DISCLOSURE FRAMEWORK (PAGE 46-57 OF ANNUAL REPORT 2010)

THE GENERAL QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk is inherent in any walk of life in general and in financial sectors in particular. Till recently, due to regulate environment, banks could not afford to take risks. That's why risk management has become a vital issue in present global financial scenario. Risk Management is a discipline at the core of every financial institution and encompasses all the activities that affect its risk profile. Risks are usually defined by the adverse impact on profitability of several distinct sources of uncertainty. The degree and types of risk that a bank may face depend upon a number of factors such as its size, complexity business activities, volume etc. Risks are normally classified within 3 categories:

- Risks inherent to the external context
- Risks inherent to operative management
- Risks inherent to financial management

Every single risk may lead to direct and/or indirect damage to the organization, with economic implications that may also be considerable in the short, medium and long term.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

For National Bank, management of risk is a dynamic process interrelated with the philosophy, culture and functionalities of the bank. Risk is evidently defined, mitigated or minimized to shield capital and to maximize value for share holders. NBL affixes utmost priority to establish, maintain and upgrade risk management infrastructure, systems and procedures. Adequate resources are allocated in this regard to improve skills and expertise of relevant banking professionals to enhance their risk management capacity. The policies and procedures are approved by Board of Directors of NBL and regularly assessed to bring these up to the optimum satisfaction level. Recognizing the impacts of internal and potential risk domains, the bank has laid down different risk managements processes consisting of definition, identification, analysis, measurement, acceptance and timely management of risk profile.

In broad sense Risk management process includes:

- Identification
- Assessment
- Control
- Monitoring

Identification is the first and foremost phase of risk management. Risks have to be identified properly to measure and manage them. Generally National Bank deals with Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Liquidity Risk, Reputation Risk, Strategic Risk, Capital Adequacy and Stress Testing along with the six core risks. Accurate ***assessment*** of risks is an essential prerequisite for successful risk management. Until and unless risks are not assessed and measured it will not be possible to control risks. After the risk is identified and measured proper steps are taken to ***control*** the risk. Risks ***monitoring*** is used to check whether the risks actually incurred lie within the prescribed limits, thus ensuring as institution's capacity to bear the risks.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY & PROCEDURE

National Bank has approved policies and procedures covering all the risk areas ensuring risks are properly addressed and protected for sustainable development of Bank. These are formulated taking into account Bangladesh Bank's Guidelines on managing Core Risks on Credit Risk Management, Foreign Exchange Risk Management, Internal Control and Compliance, Asset and Liability Management, Information Risk Management and Money Laundering Risk Management as well as the business environment in which the bank operates, specific needs for particular type of operations or transactions and international best practices. These policies are regularly reviewed and updated to keep pace with the changing operating environment, technology and regulatory requirement.

PRINCIPLES OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of risk management is the protection of NBL's financial strength. Risk management is based on the following principles:

- Protecting the Bank's financial strength: NBL controls risks in order to limit the impact of potential adverse events, both on its capital and on its financial results. The risk appetite must be proportional to the available capital.
- Protecting the NBL's reputation: reputation is essential for the proper performance of a banker's profession and needs to be diligently preserved.
- Risk transparency: for a good insight into NBL's positions, it is vital to identify all risks. Risks must always be considered as accurately as possible in order to be able to make sound commercial decisions.
- Management responsibility: NBL's business entities are individually responsible for their results as well as for their risks associated with their operations. A balance must be found between risk and return, while of course duly observing the relevant risk limits.
- Independent risk control: this is the structured process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and reporting risks. In order to ensure integrity, the risk control departments operate independently of the commercial activities.

To manage all the different risks, an extensive system of limits and controls guided by the above principle has been put into place within NBL.

RISK CONTROL AND MEASURES TAKEN BY NBL AS UNDER

- Policy and Procedure Guidelines is in place and its implementation is regularly monitored;
- Regular review of system and network by Management Committee (MANCOM) and Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO)
- Management through Internal Control and Compliance Division controls operational procedure of the Bank
- Internal Control and Compliance Division undertakes periodical and special audit of the branches and departments at Head Office for review of the operation and compliance of statutory requirement.
- Comprehensive and special audit of branches and business units by internal audit, internal control and compliance division;
- Risk based audit by internal audit division;
- Segregation of duties and multi-tier approval procedure;
- IT Audit is conducted on a regular basis;
- Establishing a Data Center for backup of data and information
- Regular testing of system's back-up procedure and contingency plan.
- Presence of Liquidity Contingency Plan
- Monthly meeting of the Risk Management Committee
- Periodic Meeting of the Supervisory Review Process Team
- Monthly Risk Management Paper (RMP) prepared by the Risk Management Unit of the bank
- Periodic review meeting on operational and other risks by Audit Committee of the Board of Directors
- Disaster recovery site for ICT operation
- Stress Testing results presented to Higher Management, SRP Team, Audit Committee and the Board of Directors

a) SCOPE OF APPLICATION

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The Bank uses a capital model to assess the capital demand for material risks, and support its internal capital adequacy assessment. Each material risk is assessed; relevant mitigates considered and appropriate levels of capital determined. The capital model is a key part of the Bank's management disciplines.

Basel II, The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published a framework for the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards (commonly referred to as 'Basel II'), which replaced the original 1988 Basel I Accord. Basel II is structured around three 'pillars': Bangladesh Bank has given a road map for implementation of Basel-II and has formulated a guideline on "Risk based Capital Adequacy for Banks" under Basel-II framework.

In order to comply with the Bangladesh Bank's requirement, NBL's Board of Directors approved a policy on Risk Based Capital Adequacy for National Bank Limited in December, 2009, which become effective from January, 2010.The Bank adopted the following approaches to calculate CAR as per requirement of MCR (Pillar-I)

01. *Standardized Approach for Credit Risk*
02. *Standardized Approach for Market Risk*
03. *Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk*

NBL has taken necessary steps to put in Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to identify, measure, monitor and control risks not captured under Pillar 1 of the Basel-II regime.

The Bank meanwhile underscored the need for corporate and financial transparency and accordingly approved a Discloser Policy for NBL approved by the Board of Directors in May, 2010 which enabled the bank to comply with the Pillar-III requirement of Basel-II implementation.

For a business driven risk management and capital adequacy maintenance, NBL's Board of Directors in June, 2010 also approved an 8 year capital plan effective from year 2010.

Stressing on the sound capital structure, the bank's Board of Directors also took initiative to raise Tier-II capital by issue of 5 years non-convertible Subordinate Debt Bond for TK.250.00 Crore duly approved in May, 2010. The issue was completed in December, 2010, strengthening the capital for future expansion of business and maintenance of capital adequacy.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES: Not applicable.

b) CAPITAL STRUCTURE

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank's capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business, to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times and to maintain good credit ratings. Strategic business and capital plans are drawn up to cover an eight years horizon and approved by the board. The plan ensures that adequate levels of capital and an optimum mix of the different components of capital are maintained by the Bank to support the strategy. The capital plan takes the following into account:

- regulatory capital requirements;
- forecast demand for capital to support the credit ratings;
- increases in demand for capital due to business growth, market shocks or stresses;
- available supply of capital and capital raising options; and
- internal controls and governance for managing the Bank's risk and performance.

Regulatory capital will be categorized into three tiers:

- Tier 1,
- Tier 2, and
- Tier 3.

TIER 1 CAPITAL

Tier 1 capital called 'Core Capital' comprises of highest quality of capital elements that consists of:

a) Paid up capital
b) Non-repayable share premium account
c) Statutory reserve
d) General reserve
e) Retained earnings
f) Minority interest in subsidiaries
g) Non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares
h) Dividend equalization account

TIER 2 CAPITAL

Tier 2 capital called 'Supplementary Capital' represents other elements which fall short of some of the characteristics of the core capital but contribute to the overall strength of a bank and consists of:

a) General provision
b) Revaluation reserves
    - Revaluation reserve for fixed assets
    - Revaluation reserve for securities
    - Revaluation reserve for equity instrument
c) All other preference shares
d) Subordinated debt

TIER 3 CAPITAL

Tier 3 capital called 'Additional Supplementary Capital', consists of short-term subordinated debt (original maturity less than or equal to five years but greater than or equal to two years) would be solely for the purpose of meeting a proportion of the capital requirements for market risk.

CONDITIONS FOR MAINTAINING REGULATORY CAPITAL

The calculation of Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital, and Tier 3 capital shall be subject to the following conditions:

a) The amount of Tier 2 capital will be limited to 100% of the amount of Tier 1 capital.

b) 50% of revaluation reserves for fixed assets and securities eligible for Tier 2 capital.

c) 10% of revaluation reserves for equity instruments eligible for Tier 2 capital.

d) Subordinated debt (definition and qualification is stated in **Annex A of RBCA Guideline**) shall be limited to a maximum of 30% of the amount of Tier 1 capital.

e) Limitation of Tier 3: A minimum of about 28.5% of market risk needs to be supported by Tier 1 capital. Supporting of Market Risk from Tier 3 capital shall be limited up to maximum of 250% of a bank's Tier 1 capital that is available after meeting credit risk capital requirement.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Figure in crore taka

Paid up capital	441.21
Non-repayable share premium account	-
Statutory reserve	418.03
General reserve	49.77
Retained earnings	511.27
Minority interest in subsidiaries	0.01
Non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares	-
Dividend equalization account	-
The total amount of Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital.	1,919.05
Other deductions from capital.	-
Total eligible capital.	1,919.05

c) CAPITAL ADEQUACY

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES:

National Bank Limited has an exclusive body called RMU team/risk management unit for assessing their overall risk profile, and a strategy for maintaining adequate capital. Adequate capital means enough capital to compensate all the risks in their business, and to develop and practice better risk management techniques in monitoring and managing their risks. As per capital adequacy guideline, the bank is required to maintain a minimum CAR of 9% with regards to credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The capital requirement of National Bank Limited as on 31 December 2010 is as follows:

Period	CAR	
	Required	Actual
As on 31 Dec 2010	9%	12.29%

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES:

Figure in crore taka

Capital requirement for Credit Risk	1089.06
Capital requirement for Market Risk	191.55
Capital requirement for Operational Risk	124.73
Total and Tier 1 capital ratio:	9.10%
• For the consolidated group; and	12.29%
• For stand alone	-

d) CREDIT RISK

THE GENERAL QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO CREDIT RISK:

The favorable risk profile of NBL's loan portfolio is partly due to the bank's prudent policy for accepting new clients. Approval for larger credit applications is decided by committees.

The Board itself decides on the largest financing applications. For corporate loans, a key concept in NBL's policy for accepting new clients is the 'know your customer' (KYC) principle, meaning that loans are granted only to corporate clients known to NBL.

Credit risk is one of the major risks faced by the Bank. This can be described as potential loss arising from the failure of a counter party to perform according to contractual arrangement with the Bank. The failure may arise due to unwillingness of the counter party or decline in economic condition etc. Bank's risk management has been designed to address all these issues.

A thorough credit risk assessment is done before extending loan. The Credit Risk assessment includes borrower risk analysis, industry risk analysis, historical financial analysis, projected financial performance, the conduct of the account, and security of proposed loan. The assessment originates from relationship manager/account officer and approved by Credit Review Committee at Head Office. The Credit Committee under elevated authority approves the credit proposals. Executive Committee of the Board approves the proposals beyond the authority limit of the Management. The Board of Directors reviews the proposals approved by the Executive Committee.

In determining Single borrower/Large Loan limit, the instructions of Bangladesh Bank are strictly followed. Segregation of duties has been established for Credit Approval, Relationship Management and Credit Administration. Internal audit is conducted on periodical interval to ensure compliance of Bank's and Regulatory polices. Loans are classified as per Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

Mortgage documents are properly vetted by the Bank's Legal Counsel. He/she will also certify that proper documentation, borrower's legal standing and enforcement of securities are in place. Finally, Lawyer's Satisfaction Certificate shall have to be obtained regarding documentation where there are securities/collaterals other than Personal Guarantee and Financial Obligation.

The Bank has segregated duties of the officers/executives involved in credit related activities. Credit approval, administration and monitoring and recovery functions are segregated. Credit Risk Monitoring Unit is entrusted with the duties of maintaining asset quality, assessing risk in lending to a particular customer, sanctioning credit, formulating policy/strategy for lending operations.

Risk grading of the accounts have been done as per Bangladesh Bank's guidelines. Any credit approval Sanction shall be subject to the banking regulations in force or to be imposed by the regulatory body from time to time and to the changes in the Bank’s policy. This is to be specifically mentioned in the sanction letter issued to the customer. Data collection check list and limit utilization format have been prepared for regular assessment. Internal Audit division independently reviews the risk grading at the time of auditing the branches.

DESCRIPTION OF APPROACHES FOLLOWED FOR SPECIFIC AND GENERAL ALLOWANCES AND STATISTICAL METHOD:

Provision against classified loans and advances is made on the basis of periodical review by the management and instruction contained in BCD Circular No. 12 dated 4 September 1995, BRPD circular No. 16 dated 6 December 1998, BRPD circular No. 9 dated 14 May 2001, BRPD circular No. 02 dated 15 February 2005, BRPD circular No. 05 dated 27 April 2005 and BRPD circular No. 32, October 27, 2010. The provisioning rate as per Bangladesh Bank circulars are as follows:

	Business Unit	**Rates of Provisions**				
		UC	**SMA**	**SS**	**DF**	**BL**
Consumer	House Building & Professional	2.00%	5.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%
	Other than House Building & Professional	5.00%	5.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%
	Small & Medium Enterprise	1.00%	5.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%
	BHs/MBs/ SDs against shares	2.00%	5.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%
	All Others	1.00%	5.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES:

b) TOTAL GROSS CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES BROKEN DOWN BY MAJOR TYPES OF CREDIT EXPOSURE:

Figures in Crore Taka

Loans and advances	
a) Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc.	
Inside Bangladesh	
Secured overdraft	953.71
Cash credit	2,390.57
Loans (General)	1,989.27
House building loans	384.03
Lease finance	40.69
Loans against trust receipts	1,752.05
Payment against documents	85.28
Consumer credit scheme	2.28
Credit card	41.19
Margin Loan	466.00
Other loans and advances	356.76
	8,461.87
Outside Bangladesh	-
	8,461.87
b) Bills purchased and discounted	
Inside Bangladesh	
Local bills purchased and discounted	462.83
Foreign bills /documents purchased and discounted	26.94
	489.78
Outside Bangladesh	-
	489.78
	8,951.65

c) GEOGRAPHICA1 DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURES, BROKEN DOWN IN SIGNIFICANT AREAS BY MAJOR TYPES OF CREDIT EXPOSURE.

Inside Bangladesh	
Dhaka Division	5,137.74
Chittagong Division	2,525.45
Khulna Division	480.81
Sylhet Division	132.69
Rajshahi Division	674.95
	8,951.65
Outside Bangladesh	-
	8,951.65

d) INDUSTRY OR COUNTERPARTY TYPE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURES, BROKEN DOWN BY MAJOR TYPES OF CREDIT EXPOSURE.

	Figures in Crore Taka
Agriculture	98.40
Term loan to small cottage industries	25.81
Term loan to large & medium industries	1,389.71
Working capital to industry	915.41
Export credit	505.85
Trade finance	3,534.64
Consumer credit	2.28
Credit card	41.19
Others	2,438.34
	8,951.65

e) RESIDUAL CONTRACTUAL MATURITY BREAKDOWN OF THE WHOLE PORTFOLIO, BROKEN DOWN BY MAJOR TYPES OF CREDIT EXPOSURE.

On demand	370.85
Within 1 month	717.27
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	1,639.47
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	3,031.60
More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	2,121.03
More than 5 years	1,071.41
	8,951.65

f) BY MAJOR INDUSTRY OR COUNTERPARTY TYPE:

- **Specific provision against loans & advances**

Opening balance	119.58
Fully provided debt written off during the year	(.10)
Release of Provision	14.13
Adjustment/Recovery in kinds on account of properties	-
Transfer to provision made against other classified asset	-
Transfer to general provision made against unclassified loan	(13.00)
Transfer to general provision made against off-B/S items	(12.00)
Provision made during the year	
	108.60

- **General provision against unclassified loans & advances**

Opening balance	68.94
Transferred from other provision	26.13
Provision made during the year (including provision for OBU)	12.00
	107.07

Opening balance	27.05
Transferred from specific provision	12.00
Provision made during the year (including provision for OBU)	-
	39.05
Total (a) + (b) +(c)	**254.73**

- **CHARGES FOR SPECIFIC ALLOWANCES AND CHARGE-OFFS DURING THE PERIOD.**

Classified, unclassified, doubtful and bad loans & advances

Unclassified	
Standard	8,519.33
Special Mention Accounts	68.07
	8,587.40
Classified	
Sub-standard	52.10
Doubtful	17.49
Bad/Loss	294.65
	364.25
	8,951.65

g) GROSS NON PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAS)

Figure in Crore Taka

Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	432.33
Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans & advances	4.83%

Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	
Opening balance	452.69
Additions	-
Reductions	(20.36)
Closing balance	432.33

Movement of specific provisions for NPAs	
Opening balance	119.59
Provisions made during the period	-
Recovery of Write off	14.13
Adjustment	(0.11)
Write-back of excess provisions	(25.00)
Closing balance	108.61

e) EQUITIES: DISCLOSURES FOR BANKING BOOK POSITIONS

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Investments are classified broadly in three categories and accounted for as under.

HELD TO MATURITY

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the NBL's management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Bank were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held -to-maturity assets, the entire category would be reclassified as available for sale.

HELD FOR TRADING

Investments classified in this category are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in short trading or if designed as such by the management. After initial recognition, investments are measured at fair value and changes are recognized in the income statement as income for the period as per provision of IAS-39"Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement".

SALE AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreement (REPO) are reclassified in the Financial Statements as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or re-pledge the collateral; the counter-party liability is included in amounts due to other banks, deposits from banks, other deposits or deposits due to customers, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (REVERSE REPO) are recorded as loans and advances to other banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

VALUE OF INVESTMENT HAS BEEN DETERMINED AS FOLLOWS

Items	Applicable accounting value
Government treasury bills (HTM)	At Present Value
Government treasury bills (HFT)	At Market Value
T & T bonds	At cost
Bangladesh Govt. treasury bonds	At Present Value
Prize bond	At cost
BHBFC-debenture	Face value
Investments in shares	At cost or market value whichever is lower
Foreign Investment in Share and FDR	At rolling exchange rate on Balance Sheet date

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Figures in Crore Taka

Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	(Annexure A)
The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	361.64
• Total unrealized gains (losses)	357.78
• Total latent revaluation gains (losses)	-
• Any amounts of the above included in Tier 2 capital.	-
Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.	
a) Specific Risk (Market value of investment in equities amounting Tk. 777.36 crore and capital charge @ 9% results	69.96
b) General Market Risk (Market value of investment in equities amounting Tk. 777.36 crore and capital charge @ 9% results	69.96

f) INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Interest rate risk is taken to be the current or prospective risk to banking book assets [not readily tradable assets] of bank arising from adverse movements in interest rates. A significant portion of NBL's balance sheet comprised of banking book assets which is subjected to changes in interest rates, differences in maturities within products or markets. Appropriate duration analysis, asset liability management and relevant MIS enable the Bank for reducing capital allocation for this risk.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. BANKING BOOK ASSETS		Crore Taka
1.	**Cash in hand and balance with BB (excluding FC)**	**824**
	Balance with other banks (excluding FC)	190
2.	**Money at call**	**10**
3.	**Investment (HTM)**	**469**
	a. Government	263
	b. Qualifying (banks, etc.)	216
	c. Others	-
4.	**Loans and advances**	
	a. Classified (SMA, SS, DF & BL to be shown separately)	
	SMA	68
	SS	52
	DF	18
	BL	295
	b. Unclassified	8,768
5.	Risk weighted assets	**9,200**
	a. Below 100% RW	1,582
	b. 100% RW	1,133
	c. Above 100% RW	9,386
6.	Rated status	
	a. Rated assets	527
	b. Unrated assets	10,727
7.	Other assets including Fixed Assets	**560**
	A. Total Banking Book Assets (1+2+3+4+7)	**11,254**

g) MARKET RISK

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

MARKET RISK

Market Risk may be defined as the possibility of loss to a bank caused by changes in the market variables. Treasury Division manages the market risk and ALCO monitors the activities of Treasury division in managing the risk.

Market Risk occurs due to changes:

- *in the market level of interest rates*
- *prices of securities,*
- *foreign exchange and equities,*
- *the volatilities of those changes.*

Sl.	Market Risk	Total Capital Charge
A.	Interest Rate Related instruments	36.49
B.	Equities	139.92
C.	Foreign Exchange Position	15.13
D.	Commodities	-
	Total (A+B+C+D)	**191.55**

h) OPERATIONAL RISK

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Operational risk is NBL's exposure to potential losses that may be caused from inadequate internal processes or systems, inadequate employee performance, external events and may also cause from the breach of compliance, contracts or internal regulation.

Operational Risk includes:

- IT (back up), interface, information and other system failures and deficiencies, including viruses.
- confidentiality or security breaches
- human error
- fraud and theft
- weakness in internal controls/supervision
- physical disasters involving people, premises or equipment
- delivery failures
- regulatory/compliance requirements
- third party payments

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Figures in crore Taka

Capital required for operational risk	124.73

Annexure A

Value of shares (Quoted as on 31 December 2010)

Figures in Taka

Particulars	Face value per share	No. of shares	Market price	Market value	Total Cost
Prime Bank Limited	100	3,000,068	944.75	2,834,314,243	1,659,267,851
Southeast Bank Limited	100	4,588,077	600.25	2,753,993,219	1,261,487,249
Dhaka Bank Limited	10	21,500,000	76.30	1,640,450,000	1,022,474,736
Pragati Insurance Co. Ltd	100	73,710	1557.00	114,766,470	90,954,558
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	10	1,000	79.30	79,300	48,069
Bank Asia Limited	100	28,490	857.50	24,430,175	23,932,293
BRAC Bank Limited	100	200	856.25	171,250	166,685
AB Bank Limited	100	10	1580.50	15,805	9,975
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	100	2,000	708.25	1,416,500	1,465,110
IFIC Bank Limited	100	263	1420.75	373,657	199,835
Beximco Pharma Limited	10	35,604	135.10	4,810,100	4,055,000
Summit Power	10	323,950	140.10	45,385,395	44,930,378
ACI	10	44,300	372.60	16,506,180	23,082,919
RAK Ceramics	10	118	171.60	20,249	5,664
Titas Gas	100	90	999.00	89,910	90,327
National Housing Fin. & Invest. Ltd.	100	250,406	1219.25	305,307,516	24,621,800
Power Grid of Bangladesh Ltd.	100	1,552	915.75	1,421,244	1,488,425
Lafarge Surma Cement Mills Ltd.	100	53,350	563.75	30,076,063	37,541,628
Total				**7,773,627,276**	**4,195,822,502**