Arbitration Act 2001.	

SUBSIDIARIES OF JAMUNA BANK LTD. (Compliance of section 184 of CA, 1994)

JBL has two subsidiaries namely (I) Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited & (II) Jamuna Bank Securities Ltd.

Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited (JBCML)

Jamuna Bank Capital Management Limited (JBCML) a fully owned subsidiary of Jamuna Bank Limited (JBL) started its merchant banking operation in April 2011, vide Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) letter no. SEC/Reg/MB-54/2009/467 dated November 29, 2010 bearing Registration Certificate No. MB-49/2010. As per Registration Certificate JBCML performs the following activities:-

- 1) Issue Management
- 2) Underwriting of public issue of shares
- 3) Portfolio Management on behalf of clients through investors' scheme

The Balance sheet size of JBCML is BDT 2081.40 million.

Jamuna Bank Securities Ltd. (JBSL)

Jamuna Bank Securities Limited, a fully owned subsidiary of Jamuna Bank Limited, was established in 2011 as a private limited company. The company obtained Stock Dealer, Stock Broker and Full Service Depository Participant (DP) licenses from the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission in the year 2012 and started commercial operation in 2013. The company is both TREC and Share holder of Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited under TREC No. CSE-147. The main objective of the company is to provide brokerage services as well as margin loan to individual and institutional investors.

The net profit of Jamuna Bank Securities Limited for the year 2020 was **BDT 10.07 million** and the Balance sheet size of JBSL is **BDT 43.93 million**.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Jamuna Bank has been playing pioneer role in the CSR activities since its inception through Jamuna Bank Foundation. Jamuna Bank Foundation conducts multidimensional CSR activities regularly. Its activities encompass wide area e.g. Education, Pro-Poor healthcare, environmental friendly green product, alternative energy use, capacity building, helping destitute, against drug abuse, improving ethical and religious values, preserving national heritage, helping to overcome natural disaster and calamities, humanitarian services, improving the standard of living by creating job opportunities to the destitute, eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

The Board in its 371st meeting held on 24-08-2020 decided to enhance the allocation of CSR fund @ 5% instead of earlier 3% of to Jamuna Bank Foundation from the Pre-Tax Profit of Jamuna Bank Limited to broaden the CSR activities of the Bank's Foundation with effect from the year 2020. Fund will be allocated quarterly in proportionate amount of the yearly budgetary allocation on the basis of Quarter end profit of the bank and be spent by the foundation in the following manner complying the Bangladesh Bank's CSR guidelines.

- 50% of the total allocated fund will be spent as donation to different Government, Semi-Government authorities/bodies/agencies etc.

- 25% of the rest 50% will be spent for foundation's recurring expenses ongoing projects and the expenses related to miscellaneous activities of the foundation
- Rest 25% of the allocated fund will be spent complying Bangladesh Bank's guidelines as under :
 - Emergency disaster relief
 - Promoting Artistic, cultural, lifestyle, sports.
 - Recreational facilities for the under privileged
 - Infrastructure improvement for disadvantaged communities in remote far flung areas and so forth.

The amount will be distributed on 4 phases, at winter, monsoon, Eid-ul-Fitre & Eid-ul-Azha for distribution of Blankets/Cash/goods among the poor & distress people of the country after obtaining prior consent and guidance of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

2020 was the year where providing community support was key. The officers and employees of the Bank donated 2 days' salary to the Jamuna Bank Foundation (JBF), a non-profit & charitable organization of Jamuna Bank Ltd for helping poor and helpless people during Covid-19. Afterward, Jamuna Bank Foundation distributed relief and cash among the distressed and helpless people in different districts of the country. In Dhaka, Jamuna Bank Foundation distributed cash to the day laborers, bhargari [plastic] workers, restaurant workers, maids, transport workers, agriculture laborers, construction and factory workers, petty businessmen, shop assistants, and rickshaw pullers who became economically inactive during the government declared lockdown due to outbreak of the novel corona virus.

Besides, the Bank made provision for Jamuna Bank Foundation at 5.00% on pretax profit of Jamuna Bank Limited amounting BDT 228.96 million for the cause of development of destitute/underprivileged segment of the society and for socio-economic development of the country. The Bank also donated BDT 130.00 million to Prime Minister Relief Fund for helping the destitute people in the Country.

Detailed CSR activities of the Bank has been presented at our Corporate Social Responsibilities chapter.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Jamuna Bank Ltd. believes that enriched corporate governance contributes to the long-term success of a company and creates trust and engagement between the company and its stakeholders. Accordingly, the Board of Directors and Management are committed to continuously striving for the highest standards in governance to ensure that the business and its affairs are in strict adherence to the doctrine and principles of sound governance such as integrity, transparency, accountability and responsible business conduct to safeguard the interests of its shareholders and stakeholders.

As part of its corporate policy, Jamuna Bank always strives to maximize its shareholders' value and benefit. In doing so, the Bank is committed to maintaining high standards of Corporate Governance. The Company's Corporate Governance framework is directed towards achieving its business objectives in a manner that is responsible and in accordance with its high standards of honesty, reliability, transparency and accountability. The essential elements that define effective corporate governance in the Company are outlined in the Corporate Governance Statement which is appended in this Annual Report.

Besides, we have the pleasure to confirm that the Company has, complied with all the necessary guidelines under BSEC Notification No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 3 June 2018. The Compliance Report along with the necessary remarks and disclosures is appended in this Annual Report for the year 2020. Further, a Certificate of Compliance required under the said Guidelines, as provided by Mahfel Huq & Co., Chartered Accountants, is also annexed to this report.

CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL EXCHEQUER & ECONOMY

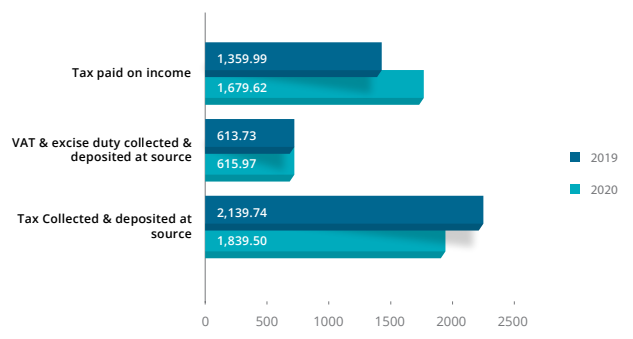
Jamuna Bank Ltd. is always responsible to the society and the country as a whole. Jamuna Bank considered to be one of the major contributors in the economy of Bangladesh. Some of our specific contributions to the national economy are highlighted below:

Taxes to Government Ex-chequer

During the year 2020 payment made to national Ex-chequer as follows:

Particulars	2020	Composition of Contribution	2019	Composition of Contribution
Tax Collected & deposited at source	1,839.50	44.49%	2,139.74	52.02%
VAT & excise duty collected & deposited at source	615.97	14.90%	613.73	14.92%
Tax paid on income	1,679.62	40.62%	1,359.99	33.06%
Total	4,135.09		4,113.46	

Tax Paid to the Government (in BDT mn)



- The Bank made provision for Jamuna Bank Foundation at 5.00% on pretax profit of Jamuna Bank Limited amounting BDT 228.96 million for the cause of development of destitute/underprivileged segment of the society and for socio-economic development of the country.
- Direct economic impact by creating employment and a well-trained workforce. JBL and its subsidiary employed 3096 employees up to December 2020. During the year 2020, we paid BDT 3,567.94 million as salaries and allowances to our employees and spent BDT 1.16 million for trainings (the cost reduced from the previous year as most of the training programs were conducted through digital platform). Moreover, we continued to lending to Corporate, Cottage, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (CMSME) and Agricultural sector, thereby helping accelerate both direct and indirect job creation.
- Jamuna Bank Limited (JBL) donated BDT 130.00 million to Prime Minister Relief Fund for helping the destitute people in the Country
- We are discouraging projects which is detrimental to the environment and health.
- Various initiative have already been taken for Sustainable Banking.

Acknowledgements

The achievement of the year is more than a tribute to the customers of the Bank and its numerous stakeholders'. And with that conviction at the background, the Board of Directors firmly believes that Jamuna Bank has the necessary strengths, resources and commitments to further propel the Company to newer heights. The Members of the Board would like to place on record their high appreciation to the valued Shareholders and all other Stakeholders of the bank for their persistent support and guidance. The Board would also like to thank each and every customer for their continued support and banking with us. The Board also recognizes that its journey and accomplishments during the year was possible because of the cooperation, positive support and guidance that it had received from the Government of Bangladesh, particularly the Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Dhaka Stock Exchange, Chittagong Stock Exchange, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, National Board of Revenue and other numerous stakeholders. The Board would also like to appreciate the support from vendors, the Press & Media, business partners and all of our employees. Accordingly, the Board offers its utmost gratitude to them.

We also extend our warmest thanks to the management and employees for being the essential part of Jamuna Bank during the year. It was their unrelenting commitment, dedication and diligence throughout the year that led to the Company achieving the results in 2019.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Gazi Golam Ashria

Chairman of the Board of Directors