

Annual Financial Statements 2025



Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited

বাংলাদেশ কমান্স ব্যাংক লিমিটেড

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

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

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the separate financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and of its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Rules and Regulation issued by Bangladesh Bank, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as explained in note 2.00.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

- In accordance with BRPD Circular No. 18 (dated 15 June 2023), scheduled banks are required to maintain a minimum paid-up capital of Taka 500 crore. As of the reporting date, the Bank's paid-up capital stands at Taka 198.87 crore (Note 14.2(a)). While this does not meet the BRPD threshold, the Bank's paid-up capital is maintained in alignment with the Bangladesh Commerce and Investment Limited (Reconstituted) Act No. 12 of 1997, which does not allow the Bank to increase the paid-up capital more than Tk. 198.87 crore. Reference is made to Notes 14.2(a) and 14.2(b) regarding compliance with the guidelines of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC) and the Financial Reporting Council (FRC).
- The Bank failed to comply with the minimum Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CARAR) as mandated by Bangladesh Bank Circular No. 18, dated 21 December 2014. Consequently, the capital fund deficit stood at Taka 2,157.41 crore as at 31 December 2025 (Note 14.3), inclusive of the Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) as of that date. The Bank's CAR was negative (36.84%), reflecting a prolonged deteriorating trend. Stress testing indicates that under a minor shock scenario, the ratio would further decline to negative (41.07%). Notably, the Bank utilized forbearance facilities amounting to Taka 1,244.26 crore from Bangladesh Bank (Ref. Letter No. BSD-9/116/2026-488, dated 28 April 2026); without this support, the negative CARAR would have plummeted to (64.39%). Furthermore, the Bank has remained non-compliant with Statutory Reserve requirements since 2018.
- The Bank is facing significant liquidity stress, evidenced by CRR and SLR shortfalls (Note 3.3), negative operating cash flows, and a substantial liquidity deficit. Borrowings and deposits have increased due to unpaid interest, raising funding costs, while income-generating assets continue to decline (Note 11 & Note 12). Additionally, outstanding TDS, duties, and VDS remain unpaid (Note: 12) and must be provisioned to the Govt. Exchequer in accordance with applicable laws.
- The Bank is experiencing serious asset quality, liquidity, and profitability challenges (Note 7) due to total classified loans and advances amounting to Taka 1,660.75 crore as at 31 December 2025, against which a provision of Taka 383.72 crore has been maintained, considering regulatory forbearance granted by Bangladesh Bank vide letter No. BSD-9/116/2026-488 dated 28 April 2026, resulting in a shortfall of Taka 1,244.26 crore. A high volume of classified loans has created a substantial provision shortfall, while the negative spread between funding costs and loan yields has resulted in recurring negative interest income and operating cash flows.
- We draw attention to Notes 9.1 and 13.3 of the financial statements, which disclose cumulative advance income tax of Taka 135.51 crore, against which an income tax provision of Taka 81.27 crore has been maintained. The resulting variance of Taka 54.24 crore appears uncertain in terms of its future adjustability, mainly due to pending tax assessments for multiple years and other underlying factors. This matter may affect the adequacy of tax provisions and therefore, requires careful assessment.
- The Bank has significant exposure to distressed banks and financial institutions (Notes 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3 (a, b) of the accompanying financial statements), creating uncertainty over the recoverability of invested principal and interest and raising concerns regarding the adequacy of related provisions and investment valuations (Ref. BSD-9/116/2026-488, dated 28 April 2026, forbearance from Bangladesh Bank). In addition, a portion of interest income previously recognized remains uncollected (Note 9.4), while the required full provision against such balances has not been maintained (BRPD Circular Letter No. 04 (dated 12 April 2025), which may affect the accuracy of revenue recognition and provisioning adequacy.
- As per IFRS 16- Leases, all rent contracts should be accounted for as a finance lease, and these will lead to recognition of lease liability. The entity has implemented the above IFRS for its Head Office only, resulting in non-compliance with full implementation of IFRS 16.
- A significant discrepancy was observed between the balance confirmation received from People's Leasing and Financial Services Limited and the Bank's ledger balance, amounting to Taka 117.52 crore. In addition, we have sought for balance confirmations, bank statement & reconciliation in relevant matters though most of the confirmations yet to be received. However, those marked with an asterisk (*) in the financial statements under Note 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, & 12.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Bangladesh. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Material Uncertainty

The Bank has been under severe and continuing financial stress since 2018, evidenced by persistent negative profitability, operating losses, and negative operating cash flows. Its capital position has deteriorated significantly, with deeply negative shareholders' equity, even after accounting for regulatory forbearance support from Bangladesh Bank. The Bank also continues to face a prolonged liquidity crisis, sustained net losses, and material provisioning shortfalls related to loans, distressed investments, and off-balance sheet exposures, as disclosed in the relevant notes. Taken together with the issues highlighted in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, these conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Nevertheless, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, supported by ongoing regulatory assistance and Bangladesh Bank's continued backing.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters, though our opinion is not qualified in respect of the same:

- We draw attention to Note: 2.1.1 that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Bank regulations, particularly the rules governing the classification of loans and advances (or investments for Islamic banking operations) and the associated requirements for impairment provisioning.
- We draw attention to Note: 21 of the financial statements, that Taka 9.13 crore paid as interest on a government project-linked current deposit account at the Mymensingh Branch was fraudulently misappropriated by a third party during 2022-2024. The funds were related to the "Development of Road and Drainage Network with Citizen Services" project of Mymensingh City Corporation. The Bank has already initiated legal proceedings at the branch level and filed a complaint with the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) on 5 May 2025. The case is currently under investigation, and no litigation outcome has been announced yet.
- As per guidelines from Foreign Exchange Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank export proceeds must generally be realized within 120 days from shipment date. The Bank has a total of 721 nos. of overdue export bill worth aggregate exposure of USD 36,202.964.
- We also draw your attention to the qualified & emphasis of matter paragraphs of the statutory auditor report of the subsidiary Company (namely Commerce Bank Securities and Investment Limited) of the Bank.
- We draw attention to Notes 3.1 & 8.0 highlights reconciliation discrepancies in the financial records. Specifically, a variance of Taka 0.23 crore was found between the fixed asset ledger and the system-generated fixed asset register. An additional variance of Taka 0.05 crore exists between the fixed asset ledger and the amounts reported in the financial statements. A discrepancy of Taka 0.0059 crore was also identified between the cash-in-hand ledger and the financial statement balance. These differences indicate inconsistencies in reconciliation processes underlying accounting records and the final financial statement figures. It was observed during our audit that the Bank has presented a deficit balance of Dividend Receivable from Shares amounting to Taka. (0.05) crore under Note: 9.4 as an asset. However, such negative balance should have been appropriately recognized and presented as a liability in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Key Audit Matters

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

Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
Measurement of provision for loans and advances/investments The process for estimating the provision for loans & advances/investments portfolio associated with credit risk is significant, judgmental and complex. While estimating such provision certain judgmental factors need to be considered including: • Future business performance of the borrower; • Key assumptions relating to further business performance of the borrower; • Market value of the collateral; • Ability to repossess collateral; and • Recovery rates etc. The Bank calculates provision for loans and advances/investments by considering various factors such as rate of provision, loan category, expiry date, outstanding balance, interest suspense amount, value of eligible collateral as per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012 and its subsequent amendments. To minimize COVID-19 impact, Bangladesh Bank issued BRPD Circular Letter No. 56, dated-10 December 2020, related to BRPD Circular No. 17, dated-28 September 2020, BRPD Circular No. 52, dated-29 December 2021, related to BRPD Circular No. 19, dated-26 August 2021, and BRPD Circular No. 51, dated-22 December 2022, related to BRPD Circular No. 14, dated-22 June 2022, BRPD Circular No. 16 (dated- August 03, 2022), BRPD Circular No. 16 (dated- July 18, 2022), BRPD Circular No. 03, dated-February 02, 2023, BRPD Circular No. 06 (April 25, 2023), BRPD Circular No. 11 (June 20, 2023), BRPD Circular No. 15 (July 20, 2023), BRPD Circular No. 04 (February 08, 2024), BRPD Circular No. 05 (March 2024), BRPD Circular No. 16 (May 2024), BRPD Circular No. 13 (date- July 08, 2024), BRPD Circular No. 43 (December 2024), BRPD Circular No. 05 (date- June 25, 2025), BRPD Circular No. 07 (date- September 16, 2025), BRPD Circular No. 20 (date- November 24, 2025), BRPD Circular No. 29 (date- December 21, 2025), for providing deferred facility to aggrieved customers. In Bangladesh, non-performing loans and advances/ investments have been increasing day by day. Bank needs to maintain provisions for additional non-performing loans and advances/investments in line with the central bank's guidelines. The Bank identifies impaired loans and advances/investment accounts and calculates required provisions manually. Furthermore, management has incentive to maintain lower provisions for loans and advances/ investments to misstate profit. Considering these factors, we have considered measurement of provision for loans and advances/investments and leases as significant risk as well as a key audit matter. Furthermore, these provisions are processed manually using the voluminous data extracted from the IT system of the Bank and following the instructions of Bangladesh Bank (the central bank of Bangladesh) issued from time to time. For individually assessed provisions, the measurement of the provision may be dependent on the valuation of collateral, estimates of exit values and the timing of cash flows and management intent to show their loans and advances/investments regular including staff loans and advances/investments. Provision measurement is primarily dependent upon key assumptions relating to probability of default, ability to repossess collateral and recovery rates. At the year end the Bank reported total gross loans and advances/investments of Taka 2,559.86 Crore (2024: Taka 2,351.19 crore) and total provision for loans and advances/investments including off balance sheet item Taka 383.72 crore (2024: Taka 375.72 crore). We have focused on the following significant judgments and estimates which could give rise to material misstatement or management bias: • Completeness and timing of recognition of loss events in accordance with criteria set out in BRPD circular no 14, dated 23 September 2012, BRPD circular no. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD circular no. 17 dated 28 September 2020, BRPD circular no. 56 dated 10 December 2020 and BRPD Circular no. 51 dated 18 December 2022. BRPD Circulars no. 3 dated 31 January 2021, BRPD Circulars no. 5 dated 24 March, 2021, and no. 51 dated 29 December 2021 and BRPD Circular letter No. 53 dated 30 December 2021 and BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 22 June 2022.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following: • Credit monitoring and provisioning process; • Identification of loss events, including early warning and default warning indicators; and • Review of quarterly Classification of loans and advances/investments; • Follow Bangladesh Bank's circular and guidelines. Our substantive procedures in relation to the provision for loans and advances/investments portfolio comprised the following: • Reviewed general and specific provisions kept by the bank; • Assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts based, checked the calculations of the provisions and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information • Assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines. • We checked the no. of instalments outstanding and in compliance with the various circular & guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. • Tested the inputs in computation of provision in terms of testing the accuracy of underlying information; • Assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts based (value of eligible securities, interest suspense); and • Finally, compared the amount of provision requirement as determined by Bangladesh Bank to the actual amount of provision maintained. We assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosure against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
Carrying value of investments in subsidiaries and associates by the Bank The Bank has invested in equity shares of its subsidiaries, namely Commerce Bank Securities and Investment Limited. Considering the audited financial statements as at 31 December 2025, the companies retained earnings were negative to Taka 15.00 crore. The Bank is required to perform an impairment test of investment in subsidiaries when an impairment indication exists. The impairment testing is considered to be a key audit matter due to the complexity and judgments required in determining the assumptions to be used to estimate the recoverable amount, which is higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Management has conducted an impairment assessment and calculated the recoverable value of its subsidiaries in accordance with IAS 36: Impairment of Assets.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls over the pervasive nature and complexity of the IT environment; the large volume of transactions processed in numerous locations daily and the reliance on automated and IT dependent manual controls. Usually, Bank IT System and Control in Bangladesh has become increasingly complex due to heavy reliance on core banking platforms. In the context of Bangladesh, particularly under the regulatory oversight of Bangladesh Bank, several key challenges are: • Difficulty in understanding system architecture and data flow • Heavy reliance on automated processing reduces visible audit trail • Risk of improper system configuration affecting financial reporting • Increasing cyber threats, phishing, and hacking attempts • Manual intervention in automated system Significant Foreign Exchange Income During the year under audit, the bank has recorded a significant foreign exchange income i.e., Taka 3.01 crore (2024: Taka 0.45 crore) in the case of the bank, this is largely due to external market forces, mostly the rise in the exchange rate of the USD has resulted in such income. Since, this exchange gain is a significant financial matter that has an impact on the Bank's profitability and earnings per share (EPS), we considered the matter as a key audit matter. We reviewed the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the legal provision and contingencies process. We engaged to those charged with governance to obtain their view on statutory proceedings. We reviewed the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the legal provision and contingencies process. We engaged to those charged with governance to obtain their view on statutory proceedings. We reviewed the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the legal provision and contingencies process. We engaged to those charged with governance to obtain their view on statutory proceedings.
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures The carrying value of the fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures amounted to Taka 32.12 crore as at 31 December 2025. The valuation of fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures was identified as a key audit matter due to the significance of this asset to the financial statements. Expenditures are capitalized if they create new or enhance the existing assets, and expensed if they relate to repair or maintenance of the assets. Classification of the expenditures involves judgment. The useful lives of fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures items are based on management's estimates regarding the period during which the asset or its significant components will be used. The estimates are based on historical experience and market practice and take into consideration the physical condition of the assets. In Bangladesh often encounter persistent and technically significant challenges when reviewing the Fixed Assets Register (FAR) regarding missing asset descriptions, identification numbers, or locations. See Annexure - A to the financial statements.	Our audit procedures in connection of this are as follows: • Assessed the effectiveness of the bank's management of liquidity risk in light of the current economic conditions and market volatility, as well as any changes in the bank's liquidity profile, such as changes in funding sources etc. • Assessed whether the borrowing has been appropriately disclosed in the financial statements. • Checked ledger and documents provided by regulator on sample basis as part of audit procedure We assessed the process and controls put in place by the Group to identify and confirm the existence of financial instruments. We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the financial instrument's valuation processes, including controls over market data inputs into valuation models, model governance, and valuation adjustments. We tested a sample of the valuation models and the inputs used in those models, using a variety of techniques, including comparing inputs to available market data. We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the financial instrument's valuation processes, including controls over market data inputs into valuation models, model governance, and valuation adjustments. We tested a sample of the valuation models and the inputs used in those models, using a variety of techniques, including comparing inputs to available market data. 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Bangladesh Comerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Consolidated Profit & Loss Account
As at 31 December 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		2025	2024
Interest Income	20 (a)	1,216,393,360	1,659,556,427
Interest paid/ Profit shared on Deposits and Borrowings etc	21(a)	(4,497,100,230)	(4,255,737,074)
Net Interest Income		(3,280,706,870)	(2,596,180,646)
Income from Investments in Shares and Securities	22(a)	292,346,744	391,983,765
Commission, Exchange Earnings & Brokerage	23(a)	172,862,935	223,320,596
Other Operating Income	24(a)	97,592,561	102,708,395
		562,802,240	717,972,556
Total operating income (A)		(2,727,904,630)	(1,878,307,891)
Salaries and Allowances	25(a)	1,198,135,574	1,246,737,397
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Electricity, etc.	26(a)	211,005,561	182,298,412
Legal Expenses	27(a)	932,001	462,403
Stationery, Stamp, Telecommunication etc.	28(a)	60,245,952	38,321,078
Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc.	29	19,627,057	48,654,788
Managing Director's salary and fees	30(a)	4,464,747	9,720,404
Directors' Fee and expenses	31(a)	2,441,000	510,000
Auditors' Fee	32(a)	132,577,177	127,900,297
Depreciation & Repairs of Bank Assets		67,775,459	106,691,692
Other Expenses		1,700,925,012	1,764,060,167
Total operating expenses (B)		(4,229,829,622)	(3,642,366,958)
Total Profit/(Loss) before Provision & Taxes (C)=A-B		1,500,924,000	1,111,981,542
Provision for Loans & Advances		4,879,826	54,328,209
Provision for diminution in value of Investment		-	-
Provision for Off Balance Sheet Items		-	-
Other provisions		-	-
Total provision (D)		4,879,826	54,328,209
Profit/(Loss) before taxes (C-D)		(3,378,905,622)	(2,530,385,416)
Provision for Taxation		41,000,722	106,916,803
Current tax expense		58,952,574	122,533,335
Deferred tax expense/(Income)		(17,551,852)	(15,616,512)
Net profit/(loss) after taxation		(3,395,384,252)	(2,537,512,810)
Appropriations			
Statutory Reserve		368,922	379,085
General Reserve		368,922	379,085
Capital Reserve		-	-
Dividends Etc.		-	-
Retained Surplus		(3,057,465,330)	(2,158,423,725)
Earning Per Share (EPS)	34(a)	(241.04)	(192.72)

The annexed notes 1 to 40 and Annexure A,B,C,D,E and F form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Managing Director: *[Signature]*
Director: *[Signature]*
Director: *[Signature]*
Chairman: *[Signature]*

Signed for & on behalf of Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. With FRC: CAF-001-116

Signed for & on behalf of Ahsan Manzur & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. With FRC: CAF-001-127

Mohammed Alamgir Kabir, FCA Partner Enrolment: # 1483 Place: Dhaka Date: 29th April 2026 DVC: 2604291483AS332795

Md. Raghib Ahsan, FCA Partner Enrolment: # 689 Place: Dhaka Date: 29th April 2026 DVC: 2604290689AS383023

Bangladesh Comerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Balance Sheet (Continued)
As at 31 December 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		2025	2024
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
Contingent Liabilities			
Acceptances and Endorsements	19	318,777,432	240,317,608
Letter of Guarantees	19.1	957,588,561	1,190,443,143
Irrevocable Letter of Credit	19	773,436,160	668,534,901
Bills for Collection	19.2	2,773,093,820	2,856,784,149
Other contingent liability		100,610,480	100,610,480
TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		4,923,506,453	5,056,690,280
Other commitments			
Documentary Credits and short term trade related transactions		-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet Items including contingent liabilities		4,923,506,453	5,056,690,280

The annexed notes 1 to 40 and Annexure A,B,C,D,E and F form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Bangladesh Comerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Statement of Changes in Equity
As at 31 December 2025

Particulars	Paid up Capital	Share Capital BGL Ltd.	Right Share Application Money	Statutory Reserve	Revaluation Reserve (BGL/HTM)	Other Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as on January 01, 2025	1,988,742,800	15,300,000	917,259,650	275,060,371	45,064,374	8,920,366	(5,434,073,576)	(2,181,738,015)
Changes in Accounting Policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance	1,988,742,800	15,300,000	917,259,650	275,060,371	45,064,374	8,920,366	(5,434,073,576)	(2,181,738,015)
Share Capital BGL Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right Share Application Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for the application of IFRS-16 (Lease)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Reserve for HTM Securities	-	-	-	-	7,055,433	-	-	7,055,433
Net Profit/Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,500,292,564)	(6,500,292,564)
Balance as on December 31, 2025	1,988,742,800	15,300,000	917,259,650	275,060,371	52,119,807	8,920,366	(5,434,073,576)	(2,181,738,015)
Balance as on January 01, 2024	1,988,742,800	15,300,000	917,259,650	275,060,371	72,048,741	8,920,366	(1,197,664,256)	(8,320,331,128)
Changes in Accounting Policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance	1,988,742,800	15,300,000	917,259,650	275,060,371	72,048,741	8,920,366	(1,197,664,256)	(8,320,331,128)
Share Capital BGL Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right Share Application Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for the application of IFRS-16 (Lease)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in Statutory Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Reserve for HTM Securities	-	-	-	-	(20,988,937)	-	-	(20,988,937)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,836,409,320)	(8,836,409,320)
Balance as on December 31, 2024	1,988,742,800	15,300,000	917,259,650	275,060,371	45,064,374	8,920,366	(5,434,073,576)	(2,181,738,015)

Managing Director: *[Signature]*
Director: *[Signature]*
Director: *[Signature]*
Chairman: *[Signature]*

Bangladesh Comerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Liquidity Statement
(Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis)
As at 31 December 2025

Particulars	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Amount in BDT
Assets:						
Cash in hand & with Bangladesh Bank	376,320,563	-	-	-	464,723,790	841,044,353
Balance with other banks & financial institutions	2,499,941,448	5,341,936,687	1,510,478,373	-	-	9,351,756,508
Money at call and short notice	28,400,000	-	-	-	-	28,400,000
Investment	1,447,378	764,810,096	669,021,395	1,446,780,000	1,719,312,492	4,807,373,986
Loans and Advances	8,919,172,025	4,166,706,071	6,191,885,808	6,320,656,776	-	25,598,421,119
Fixed Assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	1,447,378	764,810,096	669,021,395	1,446,780,000	1,719,312,492	4,807,373,986
Other Assets	482,995,164	568,038,667	880,622,730	284,019,133	4,736,416,262	6,954,091,956
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	12,807,376,434	10,641,492,220	11,402,000,000	6,008,085,744	7,982,372,761	49,489,335,631
Liabilities:						
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agency	-	-	114,931,528	9,081,337,405	-	9,206,268,933
Deposits	7,747,392,066	13,215,055,951	15,222,989,501	3,948,692,332	4,581,267,408	44,697,406,874
Other Liabilities	133,731,611	2,268,743,874	3,965,565,404	1,261,029,805	-	12,628,710,696
Total Liabilities	7,881,123,677	25,486,803,626	19,299,486,433	14,289,029,542	4,581,267,408	64,522,386,523
Net Liquidity	4,926,252,757	8,154,688,594	2,102,513,567	1,719,056,202	3,401,105,353	(6,033,050,892)

Managing Director: *[Signature]*
Director: *[Signature]*
Director: *[Signature]*
Chairman: *[Signature]*

Bangladesh Comerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Notes to the Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025

1.0 Legal Status and Nature of the Company
The Bangladesh Comerce Bank Limited was incorporated in Bangladesh as a Public Limited Company as on the 01 June 1998 under the Companies Act 1994 and commenced commercial operation on 16 September 1999. It has 74 branches all over Bangladesh.

The principal place of business is at the Registered Office at Eunost Trade Center, Level -22, 52-53 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The principal activity carried out by the bank include all kinds of commercial banking activities/services to its customers through its branches.

1.1 Nature of business
Main operation
The principal activities of the Bank are to carry on all kinds of commercial banking business in Bangladesh.

1.2 Subsidiary of the Bank
Comerce Bank Securities & Investments Limited (CBSIL) is fully owned subsidiary company of Bangladesh Comerce Bank Limited incorporated as a private limited company on 20 September 2010 with the registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka vide certificate of incorporation no. C-87050/10. CBSIL started its operation from 01 June 2011. The main objective of the company for which was established is to carry out the business of full-fledged merchant banking activities like issue management, portfolio management, underwriting etc.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements
2.1 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
The separate financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on December 31, 2025 main operation referred to as "the Bank." The consolidated financial statement comprise those of the Bank (parent) and its subsidiary (note 1.1), together referred to as "the Group" or individually referred to as "Group Entities/Subsidiaries" as the case may be. There were no significant changes in the operations of the Bank/Group Entities. A summary of accounting principle and policies which have been applied consistently (unless otherwise stated) are set out below:

2.1.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation
The Financial Reporting Act 2015 (FRA) was enacted in 2015. Under the FRA, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) was formed in 2015 and has adopted International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as the applicable Financial Reporting Standards for public interest entities such as banks, with effect from 2 November 2020.

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group and the bank have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS adopted by the FRC. In addition to this, the bank also complied with the requirements of the following laws and regulations from various government bodies:

- i) The Banking Company Act, 1991 and amendment thereon;
- ii) The Companies Act, 1994;
- iii) Circulars, Rules and Regulations Issued by Bangladesh Bank (BB) time to time;
- iv) The Value Added Tax and SD Act, 2012 and amendment thereon;
- v) Financial Reporting Act, 2015;
- vi) Parliamentary Act, No-12, 1997;
- vii) The Income Tax Act, 2023

In case any requirement of the Bank Company Act 1991 and provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank (BB) differ with those of IFRS, the requirements of the Banking Company Act 1991 and provisions and circulars issued by BB shall prevail. Material departures from the requirements of IFRS are as follows:

i) Investment in equity instruments
IFRS: As per requirements of IFRS 9: Classification and measurement of investment in equity instruments will depend on how these are managed (the entity's business model) and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Based on these factors it would generally fall either under "at fair value through profit and loss account" or under "at fair value through other comprehensive income" where any change in fair value (as measured in accordance with IFRS 13) at the year-end is taken to profit and loss account or other comprehensive income respectively.

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

ii) Subsequent measurement of Government securities
IFRS: Government securities refer primarily various debt instruments which include both bonds and bills. As per requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, bonds can be categorized as "Amortized Cost (AC)" or "Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)" or "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)". Bonds designated as Amortized Cost are measured at amortized cost method and interest income is recognized through profit and loss account. Any changes in fair value of bonds designated as FVTPL is recognized in profit and loss account. Any changes in fair value of bonds designated as FVOCI is recognized in other reserve as a part of equity.

Bangladesh Bank: As per DOS Circular no. 05 dated 26 May 2008 and subsequent clarification in DOS Circular no. 05 dated 28 January 2009, Government securities/bills are classified into Held for Trading (HT) and Held to Maturity (HTM). HT securities are revalued on the basis of market to market and at year end any gains on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are recognized in other reserves as a part of equity. Any losses on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are charged in the profit and loss account. Interest on HT securities including amortization of discount are recognized in profit and loss account. HTM securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are amortized at year end and gains or losses on amortization are recognized in other reserve as a part of equity.

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

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14, dated 23 September 2012, 6PPD circular no. 19, dated 27 December 2012, BRPD circular no. 05 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD circular no. 16 dated 18 November 2014, BRPD circular no. 12 dated 20 August 2017, 8 PPD Circular no. 15 dated 27 September 2017, BRPD Circular no. 1 dated 20 February 2018, BRPD Circular no. 07 dated 21 June 2018, BRPD Circular no 13 dated 18 October 2018 BRPD Circular no. 3 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD circular no. 16, dated 21 July 2020, BRPD circular no. 52 dated 29 October 2020, BRPD circular no. 19 dated 26 August 2021, BRPD circular no. 51 dated 29 December 2021, BRPD circular no. 52 dated 29 December 2021, BRPD circular no. 03 dated 20 January 2022, BRPD circular no. 09 dated 7 April 2022, BRPD circular no. 07 dated 27 April 2022, BRPD circular no. 14 dated 22 June 2022, BRPD circular no. 51 dated 27 August 2022, BRPD Circular No-05, Dated 10 March 2025, BRPD Circular No-06, Dated 25 June 2025, BRPD Circular No-11, Dated 03 December 2025 and BRPD Circular No-15, Dated 27 November 2024, the general provision at 1% STD-0, STD-1, STD-2 and 5% for SMA of all unclassified loan has to be maintained regardless of objective evidence of impairment. Also, provision for different categories of classified loans (sub-standard, doubtful and bad and loss loans has to be provided at 20% 50% and 100%, respectively, for loans and advances depending on time past due.

Furthermore, as per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012 and BRPD circular no. 07 dated 21 June 2018, general provision at 1% is required to be provided for all off-balance sheet exposures except on bills for collection and 'guarantees' there the counter guarantees have been issued by multilateral development bank (MDB)/international bank having BB rating grade '1' equivalent outlined in the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel III).

As per BRPD Circular No-29, Dated 21 December 2025, Short Term Agricultural credits as well as Cottage (C), Micro (M) and Small (S) enterprise credits under CMSM sector, it has to be decided to maintain provision at the rate of 0.50% against all unclassified (Standard and SMA) Short Term Agricultural Credits and Cottage, Micro and Small (CMS) enterprise credits under CMSM sector till 31 December 2026.

iv) Other comprehensive income
IFRS: As per IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, other comprehensive income is a component of financial statements or the elements of other comprehensive income are to be included in single comprehensive income statements.

Bangladesh Comerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
As at 31 December 2025

Particulars	Amount in Taka	
	2025	2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Interest receipts	431,080,893	977,356,656
Interest payments	(4,470,254,297)	(3,991,252,068)
Dividend receipts	50,187,978	28,851,541
Fees and commission receipts in cash	120,738,446	150,920,539
Cash payment to employees	(1,132,486,180)	(1,185,997,470)
Cash payment to suppliers	(283,987,066)	(260,043,870)
Income Taxes paid	(52,103,965)	(111,586,433)
Receipts from other operating activities	96,541,238	143,301,495
Payments for other operating activities	(65,606,599)	(89,023,828)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(5,305,889,552)	(4,337,471,436)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating assets & liabilities	1,855,583,961	(1,789,762,453)
Statutory Deposits	562,401,579	6,245,941
Loans & advance to customers	(2,086,682,978)	463,462,332
Other assets	(1,040,815,459)	319,904,113
Deposits from other banks/ borrowings	52,482,560	(2,248,338,348)
Deposits from customers	1,992,987,639	(2,278,837,323)
Other liabilities	2,371,869,619	1,933,407,346
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (CBSIL)	(3,449,305,591)	(5,039,568,010)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	(3,449,305,591) </	


Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
বাংলাদেশ কমাৰ্স ব্যাংক লিমিটেড
**Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Notes to the Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025**

Bangladesh Bank: Bangladesh Bank has issued templates for financial statements which will strictly be followed by all banks. The templates of financial statements issued by Bangladesh Bank do not include Other Comprehensive Income nor are the elements of Other Comprehensive Income allowed to be included in a single Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Statement. As such the Bank does not prepare the Other Comprehensive Income Statement. However, elements of OCI, if any, are shown in the statement of changes in equity.

v) Financial Instruments – presentations and disclosure

In several cases Bangladesh Bank guidelines categories, recognize, measure and present financial instruments differently from those prescribed in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Hence some disclosure and presentation requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, cannot be made in this financial statements.

vi) Repo and reverse repo transactions

IFRS: As per IFRS 9 when an entity sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (repo), the arrangement is treated as a loan and the underlying asset continues to be recognized at amortized cost in the entity's financial statements. The difference between selling price and repurchase price will be treated as interest expense. The same rule applies to the opposite side of the transaction (reverse repo).buyer's book.

Bangladesh Bank: As per DOS Circular letter no. 6 dated 15 July 2010 and subsequent clarification in DOS Circular no 03 dated 30 January 2012 and DOS circular no. 2 dated 23 January 2013, when a bank sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (repo or stock lending), the arrangement is accounted for as a normal sales transactions and the financial assets are derecognized in the seller's book and recognized in the buyer's book.

However, as per DMD circular letter no. 7 dated 29 July 2012, non primary dealer banks are eligible to participate in the Assured Liquidity Support (ALS) programme, whereby such banks may enter collateralized repo arrangements with Bangladesh Bank. Here the selling bank accounts for the arrangement as a loan, thereby continuing to recognize the asset.

vii) Financial guarantees

IFRS: As per IFRS 9, financial guarantees are contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognized initially at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently measured at the higher of:
(i) the amount of the loss allowance and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14, dated 25 June 2003, financial guarantees such as Letter of Credit, Letter of Guarantee should be treated as off balance items. No liability is recognized for the guarantee except the cash margin.

viii) Cash and cash equivalents

IFRS: Cash and cash equivalents items should be reported as cash item as per IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*. Bangladesh Bank: Some cash and cash equivalent items such as money at call and on short notice, treasury bills, Bangladesh Bank bills and prize bond are not shown as cash and cash equivalents. Money at call and on short notice is shown separately in the balance sheet. Treasury bills, Bangladesh Bank bills and prize bond are shown under investment in the balance sheet. However, in the cash flow statement, money at call and short notice and prize bonds are shown as cash and cash equivalents beside cash in hand, balance with Bangladesh Bank and other banks.

ix) Cash flow statement

IFRS: As per IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, Cash Flow Statement can be prepared either in direct method or in indirect method. The presentation is selected to present these cash flows in a manner that is most appropriate for the business or industry. The method selected is applied consistently.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14, dated 25 June 2003, the cash flow statement is a mixture of both the direct and the indirect methods.

x) Non banking assets

IFRS: There is no particular/specific guideline about non banking assets in IFRS.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 22, dated 20 September 2021, there is a separate balance sheet item titled

xi) Balance with Bangladesh Bank

IFRS: Balance with Bangladesh Bank should be treated as other asset as it is not available for use in day to day operations as per IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*.

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

xii) Presentation of intangible asset

IFRS: Intangible asset must be identified and recognized, and the disclosure must be given as per IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

Bangladesh Bank: Intangible assets are shown in fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures as there is no specific regulation for intangible assets in BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003.

xiii) Off balance sheet items

IFRS: As per IFRS, there is no requirement for disclosure of off-balance sheet items on the face of the balance sheet.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, off balance sheet items e.g. Letter of Credit, Letter of Guarantee, Acceptance must be disclosed separately on the face of balance sheet.

xiv) Disclosure of appropriation of profit

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

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, an appropriation of profit should be disclosed on the face of profit and Loss Account.

xv) Loans and advances/Investments net of provision

IFRS: As per IFRS 9, loans and advances/Investments should be presented net of provision.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no.14 dated 25 June 2003, provision on loans and advances/Investments are presented separately as liability and cannot be netted off against loans and advances.

xvi) Recognition of interest in suspense

IFRS: Loans and advances to customers are generally classified at amortised cost as per IFRS 9 and interest income is recognised in profit and loss account by using the effective interest rate method to the gross carrying amount over the term of the loan. Once a loan subsequently become credit-impaired, the entity shall apply the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of these loans and advances.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012 & BRPD Circular no. 15 dated on 27 November 2024, once a loan is classified as impaired, interest on such loans are not allowed to be recognised as income, rather the corresponding amount needs to be credited to an interest in suspense account, which is presented as liability in the balance sheet.

xvii) Provision on undrawn loan commitments

IFRS: As per IFRS 9 bank shall recognize credit losses on undrawn loan commitments such as Letter of Credit (L/C), Letter of Guarantee (L/G) etc. as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flow that are due by the customer if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that bank expects to receive.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD Circular no. 07 dated 21 June 2018 and BRPD Circular no.14 dated 23 September 2012 and BRPD Circular No. 03 dated 21.04.2019, the Bank is required to maintain provision at 1% rate against off-balance sheet exposures (which includes all types of undrawn loan commitments).

[Also refer to (note 2.15) Compliance of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)]

xviii) Name of Financial Statements

IFRS: As per IAS 1 : Presentation of financial statements, Components of financial statements are defined as statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14 dated on 25 June 2003 statement of financial position is defined as "Balance Sheet" whilst statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is defined as "Profit and Loss Account".

2.1.2 Going Concern

This Financial Statements have been prepared on the assessment of the banks ability to continue as a going concern. But there are indicators that indicate substantial doubt about the Bank ability to continue as a going concern for foreseeable future for the below mentioned issues-

The Consolidated net operating income of the Bank became negative since 2018. The net operating loss reported by a. the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 is amount in Taka 4,380,853,140 and for the year ended 31 December 2024 is amount in Taka 3,687,261,049.

The accumulated net loss reported by the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 is amount in Taka 19,935,053,918. The net loss reported by the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 is amount in Taka 4,500,292,564 and for the year ended 31 December 2024 is amount in Taka 3,836,409,320.

The Bank reported negative shareholders equity since 2019. The shareholders equity reported by the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 is amount in Taka (16,677,050,924) And for the year ended 31 December 2024 is amount in Taka (12, 183,726,016) (Statement of changes in Equity).

d. Total classified loans and advances at 31 December 2025 was amount in Taka 16,607,456,743 or 64.88% of total portfolio, as compared to amount in Taka 16,067,575,348 or 68.34% at 31 December 2024.

e. The Bank has deposit instruments of amount in Taka 7,005,948,250 in seven Non-Banking Financial institutions as at 31 December 2024.

2.1.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The key item which involve these judgments, estimates and assumptions are discussed below:

Impairment losses on loans and advances

In addition to the provision made for loans and advances based on the guideline of Bangladesh Bank, the Bank reviews its loans and advances portfolio on a monthly basis to assess whether a further allowance for impairment should be provided in the income statement. The judgments by the management is required in the estimation of these amounts and such estimations are based on assumptions about a number of factors though actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the provisions.

Other items

Other key items where estimates or judgment were involved includes:

- Deferred tax (Note - 9.8)
- Useful life of fixed assets (Note - 2.6.1.6, 8 & Annexure - A)
- Provisions (Note - 13)
- Defined benefit obligation - gratuity (Note - 13.5)

2.1.4 Materiality and aggregation

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

2.1.5 Comparative information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Bank and are consistent with those used in the previous year. Comparative information is rearranged wherever necessary to conform with the current presentation.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited and its subsidiary Commerce Bank securities and Investments Limited as those of a single economic entity.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 10: Consolidated Financial Statements. The consolidated financial statements are prepared to a common reporting year ended on December 31, 2025.

Subsidiaries

'Subsidiaries' are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group reassesses whether it has control if there are changes to one or more of the elements of control. This includes circumstances in which protective rights held (e.g. those resulting from a lending relationship) become substantive and lead to the Group having power over an investee.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and inter-group gains on transaction between group companies are eliminated on consolidation.

**Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Notes to the Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025**
2.3 Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Bank recognizes provisions only when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

No provision is recognized for-

- any possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank; or
- any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because-

* It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
* A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are recorded as contingent liabilities. These are assessed continually and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statement since these may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. However due to regulations of Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank of Bangladesh) and Bank Company Act 1991 as amended, all items of such contingent assets/liabilities are shown as Off-Balance Sheet items under Balance Sheet of the Bank as a separate section.

2.4 Taxation

Income tax on profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax and is based on the applicable tax law in Bangladesh. It is recognized in the income statement as tax expense.

2.4.1 Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, based on tax rates and tax laws which are enacted at the reporting date, including any adjustment for tax payable in previous periods. Current tax for current and prior periods are recognized as a liability or asset to the extent that it is unpaid or refundable.

Provision for current income tax has been made @ 40% as prescribed in the Ordinance 2023 on the taxable income.

2.4.2 Deferred Tax

The Bank accounted for deferred tax as per IAS 12 *Income Taxes*. Deferred tax is accounted for any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax. Deferred tax assets, including those related to the tax effects of income tax losses and credits available to be carried forward, are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. They are also recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments and it is probable that temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets associated with these interests are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary difference.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realized or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank, at the reporting date, recovers or settles the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2.5 Reporting period

These financial statements cover one calendar year from January 01, 2024 to December 31, 2025.

2.6 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements except the recognition of defined benefit obligation and plan assets relating to the gratuity fund on the balance sheet of the Bank from 2019. The net effect in opening balance for such recognition has been charged in profit and loss considering the effect as immaterial as per IAS - 8.

2.6.1 Assets and the basis of their valuation
2.6.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and cash at bank, highly liquid interest bearing investment/securities with original maturities of less than three month. Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*. However cash flows from operating activities have been presented according to the format mentioned in BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003.

2.6.1.2 Investments (categorized and reported as per Bangladesh Bank)

All investments securities are initially recognized at cost, including acquisition charges associated with the investment. Premiums are amortized and discount accredited, using the effective yield method and are taken to discount income. The valuation method of Marking to Market for investments used are:

Held to Maturity

Investments which have fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, other than those that meet the definition of 'held at amortized cost others' are classified as held to maturity. These investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost, less any provision for impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium in acquisition. Any gain or loss on such investments is recognized in the statement of income when the investment is derecognized or impaired.

Held for Trading

Investment classified in this category are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing - in short trading or if designated as such by the management. After initial recognition, investment are measured at present value and any change in the fair value is recognized in the statement of income for the period in which it arises. Transaction costs, if any, are not added to the value of investments at initial recognition.

Revaluation

According to DOS Circular no. 05, dated 26 May 2008, DOS Circular no. 05, dated 28 January 2009, DOS Circular no. 02, dated 19 January 2012, the HFT securities are revalued once each week using Marking to Market concept and the HTM securities are amortized once a year according to Bangladesh Bank guidelines. The HTM securities are also revalued if they are reclassified to HFT category with the Board's approval.

Investment in quoted securities

These securities are bought and held primarily for the purpose of selling them in future or hold for dividend income

Investment in unquoted securities

Investment in unlisted securities is reported at cost under cost method. Adjustment is given for any shortage of book value over cost for determining the carrying amount of investment in unlisted securities.

As per Bangladesh Bank DOS Circular no. 04 dated 24 November 2011, provision for diminution in value of investment was made by netting off unrealized gain/loss of shares from market price/book value less cost price. Besides, the Bank complied with Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003 as follows, "All investment in shares and securities (both dealing and investment) should be revaluated at the year end. The quoted shares should be valued as per market price in the stock exchange(s) and unquoted shares as per book value of last audited balance sheet. Provision should be made for any loss arising from diminution in value of investment".

Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is accounted at cost in the separate financial statement and consolidated in the consolidated financial statements considering as a single economic entity in accordance with the IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" and IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" respectively.

Investment in associate

Investment in associate is accounted at cost in the separate financial statement and recognized in the consolidated financial statements under equity method as per IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

Summary of recognition and measurement basis has been shown as under:

Investment Class	Initial Recognition	Measurement after Recognition	Recording of changes
Government Treasury Bills (HFT)	Cost	Marking to Market/ fair value	Loss to profit and loss a/c, gain to revaluation reserve
Government Treasury Bills (HTM)	Cost	Amortized cost	Increased or decreased in value to equity
Government Treasury Bonds (HFT)	Cost	Marking to Market/ fair value	Loss to profit and loss a/c, gain to revaluation reserve
Government Treasury Bonds (HTM)	Cost	Amortized cost	Amortized Gain/ Loss to Revaluation reserve
Zero Coupon Bond	Cost	Cost	N/A
Prize Bond and Other Bond	Cost	Cost	N/A
Debentures	Cost	Cost	Profit & Loss Account
Un-quoted Shares (ordinary)	Cost	Lower of cost or NAV of last audited account	Profit & Loss Account
Quoted shares (ordinary)	Cost	Lower of cost or market price at balance sheet date	Loss to profit and loss A/c.
Investment in subsidiary	Cost	Cost less accumulated impairment, if any, in Separate Financial Statements and Consolidated in Consolidated Financial Statements	Impairment loss to profit and loss account
Investment Class	Initial Recognition	Measurement after Recognition	Recording of changes
Investment in associate	Cost	Cost less accumulated impairment, if any, in Separate Financial Statements and equity method less accumulated impairment, if any, in Consolidated FS	

2.6.1.2.1 Impairment of investment in subsidiaries and associates

As per IAS 36 *Impairment*, investment recognized either at cost or equity method need to review if there is any indication of impairment exists. If any indication of impairment exists then impairment test is carried out considering the individual subsidiary/associate as a "cash generating unit (CGU)" to find if the carrying value is higher than its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. If the fair value less cost to sell is not readily available then value in use is calculated which is basically present value of future cash flows.

2.6.1.3 Loans and Advances

a) Interest on loans and advances is calculated daily on product basis but charged and accounted monthly and quarterly on Accrual basis.
b) As part of continuous efforts to enhance risk management capabilities of banks and strengthen the transparency of the financial reporting, Bangladesh Bank plans to implement Expected Credit Loss (ECL) methodology-based provisioning system for banks in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 9) by 2027. The ECL Model under IFRS 9 enables banks to manage credit risk more effectively by considering past events, current conditions, and future forecast.
All loans and advances are grouped into four categories: Continuous Loan, Demand Loan, Fixed Term Loan, and Short-term Agricultural Credit. Classification is determined by the worse of either Objective Criteria (past due/overdue period) or Qualitative Judgment.
The classification rates are given below:

CL Categories	Period of Past Due or Overdue	Status
Standard-0 (STD-0)	No past due or overdue	Regular
Standard-1 (STD-1)	>=1 day but <1 month	Regular
Standard-2 (STD-2)	>1 month but <2 months	Regular
Special Mention Account (SMA)	>=2 months but <3 months	Regular
Sub-Standard (SS)	>=3 months but <6 months	NPL
Doubtful (DF)	>=6 months but <12 months	NPL
Bad/Loss (B/L)	>=12 months	NPL

**Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Notes to the Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025**
ii) Provisioning Rates

Banks must maintain minimum provisions at the following rates:

Consumer / Business Unit	Standard (STD 0, 1, 2)	SMA	SS	DF	B/L
Short-term Agri / Micro credit	0.50%	0.50%	20%	50%	100%
Cottage, Micro, Small (CMS)	0.50%	0.50%	20%	50%	100%
Other Loans (General)	1%	5%	20%	50%	100%
Off-Balance Sheet exposure	1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Note: The 0.50% rate for Unclassified (Standard & SMA) Short Term Agricultural and CMS enterprise credits is applicable until 31 December 2026.

**Note: Provisioning for Off-Balance Sheet exposures follows BRPD Circular No. 06/2023.

c) Interest Accounting

* SS and DF: Interest accrued is credited to an Interest Suspense Account instead of the Income Account. Can be taken to income account only upon real recovery from the customer.

* Bad/Loss (B/L): Churning of interest must cease as soon as the loan is classified as B/L. Any interest charged for special reasons (e.g., litigation) must be kept in Interest Suspense.

d) Base for Provision for classified loans (SS, DF, B/L) is calculated on the outstanding balance minus the Interest Suspense and the value of eligible collateral. The base must be at least 15% of the outstanding balance.

e) Loans and advances are written off to the extent that (i) there is no realistic prospect of recovery and (ii) against which legal cases are filed and classified as bad and loss as per BRPD circular no. 15 dated 27 November 2024. These write off however, will not undermine/affect the claim amount against the borrower. Detailed memorandum records for all such write off accounts are meticulously maintained and followed up. Mention may be made here that BRPD Circular no.4 dated 18 February 2024 and BRPD circular no 11 dated 3 December 2025 is being followed for write off formalities.

IFRS 16: "Lease" has come into force on 1st January 2019, as adapted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). An entity shall apply IFRS 16 using modified retrospective approach where the entity measured the Lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted it using the entity's increment borrowing rate at the date of initial application and recognized a right of initial application on a lease by lease basis. Bangladesh Commerce Bank Ltd. is complying IFRS 16 Leases from the year 2020.

2.6.1.4 Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets i.e., loans and advances, off balance sheet items and investments are impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of a loss event that occur after the initial recognition of the asset up to the balance sheet date; the loss event had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets or the group of financial assets; and a reliable estimate of the loss amount can be made.

In the event of impairment loss, the Bank reviews whether a further allowance for impairment should be provided in the profit and loss statement in addition to the provision made based on Bangladesh Bank guidelines or other regulatory requirements.

2.6.1.5 Leases

IFRS 16: "Lease" has come into force on 1st January 2019, as adapted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). An entity shall apply IFRS 16



Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited

বাংলাদেশ কমান্স ব্যাংক লিমিটেড

Audited Financial Statements 2025

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary Notes to the Financial Statements As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025

2.6.3.1 Capital / Shareholders Equity

a. Authorized Capital

Authorized capital is the maximum amount of share capital that the bank is authorized by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

b. Paid up share capital

Paid up share capital represents total amount of shareholder capital that has been paid in full by the ordinary shareholders. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings. In the event of a winding up of the Bank, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any residual proceeds of liquidation.

Appellate Division of Honorable Supreme Court of Bangladesh dismissed Civil Petition for leave to Appeal No.1154/2014 regarding the issue of right share of Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited. Resultantly, raising capital to the required level through right issue may require amending the Act. no.12 of 1997 is time consuming. Upon amending the act to a manner allowing us to offer right share, it may be predictable with highly likelihood that Bangladesh Commerce Bank Ltd(BCBL) will be able to raise capital to the required level capital to the required level within 3 months.

2.6.3.2 Preference Share Capital

Preference shares are those shares which give their holders an entitlement to a fixed dividend but which do not usually carry voting rights.

2.6.3.3 Share Premium

Share premium is the capital that the Bank raises upon issuing shares that is in excess of the nominal value of the shares. The share premium shall be utilized in accordance with provisions of section 57 of the Companies Act, 1994 and as directed by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission in this respect.

2.6.3.4 Statutory Reserve

The Bank is required to transfer at least 20% of its profit before tax to the Statutory Reserve in accordance with provisions of section 24 of the Banking Companies Act, 1991. This is mandatory until such reserve is equal to the paid up capital together with amount in the share premium account.

2.6.3.5 Revaluation Reserve

Revaluation reserve represents revaluation on Treasury bond (HFT and HTM) in accordance with the DOS circular no. 05, dated 26 May 2008.

Assets Revaluation Reserve

Other reserve comprises Investment revaluation reserve and fixed assets revaluation reserve. Where carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is increased as a result of valuation, the increased amount is credited directly to equity under the heading of assets revaluation reserve as per IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. If any deferred tax is applicable on such revaluation reserve then the same is deducted from revaluation reserve directly as a component of OCI (Other Comprehensive Income).

Actuarial Reserve

Actuarial reserve arises from actuarial gain/loss as per actuarial valuation report carried out by professional actuary time to time. Actuarial gain/loss was recognized in equity as a component of equity net of any deferred tax impact.

2.6.3.6 Non-controlling interest (NCI)

Non-controlling interest (NCI) in business is that portion of the profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary attributable to equity interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the parent. The portion of the NCI in Commerce Bank Securities & Investments Limited is Tk. 101.00.

2.7 Employee Benefits

2.7.1 Provident Fund (Defined Contribution Plan)

A "Defined Contribution Plan" is a post employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Provident Fund benefits are given to the staff of the Bank in accordance with the registered Provident Fund Rules. The commissioner of Income Tax, Large Tax Payers Unit, Dhaka has approved the Provident Fund as a recognized fund within the meaning of section 2(52) read with the provisions of part - 8 of the First Schedule of Income Tax ordinance 1984. The recognition took effect from 31st October 2016. The fund is operated by a Board of Trustees consisting of 05 (five) members of the Bank. All confirmed employees of the Bank are contributing 10% of their basic salary as subscription of the fund. The bank also contributes equal amount of the employees' contribution to the fund. Upon completion of 5 years of service length after confirmation employees are entitled to 100% of employee's contribution along with his/her own contribution. Interest earned from the investments is credited to the members' account on half yearly basis.

2.7.2 Gratuity Fund (Defined Benefit Plan)

Gratuity Fund benefits are given to the staff of the Bank in accordance with the approved Gratuity Fund rules. National Board of Revenue has approved the Gratuity Fund as a recognized Gratuity fund on 27th November 2016. The fund is operated by a Board of Trustees consisting of 5 (five) members of the Bank. Employees are entitled to Gratuity benefit after completion of minimum 7 (Seven) years of service in the Bank will get equivalent one last month's basic salary for each year of service, after completion of 12 (Twelve) years will get 1.5 (One and half) of it's last month's basic salary for each year of service and after completion of 20 (Twenty) years will get double of it's last month's basic salary for each year of service. The Gratuity is calculated on the basis of last basic pay and is payable at the rate of one month's basic pay for every completed year of service. Gratuity fund is a "Defined Benefit Plan" and contribution to Gratuity Fund is measured through the result of actuarial valuation of the fund. Bank's management wants to actuary valuation of its gratuity fund in next year.

The Bank's net obligation in respect of gratuity is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees will earn in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in OCI. The Bank determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense, current service cost and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised as salaries and allowances in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7.3 Other Employee Benefits

Life Insurance

The objective of the scheme is to provide death benefits to its confirmed employees drawn designation wise to the nominee.

Subsidized Schemes - Staff Loan

Personal, House building and car loans are provided to the permanent staff at a subsidized rate. Criteria and details of types wise staff loan is given below:

Personal Loan: A permanent staff can avail personal loan taking approval from department head and head of HR subject to completion of a specific service length and performance rating.

House building Loan: A permanent staff completing 5 year of service can avail house building loan taking approval from House Building Loan Committee subject to performance rating and completed service length with Bangladesh Commerce Bank.

Staff Car scheme: All confirmed staff at job grade from Assistant Vice President and above can avail staff car scheme taking approval from competent authority. The Board of Directors in its 325th Board meeting dated 16.10.2019 has revised "Car Loan policy -2011" through which existing Staff enlisted car loan were transferred to Bank's Fixed Asset in our financial statement.

Workers' profit Participation and Welfare Fund (WPPF): As per Banking Companies Act 1991, Section 11, "No banking company shall employ or continue the employment of any person whose remuneration or part of whose remuneration takes the form of commission or a share in the profit of a company."

To comply with the said section of the said act the bank didn't maintain WPPF.

2.8 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on an accruals basis. Interest on loans and advances ceases to be taken into account when such advances are classified, kept in interest suspense account. Interest on classified advances is accounted for on a realization basis as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

Investment Income

Income on investments is recognized on an accruals basis. Investment income includes interest on treasury bills, treasury bonds, zero coupon, shares, debentures and fixed deposit with other banks.

Income on Bills purchased and discounted

Income on Bills purchased and Discounted is recognized on accrual basis.

Interest and fees receivable on credit cards

Interest and fees receivable on credit cards are recognized on an accruals basis. Interest and fees cease to be taken into account when the recovery of interest and fees is in arrears for over three months. Thereafter, interest and fees are accounted for on realization basis.

Fees and Commission Income

The Bank earns fees and commission from a diverse range of services provided to its customers. These include fees and commission income arising on financial and other services provided by the Bank including trade finance, credit cards, debit cards, passport endorsement, visa processing, student service, loan processing, loan syndication, locker facilities and SMS banking etc. Fees and commission income arises on services rendered by the Bank are recognized on a realization basis.

Dividend Income on Shares

Dividend income from investment in shares is recognized when the Banks right to receive the dividend is established. It is recognized when:

- It is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Gain or loss on sale of property, plant and equipment

The gain or loss on the disposal of premises and equipment is determined as the difference

Interest paid and other expenses

Interest paid and other expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

2.9 Earnings Per Share

Earnings Per Share (EPS) has been computed by dividing the basic earnings by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the year as per IAS 33 *Earnings Per Share*.

Basic earnings

This represents earnings for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders. Net profit after tax less preference dividend has been considered as fully attributable to the ordinary shareholders.

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year

This represents the number of ordinary shares outstanding at the beginning of the year plus the number of ordinary shares issued during the year multiplied by a time weighted factor. The time weighting factor is the number of days the specific shares are outstanding as a proportion of the total number of days in the year.

The basis of computation of number of shares is in line with the provisions of IAS 33 Earnings Per Share. The logic behind this basis is, that the bonus shares are issued to the existing shareholders without any consideration, and therefore, the number of shares outstanding is increased without an increase in resources generating new earnings. In contrast, other shares were issued against consideration in cash or in kind, and accordingly there is an increase in resource generating new earnings. Therefore, the total number of shares issued in 2018 has been multiplied by a time weighting factor which is the number of days the specific shares were outstanding as a proportion of total number of days in the period.

Diluted earnings per share

The objective of diluted earnings per share is consistent with that of basic earnings per share; that is, to provide a measure of the interest of each ordinary share in the performance of an entity taking into account dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

2.10 Basis of preparation of liquidity statement

The liquidity statement of assets and liabilities as at the reporting date has been prepared on residual maturity term as per the following basis:

- Balances with other bank and financial institutions, money at call and short notice etc. are on the basis of their maturity term.
- Investments are on the basis of their residual maturity term.
- Loans and advances are on the basis of their repayment/maturity schedule.
- Fixed assets are on the basis of their useful life.
- Other assets are on the basis of their adjustment.
- Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents as per their maturity/repayment term
- Deposits and other accounts are on the basis of their maturity term and behavioral past trend.
- Other long term liability on the basis of their maturity term.
- Provisions and other liabilities are on the basis of their settlement.

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary Notes to the Financial Statements As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025

2.11 Compliance of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)

Reference	Name of the standards	Status
IFRS-1	First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Not applicable
IFRS-2	Share-based Payment	Not applicable
IFRS-3	Business Combinations	Complied
IFRS-4	Insurance Contracts	Not applicable
IFRS-5	Non-current assets Held for Sale	Not applicable
IFRS-6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Not applicable
IFRS-7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Complied *
IFRS-8	Operating Segments	Not applicable
IFRS-9	Financial Instruments	Complied *
IFRS-10	Consolidated Financial Statements	Complied
IFRS-11	Joint Arrangements	Not applicable
IFRS-12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Not applicable
IFRS-13	Fair Value Measurement	Complied
IFRS-14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	Not applicable
IFRS-15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Complied
IFRS-16	Leases	Complied
IAS-1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
IAS-2	Inventories	Not applicable
IAS-7	Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
IAS-8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Partially Complied**
IAS-10	Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
IAS-12	Income taxes	Complied
IAS-16	Property, Plant and Equipment	Complied
IAS-19	Employee Benefits	Complied
IAS-20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	Not applicable
IAS-21	The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
IAS-23	Borrowing Cost	Complied
IAS-24	Related Party Disclosures	Complied
IAS-26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	Not applicable
IAS-27	Separate Financial Statements	Complied
IAS-28	Investment in Associates	Complied
IAS-29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	Not applicable
IAS-32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure	Complied *
IAS-33	Earnings Per Share	Complied
IAS-34	Interim Financial Reporting **	Complied
IAS-36	Impairment of Assets	Complied
IAS-37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Complied
IAS-38	Intangible Assets	Complied
IAS-39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	Complied *
IAS-40	Investment Property	Not applicable
IAS-41	Agriculture	Not applicable

* Complied to the extent possible subject to compliance to Bangladesh Bank guidelines in this respect.

** Complied in the preparation of interim financial reports of the Bank.

** Partially complied, As per IAS-8. The effect of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable because not readily available data but all the required calculation is done accordingly in case of changing policy of staff car loan to staff Car Scheme facility.

Reason for departure from IFRS

The central Bank of Bangladesh ("Bangladesh Bank") as regulator to the Banking Industry has issued a number of circulars/directives which are not consistent with the requirements specified in the IAS/IFRS as referred above. In such cases the Bank has followed the regulatory requirements specified by the Bangladesh Bank (note - 2.1.1).

Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the Bank when will be applicable.

A. IFRS 16 Leases: Implementation of IFRS 16 and its relevant assumptions and disclosures

IFRS 16 "Lease" has come into force on 1st January 2019, as adapted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). An entity shall apply IFRS 16 using modified retrospective approach where the entity measured the Lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted it using the interest rate at the date of initial application and recognized a right of initial application on a lease by lease basis. Bangladesh Commerce Bank Ltd will comply IFRS 16 Leases from the year 2020.

2.12 Risk Management

Risk is an inherent part of the business activities and risk management is pivotal for the sustainability of business. This era of globalization enables hefty expansion of business activities that ultimately increases competition level for organizations drastically. Financial crisis and volatility in economic growth in some developed countries set the example of imperativeness towards comprehensive risk management. Types of risk, however, vary from business to business but preparing a risk management plan involves a conjoint process. A comprehensive risk management plan must enumerate strategies for dealing with risks specific to any business but should not be limited to those.

When it comes to banking business, risk management is in the heart of this business. Banks are to strive for a prudent risk management discipline to combat unpredictable situation. These days, it is transparent that banking organizations are in need of setting up systematic and vigilant way to monitor the activities that are major influencers of this particular business.

The standards of Risk Management as guided by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and particularly Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) has been applied by bank regulators across the world. The Central Bank of Bangladesh i.e. Bangladesh Bank also issued revised risk management guidelines in October 2018, which forms the basis of risk management of all scheduled banks in Bangladesh. The guidelines require that the banks adopt enhanced policies and procedures of risk management. The risk management of banks broadly cover 4 (four) core risk areas of banking i.e. a. Credit Risk, b. Operational Risk, c. Liquidity Risk & d. Market Risk. Bangladesh Bank also prescribes that there should be separate desk for each of these risk under risk management division.

BCBL's risk management strategy is based on a clear understanding of various risks, disciplined risk assessment & measurement procedures and continuous monitoring. BCBL continues to focus on improving its risk-management systems not only to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements but also to ensure better risk-adjusted return and optimal capital utilization keeping in mind the business objectives. For sound risk management, BCBL manages risk in strategic layer, managerial layer and operational layer. The assets and liabilities of Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited is managed so as to minimize (to the degree prudently possible) the Bank's exposure to risk, while at the same time attempting to provide a stable and steadily increasing flow of net interest income, an attractive rate of return on an appropriate level of capital and a level of liquidity adequate to respond to the needs of depositors and borrowers and earnings enhancement opportunities. These objectives are accomplished by setting clear plan with control and reporting process, the key objective of which is the coordinated management of the Bank's assets and liabilities, current banking laws and regulations, as well as prudent and generally acceptable banking practices.

2.12.1 Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is most simply defined as the potential that a bank borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms and conditions. The goal of credit risk management is to maximize a bank's risk-adjusted rate of return by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters.

Considering key elements of Credit Risk, the Bank has segregated duties of the officers/executives involved in credit related activities. Separate Division for Corporate, SME, Retail and Credit Cards are entrusted with the duties of maintaining effective relationship with customers, marketing credit products, exploring new business opportunities, etc. For transparency in operations during the entire credit process, teams for i. Credit Approval, ii. Asset Operations, iii. Recovery Unit and Special Asset Management have been set up.

The entire process involves relationship teams of respective Asset Portfolio (Retail, SME and Corporate) booking the clients, the underwriting team conducting thorough assessment before placing the facility for approval from the authority. Risk assessment includes borrower risk analysis, industry risk analysis, financial risk analysis, security risk analysis, account performance risk analysis & environmental & social risk analysis of the Customer. Post-approval, the Credit Administration Department ensures compliance of all legal formalities, completion of documentation including security of proposed facility and finally disburses the amount. The above arrangement has not only ensured segregation of duties and accountability but also helped in minimizing the risk of compromise with quality of the credit portfolio.

2.12.2 Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Foreign exchange risk arises from fluctuation in currency prices influenced by various macro and micro economic factors. Today's financial institutions engage in activities starting from basic currency buy, sell, imports, exports and remittances to complex structured products. Within the Bank, the Treasury department is vested with the responsibility to measure and minimize the risk associated with bank's foreign currency position.

All treasury functions are clearly demarcated between treasury front office, mid office and back office. The front office is involved only in dealing activities, mid office is involved in monitoring of rate, limit etc. and the back office is responsible for all related processing functions. Treasury front and back office personnel are guided as per Bangladesh Bank core risk management guideline and their respective job description. They are barred from performing each other's job. 'Treasury Front Office', 'Mid office' and 'Treasury Back Office' has separate and independent reporting lines to ensure segregation of duties and accountability but also helps minimize the risk of compromise. The full function is operated under the foreign exchange risk management policy of the bank updated based on the latest Foreign Exchange Guideline of central bank.

Dealing room is well equipped with Reuter's dealing system, Eikon, Bloomberg, a number of FX trading platforms, voice logger etc. State of the art treasury system is in place to ensure Straight Through Processing (STP) of all deals, which also facilitates Mid office in effective monitoring and Back office with different reports along with easy processing of transactions. Counter party limit is set by the Credit Committee and monitored by mid office. Well-articulated dealers trading limit, stop-loss limit and currency wise open position limits are in place which are being monitored by Mid office. Trigger Levels are set for the dealers, Chief Dealer and Head of Treasury. The entire FX transactions are carried on by a number of well trained, young and dynamic dealers ensuring all local and global regulatory compliances.

2.13.3 Asset Liability Management

Changes in market liquidity and or interest rate exposes Bank's business to the risk of loss, which may, in extreme cases, threaten the survival of the institution. Thus it is essential that the level of balance sheet risks are effectively managed, appropriate policies and procedures are established to control and limit these risks and proper resources are available for evaluating and controlling these risks. The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of the bank monitors Balance Sheet risk and liquidity risks of the Bank.

Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) reviews the country's overall economic position, Bank's Liquidity position, ALM Ratios, Interest Rate Risk, Capital Adequacy, Deposit Advanced Growth, Cost of Deposit and yield on Advance, Foreign Exchange GAP, Market Interest Rate, Loan loss provision adequacy and deposit and lending pricing strategy.

2.13.4 Prevention of Money Laundering

In recognition of the fact that financial institutions are particularly vulnerable to be used by money launderers. BCBL

2.13.5 Internal Control and Compliance

Internal Control is the mechanism to provide reasonable assurance to Bank on an ongoing basis regarding the achievement of objectives in the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and internal policies. The primary objective of Internal Control and Compliance is to help the Bank perform better and add value through use of its resources. Through internal control system, Bank identifies its weaknesses associated with the process and adopts appropriate measures to overcome that.

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary Notes to the Financial Statements As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025

The main objectives of internal control are as follows:

The Bank has established an effective internal control system whose primary aim is to ensure the overall management of risks and provide reasonable assurance that the objectives set by the Bank will be met. It has been designed to develop a high level risk culture among the personnel of the Bank, establish efficient and effective operating model of the Bank, ensure reliability of internal and external information including accounting and financial information, secure the Bank's operations and assets, and comply with laws, regulatory requirements and internal policies.

The key functionalities that have been established in reviewing adequacy and integrity of the system of internal

a) Various committees are established by the Board to assist the Board in ensuring the effectiveness of Bank's daily b) The internal audit department of the Bank checks for compliance with policies and procedures and the effectiveness of the internal control systems on an ongoing basis using samples and rotational procedures and highlight significant findings in respect of any non-compliance.

c) Audits are carried out on various departments/units, all branches in accordance with the annual audit plan approved by the Audit Committee of the Board. The frequency of audits of branches is determined by the level of risk assessed, to provide an independent and objective report. Findings of the internal audit are submitted to the Audit Committee of the Board for review at their periodic meetings.

d) The Audit Committee of the Board of the Bank reviews internal control issues identified by the Internal Audit Department, Bangladesh Bank, External Auditors and management and evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems. They also review the internal audit functions with particular emphasis on the scope of audits and quality of internal audits. The minutes of the Audit Committee meetings of the Board are tabled at the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Bank on a periodic basis.

e) Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Controls is carried out on semi-annual basis and is sent to Bangladesh Bank as per requirement of DOS Circular Letter No. 10, dated 09 May 2017 issued by Bangladesh Bank.

f) In assessing the internal control system, identified officers of the Bank continued to review and update all procedures and controls that are connected with significant accounts and disclosures of the Financial Statements of the Bank. The Internal Audit Department of the Bank continued to verify the suitability of design and effectiveness of these procedures and controls on an ongoing basis.

ICCD of BBL comprises mainly of four units/departments- Internal Audit, Compliance Unit, Monitoring Unit and Concurrent Audit.

2.13.5.1 Internal Audit

Internal Auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. Audit staff of BCBL has combination of business, Professional and IT knowledge based personnel. Audit Department is committed to meet the standards of best professional practices. BCBL Audit is applying risk based internal audit methodology for doing their audit functions. Risk based internal audit includes, in addition to selective transaction testing, an evaluation of the risk management systems and control procedures prevailing in various areas of the Bank's operations. BCBL has a strong internal audit team comprised of three units to carry out the audit activities, namely Head Office Audit, Distribution Audit (which carryout audit on all Branches. BCBL also introduced Risk Based Audit system and audit team conducts comprehensive, spot, surprise audits in various Branches, various Departments & Division. Internal Audit helps the organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

2.13.5.2 Compliance

BCBL establishes a best compliance culture throughout the organization by encouraging employees to comply with policies, procedures and regulation.

To establish and uphold the momentum of compliance culture, BCBL has strong Compliance Department under Internal Control & Compliance Division which is dedicated for ensuring compliance of guidelines/observations/recommendations of Regulatory and Internal Audit/Investigation. In line with that 3 (three) separate units are formed under Compliance Department, namely Regulatory Compliance Unit, Internal Compliance Unit, & Investigation Unit.

Compliance team firmly supports Bangladesh Bank Team in their inspection at branches/head office and ensures submission of compliance response to Bangladesh Bank appropriately and timely, monitor compliance activities of Branch, Division, Department and other offices, verify the internal control system of organization operational activities as per Bangladesh Bank and other Regulatory Guidelines. Investigation Unit conducts investigation and submits the report onward as per management requirement and analyze fraud cases to ascertain responsible parties and recommend appropriate action. Compliance Department also ensures required reporting to Management, Board Audit Committee & Regulators accordingly.

2.13.5.3 Monitoring

BCBL has separate monitoring department under Internal Control & Compliance Division which is dedicated to verify the internal control system & operational activities of the Bank on an ongoing basis. Monitoring department ensures maintenance of DCFL at Branches and Departments as a regulatory requirement and also submits Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Controls report and Bank's Health report to Bangladesh Bank.

2.13.5.4 Concurrent Audit

As per the directives provided by Bangladesh Bank as Guidelines on Internal Control and Compliance in Banks, Concurrent Audit Department was formed to make it in line with the guidelines. Concurrent audit team scrutinize whether the bank is following the guidelines of internal & regulatory bodies time to time. This unit exclusively conducts spot/surprise audit of continuing operational activities in various branches.

2.13.5.5 Fraud and Forgery

Fraud and forgery have become very important issues in recent years. These have a major impact on our country's economy as a whole, impeding the economic development. BCBL has always been very focused in controlling fraud & forgery by establishing and maintaining proper control systems. Now a day's fraud and forgery appears in diverse form. To prevent fraud and forgery, BCBL formed Investigation Unit under Compliance & Monitoring Department of Internal Control & Compliance Division to deal with such kind of incidences.

This wing exclusively deals with all kinds of fraud and forgery and act independently as the first contact point/information unit where internal and external fraud and forgery incidences are escalated, investigated and reviewed. To protect the bank and its stake

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Notes to the Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025

2.19 Director's responsibilities on statement

The board of directors takes the responsibilities for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

2.2 Segment reporting

As per IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", an operating segment is a component of an entity: i) That engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (include revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity); ii) Whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision iii) For which discrete financial information is available.

The Bank identifies segment based on its business segment as well as its subsidiary. Business segment comprises SME, Retail, Corporate and Treasury under Conventional banking.

2.21 Name of the Financial Position and Income Statements

As per Banking Companies Act 1991, bank has to prepare its financial statement according to first schedule of the said act which was amended by section 38(4) and published by BRPD circular no. 14 dated June 25, 2003. The forms of first schedule stated the name of the component of financial statement as Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account and Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited stated the names accordingly.

Moreover, as per paragraph 10 of IAS-1, "An entity may use title for the statements other than those used in this Standard." So Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited also complies IAS-1 in this regard.

2.22 General

a) Figures appearing in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka.
b) Figures of previous year have been rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.
c) The expenses, irrespective of capital or revenue nature, accrued / due but not paid have been provided for in the books of the accounts.

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		2025	2024
3	Cash		
	Cash in hand (Note 3.1)	441,612,126	375,450,718
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent banks (Note 3.2)	398,732,226	438,002,071
	840,344,352	813,452,789	
3(a)	Consolidated Cash		
	Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	840,344,352	813,452,789
	CBSL	387,798,345	196,315
	1,228,142,697	813,649,104	
3.1	Cash in Hand		
	In local currency	441,553,600	375,392,192
	In foreign currencies	58,026	156,315
	441,612,126	375,548,507	
3.1(a)	Consolidated Cash in Hand		
	Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited (Note 3.1)	441,612,126	375,450,718
	CBSL	387,798,345	196,315
	829,410,471	375,647,033	
3.2	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent banks (a)		
	In local currency	255,708,244	319,789,347
	In foreign currencies	53,731,835	106,244,606
	309,440,079	426,033,953	
	Balance with Sonali Bank in local currency (as agent of Bangladesh Bank)	89,292,147	11,968,118
	398,732,226	438,002,071	
3.2(a)	Consolidated Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent banks (a)		
	Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited (Note 3.2)	398,732,226	438,002,071
	CBSL	-	-
	398,732,226	438,002,071	
3.3	Statutory Deposit		
	As per MPD circular No- 03 dated April 09, 2020 of Bangladesh Bank (effective from April 15, 2020), all scheduled banks have to maintain a CRR of minimum 3.5% on daily basis and 4.00% on bi-weekly basis on weekly average demand and time liabilities of the base month which is two months back reporting month (i.e. CRR of December 2025 was based on weekly average balance of October 2025). CBBL has been maintaining it bi-weekly basis.		
	a. Conventional Bank		
	Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) : 4.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities		
	Required Reserve	1,598,987,000	1,585,555,000
	Actual Reserve held with Bangladesh Bank	171,609,141	190,354,900
	Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,427,377,859)	(1,395,200,100)
	0.43%	0.48%	
	Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) : 13% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities		
	Required Reserve	5,091,833,000	5,153,054,000
	Actual Reserve held	1,073,823,630	879,907,160
	Surplus/(Deficit)	(4,018,009,370)	(4,273,146,840)
	2.69%	2.22%	
	Average Deposit (Demand & Time Liabilities)	39,974,670,000	39,638,873,000
	b. Islamic Bank		
	Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) : 4.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities		
	Required Reserve	55,900,000	49,386,000
	Actual Reserve held with Bangladesh Bank	60,000,000	60,000,000
	Surplus/(Deficit)	(115,900,000)	10,614,000
	4.35%	4.25%	
	Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) : 5.5% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities		
	Required Reserve	76,900,000	77,607,000
	Actual Reserve held	76,900,000	77,607,000
	Surplus/(Deficit)	-	(76,027,890)
	5.7%	0.11%	
	Average Deposit (Demand & Time Liabilities)	1,380,067,000	1,411,029,000
	The Bank failed to maintain CRR 353 days & SLR 364 days for conventional wing & CRR 0 days and SLR 272 days for Islamic wing. This signifies the Bank has significant liquidity constraints.		

4 Balance with other banks and financial institutions

In Bangladesh (Note 4.1)
Outside Bangladesh (NOSTRO A/C) (Note 4.2)

4(a) Consolidated Balance with other banks and financial institutions

In Bangladesh (Note 4.1)
Outside Bangladesh (NOSTRO A/C) (Note 4.2)

4(b) Consolidated Balance with other banks and financial institutions

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited (Note 4)
CBSL

4.1 In Bangladesh

4.1.1 Current Deposits:

Agrani Bank Ltd. 73,511,147 8,928,255
Janata Bank Ltd. 15,070,695 4,121,002
Trust Bank Ltd. 9,588,532 2,773,667
Sonali Bank. 41,959,068 25,400,295
Dutch Bangla Bank Limited 17,802,200 7,740,185
Pubali Bank Ltd. - -
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd. 15,570,135 2,415,544
BASIC Bank Limited 1,156,633 5,003,520
Rupali Bank Limited 9,137,703 1,312
Islamic Bank Bangladesh Ltd. (Plus IBBL- Lohagara Br.-20957) 151,177 293,495,824
Exim Bank Bangladesh Ltd. 3,909,455 5,112,579
NRBC Bank Ltd. 1,916,023 6,005
Balance with Investment Account-Share ** 125,375,287 125,376,386
315,150,055 **479,967,292**

4.1.2 STD Accounts:

Sonali Bank Ltd. 2,544 2,003
NRBC Bank Ltd. 2,503,175 20,153
Littara Bank Limited 16,195,995 2,159,808
Janata Bank Ltd. 118,490,901 17,145,748
Union Bank Ltd. (Other Schedule Bank-Ahmedpur Br. 405,022,336 404,998,067
Social Islami Bank Limited 641,407 2,662,204
Bangladesh Krishi Bank 4,590,692 6,005
First Security Islami Bank Limited 1,721,074,092 1,721,019,509
IFIC Bank Limited 6,478,333 2,303,407
Agrani Bank Ltd. 105,113,121 29,277,029
2,380,117,596 **2,180,053,813**

**** Balance with Investment Account-Share - This amount kept in Commerce Bank Securities and Investment Limited for trading share and securities.**

4.1.3 FDR Accounts:

a) FDR in NBF
Reliance Finance Ltd (A/VIVA) 2,900,000,000 2,900,000,000
People's Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. 1,542,548,250 1,542,548,250
International Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. 1,474,900,000 1,474,900,000
Bangladesh Industrial & Finance Company Limited (BIFC)** 710,000,000 710,000,000
Premier Leasing & Finance Ltd. 88,500,000 88,500,000
FAS Finance & Investment Ltd. 200,000,000 200,000,000
First Lease Finance & Investment Ltd. 90,000,000 90,000,000
7,005,948,250 **7,005,948,250**

b) MTDR/ FDR in Bank

Social Islami Bank PLC 300,000,000 300,000,000
Union Bank PLC 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Islamic Bank PLC 1,600,000,000 1,600,000,000
Exim Bank PLC 9,625,000 9,625,000
1,309,625,000 **2,909,625,000**

Total Balance with Other Bank and NBF **11,010,840,901** **12,575,594,555**

4.1.4 Balance with other Bank & Financial Institutions (Current Deposits and STD Accounts)

Amount in Taka

Name of Banks & Financial Institutions	On Demand	2025				
		Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Agrani Bank Ltd.	178,629,268	-	-	-	-	178,629,268
Janata Bank Ltd.	133,561,596	-	-	-	-	133,561,596
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	15,570,135	-	-	-	-	15,570,135
Trust Bank Ltd.	9,588,532	-	-	-	-	9,588,532
Sonali Bank Ltd.	41,961,612	-	-	-	-	41,961,612
Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	17,802,200	-	-	-	-	17,802,200
Islamic Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	151,177	-	-	-	-	151,177
Littara Bank Ltd.	16,195,995	-	-	-	-	16,195,995
Rupali Bank Ltd.	9,137,703	-	-	-	-	9,137,703
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	641,407	-	-	-	-	641,407
BASIC Bank Ltd.	1,156,633	-	-	-	-	1,156,633
Union Bank PLC	829,022,336	-	-	-	-	829,022,336
Bangladesh Krishi Bank	4,590,692	-	-	-	-	4,590,692
First Security Islami Bank Ltd.	1,721,074,092	-	-	-	-	1,721,074,092
Exim Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	3,909,455	-	-	-	-	3,909,455
IFIC Bank Limited	6,478,333	-	-	-	-	6,478,333
NRBC Bank Ltd.	4,415,198	-	-	-	-	4,415,198
Balance with Investment Account-Share	125,375,287	-	-	-	-	125,375,287
Grand total	2,695,267,651	-	-	-	-	2,695,267,651

4.2 Outside Bangladesh

Interest-bearing Accounts
Non Interest-bearing Accounts

4.2.1 Interest-bearing Accounts

FAS Finance Ltd. 100,321,650 215,116,627
Mashreq Bank PSC, NY 12,536,755 10,188,787
Zhejiang Chouzhou Com Bank China Ltd 6,252,975 5,830,554
119,111,380 **231,135,978**

4.2.2 Non Interest-bearing Accounts

Sonali Bank Ltd. Kolkata 11,985,321 2,959,661
NIB Bank Karachi 17,689 17,357
Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai (Acid) 6,547,526 6,424,392
Sonali Bank Ltd (UK) (USD) 203,886 200,002
Sonali Bank Ltd (EURO) 1,886,996 3,136,218
Punjab National Bank (Acid) 863,006 6,074,520
21,504,424 **16,012,200**

2.19 Director's responsibilities on statement

The board of directors takes the responsibilities for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

2.2 Segment reporting

As per IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", an operating segment is a component of an entity: i) That engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (include revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity); ii) Whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision iii) For which discrete financial information is available.

2.21 Name of the Financial Position and Income Statements

As per Banking Companies Act 1991, bank has to prepare its financial statement according to first schedule of the said act which was amended by section 38(4) and published by BRPD circular no. 14 dated June 25, 2003. The forms of first schedule stated the name of the component of financial statement as Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account and Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited stated the names accordingly.

Moreover, as per paragraph 10 of IAS-1, "An entity may use title for the statements other than those used in this Standard." So Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited also complies IAS-1 in this regard.

2.22 General

a) Figures appearing in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka.
b) Figures of previous year have been rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.
c) The expenses, irrespective of capital or revenue nature, accrued / due but not paid have been provided for in the books of the accounts.

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		2025	2024
5	MONEY AT CALL ON SHORT NOTICE *		
	Inside Bangladesh (Note: 5.1)	28,400,000	28,400,000
	Outside Bangladesh (Note: 5.2)	28,400,000	28,400,000
	56,800,000	56,800,000	
5.1	In Bangladesh Banks		
	28,400,000	28,400,000	
	28,400,000	28,400,000	
	Note: Money at Call and Short Notice includes Taka 2,900,000, which was freed by ICB Islami Bank (former Al-Baraka Bank) since 23-01-2007. The Bangladesh Bank vide circular # BRPD(R-11651/10)/2007-446 dated 02 August, 2007 has given directives for repayment of such balances which are yet to be implemented by the Bank.		
5.2	Outside Bangladesh		
5(a)	CONCATED MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
	Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	28,400,000	28,400,000
	CBSL	-	-
	28,400,000	28,400,000	
6	INVESTMENTS	4,801,371,986	5,399,428,997
	6.1 Government Securities Treasury Bond/ Bill		
	30-day Bangladesh Bank Bill	-	-
	91-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	182-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	364-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	2-year Treasury Bond	-	-
	5-year Treasury Bond	200,121,190	100,725,192
	10-year Treasury Bond	36,251,225	58,589,751
	15-year Treasury Bond	236,149,505	235,055,346
	20-year Treasury Bond	472,521,520	391,370,289
	1,065,700	1,242,100	
	Securities Pledge With Bangladesh Bank	3,031,576,617	3,662,588,660
	3,506,154,237	4,075,211,249	
6.1.1	Government Securities (HT)		
	91-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	182-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	364-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	2-year Treasury Bond	-	-
	5-year Treasury Bond	-	-
	10-year Treasury Bond	-	-
	15-year Treasury Bond	15,774,843	15,119,503
	20-year Treasury Bond	2,482,211	229,527,034
	26,341,803	246,601,515	
6.1.2	Government Securities (HTM)		
	30-day Bangladesh Bank Bill	-	-
	91-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	182-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	364-day Treasury Bill	-	-
	2-year Treasury Bond	-	-
	5-year Treasury Bond	-	-
	10-year Treasury Bond	-	-
	15-year Treasury Bond	200,121,190	100,725,192
	20-year Treasury Bond	20,476,382	40,470,248
	446,180,117	366,768,474	
6.2	Other Investments		
	Shares in quoted companies (Annexure-E)	320,631,459	320,631,459
	Share in unquoted companies (Special Fund 200 Core) (Annexure-F)	159,550,220	159,550,220
	Shares in unquoted companies (Note: 6.2.1)	128,536,160	128,536,160
	Corporate Bond (Note: 6.2.2)	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Investment in Sonali Polaris FTL	7,500,000	7,500,000
	Investment in Subsidiary	649,999,910	649,999,910
	1,296,217,749	1,316,217,748	
	Details of Investment in quoted shares are shown in Annexure-E		
6.2.1	Shares in un-quoted companies		
	Confidence Power Rangpur Ltd	-	20,000,000
	Confidence Power Bogura Unit-2 Ltd	-	20,000,000
	50,000,000	50,000,000	
6.2.2	Corporate Bond		
	Non Convertible Bond-Golden Harvest	50,000,000	50,000,000
	50,000,000	50,000,000	
6.3	Maturity Grouping of Investments (BGTB)		

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Notes to the Financial Statements
 As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025

	Amount in Taka	
	2025	2024
9.8 Deferred Tax Assets		
Opening Balance	58,983,207	42,218,922
Add: Addition during the year	17,544,367	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	(16,764,369)
Closing Balance	76,527,699	58,983,207

9.8.1 Deferred tax assets/liability

Deferred tax has been calculated based on deductible/taxable temporary difference arising due to difference in the carrying amount of the assets and its base in accordance with the provision of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 "Income Taxes".

Deferred tax assets/liability is arrived at as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount of Fixed assets		Tax base	Temporary difference
	Taka	Taka		
Assets				
Fixed assets net of depreciation as on 31 December 2025	321,210,800	431,935,334	(110,724,534)	-
Right of use assets	153,839,014	-	153,839,014	-
Lease obligation	182,431,790	-	(182,431,790)	-
Total	657,481,604	431,935,334	-	(199,317,309)
Liabilities				
Fixed assets net of depreciation as on 31 December 2024	383,794,049	457,497,997	(73,703,948)	-
Lease obligation	193,514,449	-	(193,514,449)	-
Right of use assets	171,762,006	-	171,762,006	-
Total	749,070,504	457,497,997	-	(66,456,393)

Applicable tax rate
 Deferred tax assets as on 31 December 2025 55,726,924
 Deferred tax assets as on 31 December 2024 38,182,557
 Deferred tax (expenses)/ Income accounted for during the year 2025 **17,544,367**

9.9 BCBL General Account

BCBL General Account Cr.	38,832,623,209	3,763,181,410
BCBL General Account Dr.	38,925,970,073	3,859,384,172
	93,346,869	96,202,762

9(a) Consolidated Other Assets

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	(Note: 9)	6,954,091,658	5,846,483,759
CSBL		627,971,212	896,816,316
		7,582,062,870	6,743,300,074

10 Non Banking Assets

From Inside Bangladesh - Call Borrowings from Banks	-	-
From Inside Bangladesh - Re- Finance Scheme from SME	119,578,299	131,559,103
From Inside Bangladesh - Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank	4,883,822,566	3,189,769,321
From Inside Bangladesh - Over Draft from BB	4,396,868,120	4,060,547,229
Impress fund from Bangladesh Bank	-	-
	9,200,268,985	7,381,875,652

11(a) Consolidated Borrowings from Bangladesh Bank, other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	9,200,268,985	7,381,875,652
CSBL	-	-
	9,200,268,985	7,381,875,652

11.2 Maturity-wise borrowings

Repayable on demand	119,578,299	7,381,875,652
Not more than 3 months	4,683,822,566	-
Over 3 Months but less than 1 year	4,396,868,120	-
Over 1 year but not less than 5 years	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-
	9,200,268,985	7,381,875,652

11.3 Security wise borrowings

Secured (By Bangladesh Bank deposits)	9,200,268,985	7,381,875,652
Unsecured	-	-
	9,200,268,985	7,381,875,652

12 Deposits and other Accounts *

Current/Al-Wadeah Current Account and Other Accounts	(Note: 12.1)	6,246,239,026	6,255,831,283
Bills Payable	(Note: 12.2)	838,399,899	746,691,476
Savings Bank/ Mudaraba Savings Bank Deposits	(Note: 12.3)	3,212,313,389	3,389,409,646
Short Term Deposits	(Note: 12.4)	2,915,121,022	2,996,946,305
Fixed Deposits/ Mudaraba Fixed Deposits	(Note: 12.5)	21,434,166,612	19,824,121,297
Deposits under Different Schemes	(Note: 12.6.2)	10,051,175,926	9,435,595,669
		44,697,406,874	42,648,595,676

12.1 Current Deposits and Other Accounts

Current Deposits/ AL-WADIAH CURRENT	2,855,891,858	2,974,626,201
Foreign Currencies	133,273,609	65,335,284
Other Deposits	3,257,071,559	3,215,869,797
	6,246,239,026	6,255,831,282

12.2 Bills Payable

Pay Order Payable	837,519,020	745,368,597
D.D. Payable	871,879	1,322,879
	838,399,899	746,691,476

Disclosure: for Bills Payable (Fixed Assets)

12.3 Savings Bank Deposits

Local Currency	3,212,313,389	3,389,409,646
Foreign Currencies	-	-
	3,212,313,389	3,389,409,646

12.4 Short Term Deposits

Local Currency	2,915,121,022	2,996,946,305
Foreign Currencies	-	-
	2,915,121,022	2,996,946,305

12.5 Fixed Deposits/ Mudaraba Fixed Term Deposit(MTD)

Deposits without Bank *	20,076,681,408	19,121,459,645
Bank Deposits	758,485,212	702,661,652
	21,434,166,612	19,824,121,297

* The "Deposits without Bank" includes BOT 270,08,83,132.00 as FDR against BCB Education Finance.

12.6 Deposits and Schemes

Other Deposits	3,257,071,559	3,215,869,797
Deposits under Different Schemes	13,308,249,485	12,651,465,466
	13,308,249,485	12,651,465,466

12.6.1 Deposits under different schemes

Monthly Income/Pension Scheme	4,377,275,148	3,566,505,741
Life Pension Deposit Scheme	4,518,954	4,356,953
Marriage Deposit Scheme	14,436,709	15,653,268
Millionaire Deposit Scheme	116,092,759	38,507,876
Monthly Savings Schemes	2,806,384,479	3,493,876,158
Education Deposit Scheme	1,295,245	1,129,256
Lakhsopost Deposit Scheme	64,887,706	2,599,983
Triple Deposit Scheme	31,587,116	30,927,839
Investor Deposit Scheme	94,787,582	108,775,725
Double Deposit Scheme	2,531,977,338	2,161,364,389
Keypost Deposit Scheme	10,935,007	12,909,211
	10,051,175,926	9,435,595,669

12(a) Consolidated Other Deposits

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	(Note: 12.5)	13,308,249,485	12,651,465,466
CSBL		-	-
		13,308,249,485	12,651,465,466

12.6 Maturity wise Classification Payable:

On Demand	2,324,217,620	2,217,682,947
Within 1 Month	5,423,174,446	5,174,590,439
More than 1 month but less than 6 months	13,215,965,348	12,609,321,823
More than 6 month but less than 1 year	15,212,989,501	14,515,666,201
More than 1 year but within 5 years	1,306,833,156	2,218,295,759
More than 5 year but within 10 years	7,215,126,590	5,913,038,506
Over 10 years and Unclassified	-	-
	44,697,406,874	42,648,595,676

12(a) Consolidated Deposits and other Accounts

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	44,697,406,874	42,648,595,676
CSBL	-	-
	44,697,406,874	42,648,595,676

13 Other Liabilities

Provision for Loans and Advances	(Note: 13.1)	3,837,198,261	3,757,198,361
Interest / Profit Suspense Accounts	(Note: 13.2)	6,132,171,090	5,103,329,992
Provision for Current Income Tax	(Note: 13.3)	812,747,088	760,643,123
Provision for Deferred Tax	(Note: 13.4)	-	-
Provision for Gratuity	(Note: 13.5)	-	-
Provision for Share & Debenture Unrealized Gain/ Loss	(Note: 13.6)	208,401,790	203,521,964
Provision for IT Assets	(Note: 13.7)	284,111	-
Accrued Expense Payable	(Note: 13.8)	1,096,172,569	803,827,758
Interest Payable		181,049	1,181,047
Cash Incentive		1,897,419	9,056,197
Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposure	(Note: 13.9)	16,747,063	16,747,063
Provision for Other Assets	(Note: 13.10)	231,727,209	231,727,209
Lease Liability	(Note: 13.11)	193,113,258	193,514,449
Unearned Income on Investment		35,907,338	15,047,281
Less: Murabaha Compensation Realized		(61,952,457)	(27,169,708)
		12,628,710,696	11,123,257,162

Details of Provision Required and Maintained:

SN	Particulars	References	Required Provision	Provision Maintained	Excess/ (Short) Provision
1	Provision for Loans and Advances	(Note: 7.9.1) (Note: 13.1)	10,577,721,884	3,837,198,261	(6,740,523,623)
2	Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposure	(Note: 13.9)	35,894,213	16,747,063.00	(19,147,150)
3	Provision for Other Assets	(Note: 13.10)	335,332,000	231,727,209	(103,604,791)
4	Provision for Gratuity Fund	-	658,283,628	650,443,130	(7,840,498)
5	Provision for Money at Call and Short Notice	(Note: 5.00)	28,400,000	-	(28,400,000)
6	Provision for Share & Debenture Unrealized Loss	(Note: 13.6)	208,401,790	208,401,790	-
7	Provision for Unrecognized MTD/RO Balance Since-2008	-	6,424,000	-	(6,424,000)
8	Provision for Unrecognized Balance with Bangladesh Bank (LCY & FCY)	-	89,207,872	-	(89,207,872)
9	Provision for Investment in Non-Convertible Bond (Golden Harvest Ltd.)	-	50,000,000	-	(50,000,000)
10	Provision for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs	(Note: 4.1)	5,397,500,000	-	(5,397,500,000)
	Total:		17,387,165,387	4,944,517,452	(12,442,647,934)

As per the Bank Supervision Department-09, Bangladesh Bank letter no. BSD-9/116/2026-488 dated 28th April 2026, the inspection team has identified a total provision shortfall of Tk. 1,252.26 crore as of 31 December 2025. Due to insufficient profit earned during the financial year, the Bank Supervision Department-9 of Bangladesh Bank, vide their letter no. BSD-9/116/2026-488 dated on 28th April 2026, has allowed the deferral of Tk. 1,244.26 crore from the total provision shortfall for the purpose of finalizing the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

A time-bound recovery plan for addressing the provision shortfall and capital deficiency is to be formulated and submitted to the Honorable Board of Directors for approval, prior to its submission to Bangladesh Bank.

13.1 Provision for Loans and Advances / Investment

General Provision	(Note: 13.1.1)	95,515,127	95,515,127
Special General Provision-COVID 19	(Note: 13.1.2)	43,316,605	43,316,605
Specific Provision	(Note: 13.1.3)	3,837,198,261	3,757,198,261

13.1.1 General Provision

Opening Balance	95,515,127	95,515,127
Add: Transferred during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
	95,515,127	95,515,127

13.1.2 Special General Provision-COVID 19

Opening Balance	43,316,605	43,316,605
Add: Transferred during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustments during the year	-	-
	43,316,605	43,316,605

13.1.3 Specific Provision

Opening Balance	3,618,366,529	3,585,495,529
Less: Fully Provided Bad Loan Written off	-	-
Add: Transferred from Interest Suspense **	-	32,907,000
Add: Specific Provision kept for the year	80,000,000	-
Add: Net Change in the Profit and Loss Account	-	-
	3,698,366,529	3,618,366,529

** Interest Suspense transferred to Specific Provision due to non required in interest suspense.

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Notes to the Financial Statements
 As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025

	Amount in Taka		
	2025	2024	
13.1.2(a) Consolidated Specific Provision			
Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	(Note: 13.1.3)	3,698,366,529	3,618,366,529
CSBL		193,579,804	-
		3,698,366,529	3,811,946,333

13.2 Interest Suspense A/C

Opening Balance	5,103,329,992	3,977,892,200
Add: Addition during the year	1,102,623,551	1,459,093,990
Less: Interest Realized during the year	73,782,453	300,749,288
Less: Transferred to Specific Provision	-	32,907,000
Less: Written off during the year	-	-
	6,132,171,090	5,103,329,992

13.2(a) Details of Interest Suspense

Interest Suspense for Loans and Advances	1,660,452,002	1,734,234,455
Interest Suspense for NBFIs	3,956,271,633	3,217,995,537
Interest Suspense for Banks	510,864,122	151,100,000
Interest Suspense for Investment in Non-Convertible Bond (Golden Harvest Ago)	4,583,333	-
	6,132,171,090	5,103,329,992

13.3 Provision for Current Income Tax

Opening Balance	760,643,123	640,058,693
Add: Current year tax	52,103,965	111,584,431
Add: Prior year tax	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
	812,747,088	760,643,123

13.4 Provision for Deferred Tax Liability

Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
	-	-

13.5 Provision for Gratuity

Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Transfer to Gratuity Fund	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
	-	-

13.6 Provision for Share & Debenture (Unrealized Gain/Loss)

Opening Balance	203,521,964	149,193,754
Add: Addition during the year	4,879,826	54,328,210
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
	208,401,790	203,521,964

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited & its Subsidiary
Notes to the Financial Statements
 As at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		2025	2024
28(a)	Consolidated Stationery, Printing & Advertisement Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited CBSL	(Note: 28)	
		19,091,756	48,010,366
		535,302	635,522
		19,627,058	48,645,788
29	Managing Director's salary and allowances Basic Salary Allowances (House Maintenance / Furnishing)		
		2,480,323	6,480,000
		1,260,263	3,240,000
		3,720,486	9,720,000
30	Directors' Fees & Honorarium Directors' Fees & Honorarium		
		4,032,347	2,271,300
		4,032,347	2,271,300
30(a)	Consolidated Directors' Fees & Honorarium Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited CBSL	(Note: 30)	
		4,032,347	2,271,300
		432,400	492,400
		4,464,747	2,763,700
31	Depreciation and Repair of Fixed Assets Depreciation of Fixed Assets Repairs and Maintenance		
		113,083,956	116,000,987
		16,430,532	9,973,863
		129,514,488	125,974,850
31(a)	Consolidated Depreciation and Repair of Fixed Assets Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited CBSL	(Note: 31)	
		129,514,488	125,983,850
		3,062,688	1,916,447
		132,577,176	127,900,297
32	Other Expenditure Business Development Conveyance Maintenance Charge Computer Photocopy Paper BB Cleaning Charge Evaluation Fee Photocopy & Photograph Entertainment Excise Duty Fuel & Lubricants of Car Honorarium Cleaning & Laundry Internet Bill Misc Expense Training Subscription Travelling, Daily & Other Allowances Software & Hardware Maintenance Bank Charge - Lease Liability Financial cost Commission Paid to Bank Managers' meeting / Conference Plantation Apn & Egm Expenses Incentive Wage / Remittance Pantry Supplies		
		1,156,700	22,576,567
		4,278,586	4,500,510
		483,782	68,950
		2,950,001	2,424,682
		56,074	6,524
		62,000	1,817,490
		656,881	592,252
		98,948	12,787,654
		97,000	662,000
		1,754,127	2,411,321
		2,282,975	1,927,750
		1,489,794	1,427,917
		84,111	131,586
		4,287,726	101,077
		1,612,478	61,000
		1,345,011	625,816
		4,026,577	2,741,626
		98,948	1,388,867
		7,335,075	3,428,938
		12,273,121	12,910,303
		1,326,138	142,087
		760,665	159,868
		379,123	435,843
		176,241	205,545
		41,920	38,294
		59,130,912	90,987,866
32(a)	Consolidated Other Expenditure Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited CBSL	(Note: 31)	
		59,130,912	90,987,866
		12,367,384	19,001,321
		71,498,296	109,989,187
	Less: Inter Company Transaction	(3,722,839)	(3,297,495)
		67,775,457	106,691,692
33	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent Cash in hand (including foreign currencies) Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies) Balance with Other Bank & Financial Institutions Money at Call and short notice Prize Bond		
		441,612,126	375,450,718
		398,732,226	438,002,071
		11,154,406,705	12,822,742,732
		28,400,000	28,400,000
		1,055,700	1,242,100
		12,021,256,757	13,665,837,622
34	Earnings Per Share (EPS) Net Profit after Tax Number of Ordinary Share Earnings Per Share		
		(4,500,292,564)	(3,836,409,320)
		19,887,428	19,887,428
		(226.29)	(192.91)
34(a)	Consolidated Earnings Per Share (EPS) Net Profit after Tax Number of Ordinary Share Consolidated Earnings Per Share (EPS)		
		(4,793,596,066)	(3,832,720,100)
		19,887,428	19,887,428
		(241.00)	(192.72)
35	Net Asset Value Per Share (NAV) a) Capital / Share holders' Equity for the year b) Number of Outstanding Share Net Asset Value Per Share (NAV) (a/b)		
		(16,677,050,926)	(12,188,726,014)
		19,887,428	19,887,428
		(838.52)	(612.63)
36	Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share a) Net Cash flows from Operating Activities b) Number of Outstanding Share Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFF) (a/b)		
		(3,450,305,591)	(6,154,219,256)
		19,887,428	19,887,428
		(173.40)	(309.45)
37	Related Party Transactions While making any related party transactions the management always pays proper attention to economic efficiency and competitive pricing and necessary approval from Bangladesh Bank and other authorities had been obtained whenever applicable. Related party transactions of the Bank for the period from January to December 2025 do not exist except mentioned in Note (7a), 13(a), 30(a), 31(a).		
38	Risk factors and risk management Implementations of other Core Risk Management Guidelines are being followed. Credit Risk Grading is done for all commercial exposure. Bank's Asset Liability Committee is entrusted with the responsibility of managing short-term & long-term liquidity. ALM Guidelines & ICT Guidelines have also been implemented in accordance with the Guidelines issued by Bangladesh Bank & it has been approved by the Board of Directors. The Bank has established its KYC & operation control procedure for the prevention of Money Laundering. The Bank has strengthened the Internal Control and Compliance Division (ICCD) to ensure comprehensive audit thereof. As regards ICT Risk Management physical security of Hardware & Software are under process & will be strengthened soon.		
39	Verification of Financial Statements through Documentation Verification System (DVS) As per BRPD Circular Letter No. 4/2021, it has been ensured that latest available audited financials are preserved in the credit file of all our clients. In addition to that as per BRPD Circular No. 35/2021, we have been granted access in DVS by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB).		
40	Approval of the financial statements The financial statements of the Bank has been approved by the Board of Directors at its 405(Ka) the Board meeting held on 29th April 2025.		

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
Fixed Assets including premises, furniture & Fixtures Schedule
 As on 31 December 2025

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written down value as at 31.12.2025	Written down value as at 31.12.2024
	Opening Balance as at 01.01.2025	Addition during the year	Sale / Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2025		Opening Balance as at 01.01.2025	Charged during the year	Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2025		
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		
Total	1,271,282,695	35,445,063	2,776,458	1,303,951,299		888,192,933	94,183,914	(363,653)	982,740,500	321,210,799	383,794,049

As on December 31, 2024

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written down value as at 31.12.2024	Written down value as at 31.12.2023
	Opening Balance as at 01.01.2024	Addition during the year	Sale / Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2024		Opening Balance as at 01.01.2024	Charged during the year	Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2024		
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		
Total	1,182,403,978	89,173,468	294,751	1,271,282,695		790,505,666	97,687,267	-	888,192,933	383,794,049	395,074,896

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
Lease Asset Schedule
 As on 31 December 2025

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written down value as at 31.12.2025	Written down value as on 31.12.2025
	Opening Balance as at 01.01.2025	Addition during the year	Sale / Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2025		Opening Balance as at 01.01.2025	Charged during the year	Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2025		
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		
Total	254,473,055	-	-	254,473,055		82,711,049	17,922,992	-	100,634,041	153,839,014	171,762,006

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
Income Tax Assessment Status
 As on 31 December 2025

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written down value as at 31.12.2024	Written down value as on 31.12.2024
	Opening Balance as at 01.01.2024	Addition during the year	Sale / Adjustment during the year	Total as at 31.12.2024		Opening Balance as at 01.01.2024	Charged during the year	Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2024		
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		
Total	254,473,055	-	-	254,473,055		64,788,057	17,922,992	-	82,711,049	171,762,006	189,684,998

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
Details of large loan
 As on 31 December 2025

Sl / No	Group/ Client Name	Outstanding (Taka in crore)		
		Funded	Non-Funded	Total
1	SB Exim Bangladesh	1,269,938,286.37	-	1,269,938,286.37
2	Jamuna Agro chemical	1,153,594,099.43	-	1,153,594,099.43
3	Nur-un-nobi & Allied Concern	1,027,484,204.00	-	1,027,484,204.00
4	Dhaka Trading House	643,215,926.68	-	643,215,926.68
5	Marrine Vegetable Oils Ltd	619,075,248.19	-	619,075,248.19
6	M/S.F.R.JUTE TRADING CO LTD	543,540,299.85	-	543,540,299.85
7	M/S Islam Brothers	496,197,101.13	-	496,197,101.13
8	S. Alam Cold Rolled Steels Limited	-	414,698,371.46	414,698,371.46
9	Suruj Miah Spinning Mills	407,583,637.12	-	407,583,637.12
10	M/S Sharmin Jute Balers,	400,457,477.15	-	400,457,477.15
11	DHARMAPUR CERAMIC INDUSTRIES LTD.	347,346,233.39	-	347,346,233.39
12	Pran RFL Group	304,511,984.67	-	304,511,984.67
13	Lithum Febrics Ltd	272,389,730.11	-	272,389,730.11
14	GRAM UNNAYAN KARMA	252,910,454.89	-	252,910,454.89
15	Fabulous Fashion Ltd.	237,075,000.57	7,892,600.54	244,967,601.11
16	Toy Woods (BD) Co. Ltd	243,429,310.87	-	243,429,310.87
17	HORIZON FASHION WEAR	240,439,848.18	-	240,439,848.18
18	S. A. OIL REFINERY LTD	235,690,919.45	-	235,690,919.45
19	Smile Apparels Ltd.	-	226,870,097.40	226,870,097.40
20	Somerset Properties Ltd.	217,071,002.98	-	217,071,002.98
21	PHOENIX CERAMIC & AUTO BRICKS LTD	211,372,542.37	-	211,372,542.37
22	M. N. AKTER & CO	191,507,091.00	-	191,507,091.00
23	Faith Group	184,096,646.70	-	184,096,646.70
24	K.R. STEEL STRUCTURE LTD	176,786,111.16	-	176,786,111.16
25	Saif powertec Ltd.	172,348,545.12	-	172,348,545.12
26	Mostafa Corporation Ltd	164,271,086.37	-	164,271,086.37
27	TANJUM AUTO RICE MILL	156,627,070.81	-	156,627,070.81
28	ANWARA MANNAN TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED	154,227,008.79	-	154,227,008.79
29	ZUMA FASHIONS LTD.	152,667,323.52	-	152,667,323.52
30	S. ALAM CEMENT Limited	149,949,648.70	-	149,949,648.70
		10,625,803,839.57	649,461,069.40	11,275,264,908.97

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
Highlights of the Overall Activities of the Bank
 As on 31 December 2025

Sl / No	Particulars	2025	2024
		01	Paid up Capital
02	Right Share Application Money	917,259,650	917,259,650
03	Total Eligible Capital (as per Basel-III)	(16,574,191,936)	(12,073,211,594)
04	Surplus/(Deficit) Capital	(21,574,191,936)	(17,073,211,594)
05	Total Assets	49,849,335,631	48,970,002,475
06	Total Deposits	44,697,406,874	42,648,595,675
07	Total Loans and Advances	25,598,621,119	23,511,938,141
08	Total Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	4,923,506,453	5,056,690,280
09	Advances Deposits Ratio(%)	57.27	55.13
10	Classified Loans to Advance Ratio(%)	64.88	68.34
11	Profit After Tax and Provision	(4,500,292,564)	(3,836,409,320)
12	Classified Advance	16,607,456,743	16,067,575,348
13	Provision kept against Classified Advance	3,698,366,529	3,618,366,529
14	Surplus/(Deficit) Provision	(6,740,523,623)	(6,374,501,739)
15	Net Interest Margin (NIM)	-3.44%	-2.07%
16	Cost of Fund (%)	11.88	11.31
17	Interest Earning Assets	8,991,164,376	7,444,362,793
18	Non Interest Earning Assets	36,056,799,269	36,134,210,684
19	Return on Investment (ROI)%	6.34	7.09
20	Return on Assets (ROA)%	(9.03)	(7.83)
21	Income from Investment	304,532,162	382,119,427
22	Earnings Per Share (EPS)	(226.29)	(192.91)
23	Profit Per Share	(226.29)	(192.91)
24	Price - Earnings Ratio (Times)	(0.44)	(0.52)

*** Each share of Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited has a face value of Taka 100.00

Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) as per BASEL-III
Under Risk Based Capital Adequacy
 As on 31 December 2025

Particulars	Amount (Taka.)
A. Regulatory Capital:	
1. Common Equity Tier-1 Capital (CET-1)	(16,729,770,731)
2. Additional Tier-1 Capital (AT-1)	-
3. Tier-2 Capital	155,578,795
4. Total Regulatory Capital (1+2+3)	(16,574,191,936)
B. Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA):	44,983,669,417
C. Capital to Risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR) (A4/B)*100	-36.84%
D. Core Capital to	