



Citibank, N. A. Bangladesh Branches

Report and financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management of Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches (the "Bank") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 and the profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note 2.2.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under these 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bangladesh, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs as explained in note 2.2, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Bank Company Act, 1991 and the Bangladesh Bank Regulations require the Management to ensure effective internal audit, internal control and risk management functions of the Bank. The Management is also required to make a self-assessment on the effectiveness of anti-fraud internal controls and report to Bangladesh Bank on instances of fraud and forgeries.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- To the extent noted during the course of our audit work performed on the basis stated under the Auditor's Responsibility section in forming the above opinion on the financial statements of the Bank and considering the reports of the Management to Bangladesh Bank on anti-fraud internal controls and instances of fraud and forgeries as stated under the Management's Responsibility for the financial statements and internal control:
 - Internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Bank as disclosed in the financial statements appeared to be materially adequate; and
 - Nothing has come to our attention regarding material instances of forgery or irregularity or administrative error or exception or anything detrimental committed by employees of the Bank;
- In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Bank and the Bank so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- The records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;
- The balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- The financial statements of the Bank have been drawn up in conformity with prevailing rules, regulations and accounting standards as well as related guidance issued by Bangladesh Bank;
- Adequate provisions have been made for advances and other assets which are in our opinion, doubtful of recovery;
- The information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
- We have reviewed over 80% of the risk weighted assets of the Bank and spent over 2,350 person hours; and
- Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) as required by Bangladesh Bank has been maintained adequately during the year.

Dhaka, 27 FEB 2023
DVC: 2302270770AS720131

Sabbir Ahmed FCA, Partner
Enrolment No: 770
Hoda Yasir Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants

Balance Sheet

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash (including foreign currencies)	4	126,750,142	100,485,665
Balances with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)		14,008,606,030	13,151,409,423
		14,135,256,172	13,251,995,088
Balances with other banks and financial institutions			
Outside Bangladesh	5	319,943,112	64,696,848
Inside Bangladesh		18,212,814,235	17,225,462,814
		18,532,757,347	17,290,159,662
Money at call on short notice			
	6	-	20,000,000
Investments			
Government securities	7	22,322,795,790	15,391,801,029
Other investments		6,000,000	6,000,000
		22,328,795,790	15,397,801,029
Loans and advances			
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts	8	13,251,953,305	11,365,210,780
Bills purchased and discounted		5,851,425,028	4,733,780,817
		19,103,378,333	16,099,091,597
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures			
	9	198,824,427	153,960,194
Other assets			
	10	1,125,337,787	1,471,484,398
Non banking assets			
Total assets		75,124,353,776	63,684,391,968
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents			
	11	2,323,672,047	5,963,836,028
Deposits and other accounts			
Current account and other accounts, etc.	12	45,568,896,433	41,873,122,291
Bills payable		989,156,296	840,138,082
Savings deposits		427,924,795	410,314,828
Fixed deposits		7,137,021,769	299,050,262
Bearer certificates of deposits		-	-
Other deposits		-	-
		54,122,999,293	43,422,625,463
Other liabilities			
	13	3,868,864,468	2,880,515,795
Total liabilities		60,416,535,808	52,266,977,286
Equity			
Fund deposited with Bangladesh Bank as capital	14.2	5,960,034,846	4,950,492,171
Other reserves	15	(75,313,684)	(93,912,433)
Profit and loss account	16	8,224,995,806	6,580,834,944
		14,709,817,968	11,417,414,682
Total equity		14,709,817,968	11,417,414,682
Total liabilities and equity			
		75,124,353,776	63,684,391,968
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
Contingent liabilities			
Acceptances and endorsements	17.1	5,138,240,658	5,831,361,908
Letters of guarantee	17.2	1,194,474,030	1,265,360,717
Irrevocable letters of credit	17.3	19,050,374,777	12,113,761,113
Bills for collection	17.4	1,497,444,525	1,821,690,387
Other contingent liabilities		-	-
		26,886,639,990	21,032,174,125
Other commitments			
Documentary credits and short term trade - related transactions	17.5	630,584,393	355,899,714
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		9,892,205,738	4,538,014,653
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
		10,522,790,131	4,893,914,367
Others			
Value of travelers' cheques on hand	17.6	-	-
Value of unprocessed cheques		-	-
Value of Bangladesh Sanchaypatri on hand		255,925,000	255,925,000
Value of Bangladesh Bank USD bond on hand		273,789,699	227,412,900
		529,713,699	483,337,900
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		37,933,039,820	26,409,426,392

The annexed notes 1 to 36 and annexures A to I form an integral part of these financial statements.

Md Moinul Haq
Citi Country Officer, Bangladesh

S. H. Aslam Habib
Chief Financial Officer, Bangladesh

As per our report of same date.

Sabbir Ahmed FCA, Partner
Enrolment No: 770
Hoda Yasir Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants

Dhaka, 27 FEB 2023

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Profit and Loss Account

In BDT	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2022	2021
Interest income	19	1,116,756,174	613,469,612
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings	20	(135,310,974)	(27,048,522)
Net interest income		981,445,200	586,421,090
Income from investments	21	776,509,504	303,190,233
Commission, exchange and brokerage	22	3,910,957,062	947,928,365
Other operating income/(loss)	23	7,957,188	(7,333,772)
Total operating income		5,676,868,954	1,830,205,916
Salaries and allowances	24	(688,164,039)	(659,110,015)
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.		(262,066,215)	(242,417,122)
Legal expenses		(2,605,540)	(494,906)
Postage, stamps, telecommunication, etc.		(21,686,736)	(18,838,768)
Stationery, printing, advertisement, etc.		(14,169,252)	(21,447,466)
Citi Country Officer's salary and allowances		(11,662,400)	(18,886,403)
Auditors' fees		(700,000)	(700,000)
Depreciation and repair of bank's assets	25	(94,897,121)	(83,775,809)
Other expenses	26	(144,059,292)	(176,944,914)
Total operating expenses		(1,237,010,595)	(1,222,615,403)
Profit before provisions		4,439,858,359	607,590,513
Provision for loans and advances:			
Specific provision for classified loans and advances	13.1	(28,937)	(135,500)
General provision for unclassified loans and advances	13.1	32,818,171	(30,812,658)
Provision for off balance sheet exposures	13.2	(92,309,259)	9,405,920
Provision for diminution in value of investments		-	-
Provision for nostro accounts		-	-
Total provisions		(59,520,025)	(21,542,238)
Total profit before income tax		4,380,338,334	586,048,275
Provision for income tax:			
Current tax	27	(1,900,185,932)	(280,473,255)
Deferred tax	27	10,387,726	489,454
		(1,889,798,206)	(279,983,801)
Net profit after tax		2,490,540,128	306,064,474
Appropriations			
Profit remitted to Head Office		-	311,023,839

The annexed notes 1 to 36 and annexures A to I form an integral part of these financial statements.

Md Moinul Haq
Citi Country Officer, Bangladesh

S. H. Aslam Habib
Chief Financial Officer, Bangladesh

As per our report of same date.

Dhaka, 27 FEB 2023

DVC: 2302270770AS720131

Statement of Changes in Equity

In BDT	Fund deposited with Bangladesh Bank	Other Reserve	Profit and loss Account	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2021	4,892,909,523	(69,420,423)	7,633,643,853	12,457,132,953
Net profit for the year	-	-	306,064,474	306,064,474
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of HFT securities (net of deferred tax liabilities)	-	(63,424,617)	-	(63,424,617)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	-	38,932,607	-	38,932,607
Profit remitted to Head Office	-	-	(1,373,461,788)	(1,373,461,788)
Transfer to start-up fund	-	-	(12,139,426)	(12,139,426)
Exchange difference	57,582,648	-	6,727,831	64,310,479
Balance as at 31 December 2021	4,950,492,171	(93,912,433)	6,960,834,944	11,417,414,682
Net profit for the year	-	-	2,490,540,128	2,490,540,128
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of HFT securities (net of deferred tax liabilities)	-	3,557,162	-	3,557,162
Actuarial gain/(loss) net of deferred tax	-	15,041,587	-	15,041,587
Profit remitted to Head Office	-	-	(311,023,839)	(311,023,839)
Transfer to start-up fund	-	-	(24,905,401)	(24,905,401)
Exchange difference	1,009,542,675	-	108,650,974	1,118,193,649
Balance as at 31 December 2022	5,960,034,846	(75,313,684)	8,024,996,806	14,709,817,968

The annexed notes 1 to 36 and annexures A to I form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

In BDT	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts in cash		1,136,784,521	608,153,083
Interest payments		(115,354,867)	(45,167,785)
Dividend receipts		7,500,000	7,500,000
Fee and commission receipts in cash		3,910,957,062	947,928,365
Recoveries of loans previously written off		-	-
Cash payments to employees		(626,597,220)	(748,765,793)
Cash payment to suppliers		(325,443,142)	(332,934,857)
Income taxes paid		(841,758,227)	(554,109,161)
Income from trading security		759,867,563	284,378,265
Receipts from other operating activities		8,348,818	257,430
Payment for other operating activities		(132,990,617)	(191,777,373)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		3,781,313,891	(24,537,825)
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities			
Statutory deposits		-	-
Purchase/sale of trading securities		(1,858,916,950)	2,459,883,475
Loans and advances to other banks		-	-
Loans and advances to customers		(2,718,183,297)	(2,511,038,805)
Other assets		338,304,685	167,718,819
Deposits from other banks		599,500,153	(329,322,459)
Deposits from customers		10,100,873,677	2,663,016,526
Borrowing from other banks and financial institutions		(3,640,163,981)	1,253,906,537
Trading liabilities		-	-
Other liabilities		(136,682,542)	(355,417,700)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		6,466,045,636	3,324,208,568
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of securities		-	-
Payment for purchase of securities		-	-
Purchase of fixed assets		(95,278,865)	(42,119,499)
Proceeds from sale of assets		-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)		(95,278,865)	(42,119,499)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Profit remitted to head office		(311,023,839)	(1,373,461,788)
Fund received from head office as capital injection		-	-
Effect of change in foreign exchange rate		1,118,193,649	64,310,479
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)		807,169,810	(1,309,151,309)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (D = A + B + C)		7,177,936,581	1,972,937,760
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January (E)		39,596,490,658	37,623,552,898
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D + E)	29	46,774,427,239	39,596,490,658

The annexed notes 1 to 36 and annexures A to I form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

- Status of the Bank
- Legal form of the Bank

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches (the "Bank") commenced its

Citibank, N. A. Bangladesh Branches

Report and financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022



xvi) Presentation of Intangible Assets

IFRS: An intangible asset must be identified and recognised, and the disclosure must be given as per IAS 38.

Bangladesh Bank: There is no specific regulation for intangible assets in BRPD circular no. 14 (25 June 2003) hence, it is shown in fixed assets.

xvii) Provision on financial guarantees

IFRS: As per IFRS 9 bank shall recognise credit losses on undrawn loan commitments 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.01 (3 January 2018) and BRPD Circular No.14 (23 September 2012), the Bank is required to maintain provision at 1% against gross off-balance sheet exposures (which includes undrawn loan commitments).

Specific provision on:

	Rates	
	2022	2021
Substandard and doubtful agricultural loans	5.00%	5.00%
Substandard loans and advances	20.00%	20.00%
Doubtful loans and advances	50.00%	50.00%
Bad/loss loans and advances	100.00%	100.00%

In accordance with BRPD circular no. 4 dated 19 March 2020, downward classification of loans and advances was halted from 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020. This was further extended to 30 September 2020 and then to 31 December 2020 through BRPD circular no. 13 dated 15 June 2020 and BRPD circular no. 17 dated 28 September 2020, respectively. Subsequently during the year 2021 and 2022 additional instructions were issued by the Bangladesh Bank for deferral and non-classification of overdue accounts. However, none of these have any material impact on the Bank's loan portfolio.

c) Loans and advances are written off in accordance with BRPD circular no. 02 dated 13 January 2003 and BRPD circular no. 13 dated 07 November 2013 to the extent that:

- there is no realistic prospect of recovery, and
- against which legal cases are filed and classified as bad/loss as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

These write offs however will not undermine/affect the claim amount against the borrower. Detailed memorandum records for all such write off accounts are maintained and followed up. Write-off loans and advances are reported to the Credit Information Bureau (CIB) of Bangladesh Bank.

Details are shown in note 8.

3.5 Fixed assets and depreciation

Recognition and measurement

Items of fixed assets, excluding land, are measured at cost/revaluation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Land is measured at cost/revaluation.

Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets and bringing to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner.

When parts of an item of fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of fixed assets.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of fixed asset is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of that item, and is recognised in other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of fixed assets is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day to day servicing of fixed assets are recognised in the profit and loss account as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an item of fixed assets since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Bank will obtain ownership by the end of the lease. In case of acquisition of fixed assets, depreciation is charged from the month of acquisition, whereas depreciation on disposed off fixed assets is charged up to the month prior to the disposal. Asset category-wise depreciation rates are as follows:

Category of assets	Rate of depreciation
Furniture and fixtures	10% - 33.33%
Equipment	10% - 33.33%
Motor vehicles	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

Retirement and disposals

An asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised as gain and loss from disposal of asset under "Other operating income" in the profit and loss account.

3.6 Leases

As a lessee

The Bank recognises a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability from the initial application date i.e. 1 January 2019 or the commencement date of a lease contract. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the initial application date or commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Bank by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Bank will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use assets will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use assets are periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the initial application date or commencement date, discounted at the Bank's weighted average rate. Generally, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Bank determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Bank separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair value. If the Bank concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate.

(ii) Leased assets

Leases of property, plant and equipment that transfer to the Bank substantially all of the risks and the rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Bank's statement of financial position.

(iii) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expenses, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

3.7 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents includes interest-bearing borrowings against securities from Bangladesh Bank and other banks and call borrowing from other banks. These items are reported in the financial statements at the gross value of the outstanding balance.

Details are shown in note 11.

3.8 Deposits and other accounts

Deposits and other accounts include non interest-bearing current deposits redeemable at call, interest bearing on demand and short-term deposits, savings deposits and fixed deposits. These items are reported in the financial statements at the gross value of the outstanding balance.

Details are shown in note 12.

3.9 Other liabilities

Other liabilities comprise items such as provision for loans and advances, provision for taxation, interest payable, interest suspense, accrued expenses etc. Other liabilities are reported in the balance sheet according to the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, Income Tax Ordinance 1984 and internal policy of the Bank.

Details are shown in note 13.

3.10 Fund deposited with Bangladesh Bank

This represents amounts deposited with Bangladesh Bank in foreign currency as a part of minimum capital requirement.

According to subsection 3 of Section 13 of the Bank Company (amendment) Act, 2013 as amended by BRPD Circular no. 18 dated 21 December 2014 and "Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks (Basel III) as of December 2014" of Bangladesh Bank, all banks are required to deposit with Bangladesh Bank the higher of Tk. 4,000 million and minimum capital requirement calculated as 10% (2021); 10% of risk weighted assets. In addition to minimum capital requirement, Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) is to be maintained in the form of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) at 0.625% per year from 2016 to 2019.

Details are shown in note 14.

3.11 Contingencies

3.11.1 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is:

A 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

A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is reliably estimated.

3.11.2 Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. An example is a claim that an entity is pursuing through legal processes, where the outcome is uncertain.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.12 Revenue recognition

3.12.1 Interest on loans and advances

Interest income are recognised in the profit and loss account on an accrual basis.

Interest is accrued on a daily basis and applied to customer accounts every month, quarter and at maturity depending on the product offerings.

In accordance with BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, interest accrued on sub-standard loans and doubtful loans are credited to Interest Suspense Account which is included within Other liabilities. Interest from loans and advances ceases to be accrued when they are classified as bad / loss.

3.12.2 Income from investment

Interest income on investments in government and other securities is recognised on accrual basis. Investment income includes interest income, capital gain, and revaluation loss on government securities. Investment income also includes dividend on investment in shares. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. This is the ex-dividend date for the equity securities.

3.12.3 Fees and commission income

The Bank earns fees and commissions from a diverse range of services provided to its customers. Commission on letter of guarantee is recognised on accrual basis. Other fees and commission income is recognised as revenue as the services are provided.

3.12.4 Exchange Income

Exchange income includes all gains and losses from foreign currency transactions.

3.13 Interest paid on borrowings and other deposits

Interest paid on deposits and other accounts except fixed deposit is accrued on a monthly basis, but credited to customer account on half yearly basis. Interest on fixed deposit is accrued on a daily basis and credited to customer account on maturity of fixed deposit. Interest on borrowing from other banks is accrued on a daily basis and paid through Bangladesh Bank account on maturity.

All other expenses are recognised on accrual basis.

3.14 Post employment benefit

The retirement benefits accrued for the employees of the Bank as on reporting date have been accounted for in accordance with IAS 19: Employee Benefits.

3.14.1 Provident fund

Provident fund scheme (defined contribution plan) is given to the eligible staff of the Bank in accordance with the rules of the locally registered provident fund constituted under an irrevocable trust. Payments to the provident fund are charged as expense in the profit and loss as they fall due.

3.14.2 Gratuity fund

The Bank operates a funded gratuity scheme duly approved by the National Board of Revenue. Under this scheme, the Bank's obligation to the members of the scheme is to pay one month's last drawn salary for each year of service on the termination of employment. Members who leave the Bank within the first five years of service are not entitled to any benefits under this scheme. The scheme is considered as a defined benefit plan as it meets the recognition criteria specified for this purpose. The fund is managed in accordance with rules of the locally registered fund constituted under an irrevocable trust.

Actuarial valuation of the gratuity scheme is done periodically to assess the adequacy of the liabilities provided for under the gratuity scheme as per IAS 19 Employee Benefits.

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 19: Employee Benefits, the Bank's net obligation in respect of its gratuity fund is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses that arise are recognised in equity and presented in the statement of Changes in Equity in the period they arise. Past service costs are recognised immediately to the extent that benefits are vested and are otherwise recognised over the average period until benefits are vested on a straight line basis.

3.15 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits which fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, including salaries, bonuses and other allowances.

3.16 Provisions and accrued expenses

In compliance with IAS 37, provisions and accrued expenses are recognised in the financial statements when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

3.17 Provisions for off balance sheet exposures

In compliance with Bangladesh Bank guidelines, off balance sheet items are disclosed under contingent liabilities. As per BRPD Circular No.01 dated 03 January 2018 and BRPD Circular No.14 dated 23 September 2012, the Bank is required to maintain provision at 1% against gross off-balance sheet exposures (cash margin or value of eligible collateral will not be deducted while computing off-balance sheet exposure).

Details are shown in note 13.2.

3.18 Provisions on balances with other banks and financial institutions (Nostro accounts)

Provisions made for unsettled debit transactions for more than three months on nostro accounts are reviewed at each balance sheet date by management and certified by external auditors in accordance with Bangladesh Bank Foreign Exchange Policy Department, Circular No. FEOD (FEMO)01/2005-677 dated 13 September 2005.

Details are shown in note 13.

3.19 Provisions for other assets

BRPD Circular no. 04 dated 12 April 2022 requires provision on other asset items which are outstanding for a certain period. Specific rates are applied for various categories of other assets as defined in the circular. Details are shown in note 13.

3.20 Provision for taxation

3.20.1 Income tax

Provision for taxation has been calculated using tax rates as prescribed in the Income Tax Ordinance (ITO) 1984 and relevant Special Regulatory Orders (SROs) and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

3.20.2 Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Provision for taxation for the year ended 31 December 2022 has been made on the basis of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance 1984 and the Finance Act 2022. Currently the income tax rate applicable for banks is 40%.

3.20.3 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax relating to unrealised surplus on revaluation of held for trading (HFT) securities are recognised directly in revaluation reserve as part of equity and is subsequently recognised in profit and loss account on maturity of the security and disposal of land and buildings.

Details are shown in note 13.4.2.

3.21 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its Cash Generating Unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs) and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.22 Reconciliation of inter-bank/inter-branch account

Books of account with regard to inter-bank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) are reconciled and no material differences were found which may affect the financial statements significantly.

3.23 Core risk management

BRPD circulars no.17 dated 07 October 2003, BRPD circular no. 04 dated 05 March 2007 and DOS circular no. 2 dated 15 February 2012 require banks to put in place an effective risk management system. The risk management system of the Bank covers the following six broad risk areas:

- Credit risk
- Foreign exchange risk
- Asset liability management risk
- Money laundering risk
- Internal control and compliance risk
- Information and communication risk
- Technology security risk

The prime objective of the risk management is that the Bank undertakes well calculated business risks to safeguard its capital, financial resources and growth of sustainable profitability. In this context, the Bank has formed a risk management committee to overview regular monitoring of those critical risk areas.

3.23.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is one of the major risks faced by the Bank. This can be described as the situation when a borrower or counterparty of the Bank will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms and conditions. To assess and to mitigate the credit risk, the Bank has policies and procedures in place, which is considered an important tool for retaining the quality and performance of the assets. Accordingly, the Bank's credit risk management functions have been designed to address all these issues including risks that arises from global changes in banking, finance and related issues.

The Bank has defined segregation of duties for all credit risk related activities like credit approval, administration, monitoring and recovery functions.

3.23.2 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is defined as situation when change in earnings may happen due to unfavorable change in foreign exchange rates and the relevant currency position of the Bank. Treasury front office conducts deal for commercial purpose and back office of the treasury keep records and passes entries in books of accounts. As per Bangladesh Bank guidelines, the Treasury Department is operationally and physically divided into front office and back office to mitigate any risk. Separate telephone were installed in the dealing room to meet Bangladesh Bank guidelines. In addition, the Bank has also implemented strong monitoring and control by setting limits on approval of a deal, net open position, maximum loss per day/month and DV01, which are monitored on a regular basis.

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3.23.3 Asset liability management risk

Changes in market liquidity and/or interest rate exposes Bank's business to the risk of loss. The Bank has an Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) which is responsible for managing short-term and long-term liquidity to ensure that the Bank has adequate liquidity at all times and at the most appropriate funding cost. ALCO reviews liquidity requirements of the Bank, maturity of assets and liabilities, deposit and lending pricing strategy and the liquidity contingency plan. The Asset Liability Committee also monitors Balance Sheet risk, which is defined as potential changes in earnings due to changes in rate of interest and exchange rates which are not of trading nature.

3.23.4 Prevention of money laundering

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing have potentially devastating economic, security and social consequences. Money laundering risk is defined as the loss of reputation and expenses incurred as penalty for being negligent in prevention, detection and reporting of money laundering. For mitigating the risk, Citi has established and maintains a Global AML Program that is commensurate with Citi's risk profile, approved by Citi's Board of Directors and noted in the Board minutes. This Policy, together with the Global AML KYC Customer Identification Program, constitute Citi's Global AML Program. The program is supported by other written policies and procedures, including the Global AML Know Your Customer Policy, the Global Transaction Monitoring Policy, and other related Standards and Procedures, and provides a globally consistent system of controls to identify and mitigate AML risks and comply with AML laws and regulations. To protect Citi, from being used to launder money and/or terrorist financing, and to guide all Citi employees as they conduct business in accordance with applicable anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (collectively "AML") laws and regulations training has been continuously given to all the categories of Executives and Officers for developing awareness and skill for ensuring compliance with the AML laws and regulations.

3.23.5 Internal control and compliance risk

The internal control environment is the framework under which internal controls are developed, implemented and monitored. It consists of the mechanisms and arrangements that ensure internal and external risks to which the Bank is exposed are identified, appropriate and effective internal controls are developed and implemented to soundly and prudently manage these risks; reliable and comprehensive systems are to be put in place to appropriately monitor the effectiveness of these controls.

The Bank being one of the largest global banks has established an appropriate and effective internal control environment to ensure that the Bank is managed and controlled in a sound and prudent manner. The factors which together comprise the control environment are:

- Management Committee (MANCOM) that is actively concerned with sound corporate governance and that understands and diligently discharges its responsibilities by ensuring that the Bank is appropriately and effectively managed and controlled;
- Business Unit managements are those actively manage and operate the Bank in a sound and prudent manner; and
- Control mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of the organizational and procedural controls is in place. An independent internal audit to engage a risk-based methodology in conducting periodic audits for the various businesses and functions in Bangladesh.

Three Lines of Defense:

Citi uses a lines of defense model as a key component of its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework to manage its risks. The lines of defense model brings together risk-taking, risk oversight, and risk assurance under one umbrella and provides an avenue for risk accountability of the first line of defense, a construct for effective challenge by IRM and ICRM ("second line of defense") and empowers independent risk assurance by Internal Audit ("third line of defense"). In addition, the lines of defense model includes organizational units tasked with supporting a strong control environment ("enterprise support functions").

The first, second and third lines of defense, along with enterprise support functions, have distinct roles and responsibilities and are empowered to perform their relevant risk management processes and responsibilities outlined in the ERM Framework and supporting suite of policy documents in order to manage Citi's risks in a consistent and effective manner.

First Line of Defense: The first line of defense ("first line") owns the risks and associated controls inherent in, or arising from, the execution of their business activities and is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting those risks consistent with Citi's strategy, Mission and Value Proposition, Leadership Principles and risk appetite. The first line is subject to the oversight and challenge of IRM/ICRM. The first line is comprised of the following front including Business Management and Front line units including Enterprise Support Functions (Human Resources, Legal, Finance etc.).

Second Line of Defense: The second line of defense ("second line") is independent of the first line. The second line is responsible for overseeing the risk-taking activities of the first line and challenging the first line in their execution of their risk management responsibilities. It is also responsible for independently identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting aggregate risks and for setting standards for the management and oversight of risk.

The second line is comprised solely of IRM (Independent Risk Management) and ICRM (Independent Compliance Risk Management) and is led by the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Group Chief Compliance Officer respectively.

Third Line of Defense: The third line of defense ("third line") is independent of the first line, second line and enterprise support functions. The third line of defense is comprised solely of Internal Audit.

The role of Internal Audit, as set out in the Internal Audit Charter, is to provide independent, objective, reliable, valued and timely assurance to the Board, the Board Audit Committees, senior management and regulators over the effectiveness of governance, risk management and controls that mitigate current and evolving risks and enhance the control culture within the Bank.

3.23.6 Information technology risk

The Bank has an in-house Information Technology (IT) department for the support and services of IT systems locally, backed by a regional and global IT support team to manage core group-wide IT systems and processes. The Business Recovery Plan (BRP) is in place to support business in case of any disaster. The governance process quarterly assessment, monthly governance review etc.) is in place to manage all kinds IT risks and to comply with group and regulatory requirement.

3.23.7 Audit committee

According to BRPD Circular No. 12 (23 December 2002), all banks are advised to constitute an audit committee comprising of member of the board. The audit committee will assist the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities including implementation of the objectives, strategies and overall business plan set by board for the effective functioning of the Bank. The committee will review the financial reporting process, the system of internal control and management of the financial risk, the audit process and the Bank's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business conduct.

The Bank, being a branch of a foreign bank, does not have a local board of directors from whom to select an Audit Committee but there is a Business Risk, Compliance and Control Committee (BRCC) where all risk issues are discussed, action points set to mitigate risks identified and documented. However, the Bank obtained formal dispensation from the Banking Regulation and Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank as regards to the formation of the committee as suggested in the BRPD Circular No 12 dated 23 December 2002.

3.23.8 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk may arise either from trading portfolio or from non-trading portfolio. The trading portfolio of the Bank consists of Government treasury bills and bonds of different maturities as far as interest rate risk is concerned. Interest rate risk arises from mismatches between the future yield of an asset and their funding cost. Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) monitors the interest rate movement on a regular basis and the Bank's Markets Treasury team actively manages the Balance Sheet gap to reduce the risk.

3.23.9 Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's activities and as with other risk types is managed through an overall framework with checks and balances that include implementation of three line of defense, recognised ownership of the risk by the businesses and independent risk management oversight. The operational risk policy codifies the core governing principles for operational risk management and provides a framework for operational risk. In accordance with the policy, each business area is responsible to identify its key operational risks as well as the controls established to mitigate those risks and to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, regulatory administrative actions and the Bank's policies.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the reputation of the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and innovation. In all cases, the bank's policy requires compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

3.23.10 Operating Environment

The Bank's operating environment during the year ended 2022 were impacted by a number of major global events such as continuation of COVID 19 related disruptions, start of Russia-Ukraine conflict, increase in fuel and commodity price, strengthening of USD, etc. Most of these events also had significant impact in the local economic environment affecting the Bank's operation. From time to time, the Government of Bangladesh and the local Central Bank (Bangladesh Bank) has issued various directives to manage impacts from these events which the Bank has followed. Management on regular basis review and monitor the global and country specific macro-economic situation and factor these issues into the decision making process. However, the long-term effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from the actual results.

3.24 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Bank has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

3.25 Comparatives

Figures of previous year have been rearranged whenever considered necessary to conform to current year's presentation. IAS 8: Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors requires an entity to correct material prior period errors retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior period presented in which the error occurs. No connections of errors were made in the current period.

3.26 Operating segments

The Bank has no identified operating segment and as such presentation of segmental reporting is not made in the financial statements as per IFRS 8.

3.27 Events after the reporting period

All material events after the reporting period are considered and where necessary, adjusted for or disclosed in accordance with IAS 10: Events after the reporting period.

3.28 Standard issued but not yet effective

The following new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted, but the Bank has not early adopted. However, none of these new and amended standards are expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2).
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
- Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16).
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).

4 Cash (including foreign currencies)

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash in hand			
Local currency		125,512,751	90,209,932
Foreign currencies		1,237,391	10,275,733
		126,750,142	100,485,665
Balance with Bangladesh Bank			
Local currency		7,832,148,832	8,688,811,853
Foreign currencies		6,176,357,198	4,462,697,570
		14,008,506,030	13,151,509,423
Balance with Sonali Bank Limited (as agent of Bangladesh Bank)			
Local currency		14,135,256,172	13,251,995,088
Foreign currency balance with Bangladesh Bank includes USD 57,698,043.95, equivalent to BDT 5,960,034,846 (2021: BDT 4,950,492,170) maintained as capital. It has been adjusted for exchange rate differences resulting from revaluation at BDT 103.2970 (2021: BDT 85.8).			

4.1 Reconciliation with clearing accounts statement from Bangladesh Bank

There were no unidentified transactions appearing in the Bank's balances with Bangladesh Bank as at 31 December 2022. Transactions up to 24 October 2022 were completely adjusted. For the remaining balances, the unadjusted items have been identified and a reconciliation process is in place.

4.2 Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR)

Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR) have been calculated and maintained in accordance with Section 33 of the Bank Company (amendment) Act, 2013 and of instructions contained in MPD Circular nos. 1 dated 23 June 2014, DOS Circular No. 1 dated 19 Jan 2014, MPD Circular no. 1 dated 03 April 2018, MPD Circular no. 03 dated 09 April 2020 and BRPD Circular no. 31 dated 18 June 2020 issued by Bangladesh Bank.

The statutory Cash Reserve Ratio on the bank's time and demand liabilities has been calculated and maintained with Bangladesh Bank in current account, bi-weekly at the rate of 4% for onshore and 2% for offshore and daily at the rate of 3.5% for onshore and 1.5% for offshore. Cash reserve ratio maintained by the Bank is shown below:

4.2.1 Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Daily 3.5% (onshore) and 1.5% (offshore) of average demand and time liabilities:			
Required reserve		1,731,674,678	1,854,569,002
Actual reserve held		7,845,347,740	8,524,981,688
Surplus		5,914,673,062	6,670,312,686
Bi-weekly 4% (onshore) and 2% (offshore) of average demand and time liabilities:			
Required reserve		2,002,503,511	2,136,998,273
Actual reserve held	Annexure G	5,407,588,570	4,327,433,722
Surplus		3,405,085,059	2,190,435,449

4.2.2 Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR)

As per the MPD circular nos. 5 dated 01 December 2010, Bank has maintained 19% Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR). As per new MPD circular no. 1 dated 23 June 2014, 13% SLR has been maintained on the Bank's time & demand liabilities in the form of treasury bills, bonds and debentures including foreign currency balance with Bangladesh Bank. Statutory Liquidity Reserve maintained by the Bank, is shown below:

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Required reserve		7,041,549,666	7,343,161,056
Actual reserve held with Bangladesh Bank	4.2.3	28,064,199,506	21,880,170,383
Surplus		21,022,649,840	14,537,009,327

4.2.3 Actual reserve held for Statutory Liquidity Reserve

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash in hand		126,750,142	100,485,665
Surplus balance with Bangladesh Bank for SLR		5,643,844,740	6,387,883,688
Balance with agent bank (Sonali Bank Ltd.) as per statement		-	-
Government treasury bills		19,263,442,373	13,796,666,831
Government treasury bonds		3,030,013,851	1,595,085,798
Bangladesh Bank Bill		-	-
Prize bond		148,400	48,400
Reverse Repo		-	-
		28,064,199,506	21,880,170,383

5 Balance with other banks and financial institutions

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Inside Bangladesh	5.1	319,943,112	64,696,848
Outside Bangladesh	5.2	18,212,814,235	17,225,462,814
		18,532,757,347	17,290,159,662

5.1 Inside Bangladesh

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Current account			
IFIC Bank Ltd.		2,865,583	2,251,861
Prime Bank Ltd.		7,066,782	-
Sonali Bank Ltd.		26,501,674	32,228,069
Southeast Bank Ltd.		2,862,011	122,344
		39,296,050	34,602,274
Short notice deposit (SND)			
Sonali Bank Ltd.		30,647,062	30,094,574
Time placement:			
Prime Bank Ltd.		100,000,000	-
Pubali Bank Ltd.		150,000,000	-
		250,000,000	-
		319,943,112	64,696,848

5.2 Outside Bangladesh

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Interest bearing current account			
Citibank, Australia (AUD)		116,063	53,810
Citibank, Canada (CAD)		49,496	54,452
Citibank, Hong Kong (HKD)		59,933	49,440
Citibank, Ireland (EUR)		175,583,331	178,334,664
Citibank, Karachi (USD)		59,783,313	39,271,321
Citibank, London (CHF)		489,024	404,335
Citibank, London (GBP)		4,081,183	2,708,972
Citibank, London (EUR)		242,037,561	72,484,430
Citibank, London (DKK)		72,355	63,988
Citibank, London (SEK)		68,601	66,017
Citibank, Mumbai (USD)		217,884,132	208,165,586
Citibank, New York (USD)		7,336,864,284	14,572,271,328
Citibank, Norway (NOK)		11,357	2,584
Citibank, Singapore (SGD)		241,813	-
Citibank, Sri Lanka (USD)		322,898	894,916
Citibank, Tokyo (JPY)		394,391	5,636,971
		8,038,059,735	15,080,462,814
Time placement:			
Citibank, Singapore (USD)		10,174,754,500	2,145,000,000
		18,212,814,235	17,225,462,814

Details are shown in Annexure C.

5.3 Maturity grouping of balance with other banks and financial institutions

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Repayable on demand		8,108,002,847	15,145,159,662
Not more than one month		4,795,068,000	2,145,000,000
Over one month but not more than three months		5,629,686,500	-
Over three months but not more than one year		-	-
Over one year but not more than five years		-	-
Over five years		-	-
		18,532,757,347	17,290,159,662

6 Money at call on short notice

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
In Bank:			
The City Bank Limited		-	20,000,000
		-	20,000,000

7 Investments

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Government securities	7.1	22,322,795,790	15,391,801,029
Other investments	7.2	6,000,000	6,000,000
		22,322,795,790	15,391,801,029

7.1 Government securities

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Treasury bills	7.3	19,290,436,305	13,796,666,831
National investment bond		-	-
Bangladesh Bank bills		-	-
Government treasury bonds	7.3	3,032,211,085	1,595,085,798
Government notes/bond		-	-
Prize bonds		148,400	48,400
		22,322,795,790	15,391,801,029

7.2 Other investments (unquoted)

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Central Depository Bangladesh Ltd. (CDBL)*		6,000,000	6,000,000
Debentures and bond		-	-
Other investment		-	-
Gold, etc.		-	-
		6,000,000	6,000,000

*The Bank holds 3,000,000 ordinary shares in CDBL of Taka 10 each which is inclusive of 2,400,000 bonus shares and 600,000 fully paid up ordinary shares.

7.3 Classification of treasury bills and government treasury bonds

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Held to maturity (HTM)			
Treasury bills		-	-
Treasury bonds		-	-
		-	-
Held for trading (HFT)			
Treasury bills	7.4	19,290,436,305	13,796,666,831
Treasury bonds	7.4	3,032,211,085	1,595,085,798
Bangladesh Bank bills		-	-
		22,322,647,390	15,391,752,629

7.4 Category wise grouping of treasury bills and government bonds

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Treasury bills			
Held to Maturity Securities (HTM)			
30 days Bangladesh Bank bills		-	-
91 day treasury bills		-	-
182 day treasury bills			

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8.4 Advances to customers' group (number of clients with amount of outstanding and classified loans to whom loans and advances sanctioned exceeds 10% of total capital of the Bank)

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Number of the clients		24	17
Amount of outstanding advances		9,920,002,335	7,627,044,999

8.5 Particulars of loans and advances - industry wise

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Agriculture (dairy, poultry, nursery, hatchery etc.)		151,421,875	151,902,083
Readymade garments		1,919,878,538	2,135,612,971
Pharmaceutical industries		3,566,032,401	961,585,368
Chemical industries		2,416,967,620	1,918,073,231
Fuel & electricity		500,110,716	1,757,803,478
Agro based industries		2,396,127,918	632,850,289
IT sector		-	-
Telecommunication		1,849,106,534	1,754,569,054
Financial corporation		-	1,126,617,375
Others		6,003,736,731	5,659,973,748
		18,803,382,333	16,098,991,597

8.6 Particulars of loans and advances - geographical location wise

In BDT	%	31 December 2022	%	31 December 2021
Dhaka division	100.00%	18,803,382,333	100.00%	16,098,956,356
Chattogram division	0.00%	-	0.00%	35,241
	100%	18,803,382,333	100%	16,098,991,597

8.7 Classification of loans and advances

In BDT	%	31 December 2022	%	31 December 2021
Unclassified:				
Standard	98.83%	18,582,662,205	98.83%	15,878,366,906
Special mention account	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
	98.83%	18,582,662,205	98.83%	15,878,366,906
Classified:				
Substandard	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Doubtful	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Bad/loss	1.17%	220,720,128	1.37%	220,624,691
	1.17%	220,720,128	1.37%	220,624,691
	100.00%	18,803,382,333	100.00%	16,098,991,597

8.8 Particulars of loans and advances

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured;		18,582,662,205	15,878,366,906
ii) Loans considered good against which the banking company holds no security other than the debtor's personal guarantee;		-	-
iii) Loans considered good secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor;		-	-
iv) Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained thereagainst;		-	-
v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons;		-	-
vi) Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in case of private companies as members;		-	-
vii) Maximum total amount of advance including temporary advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person;		-	-
viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interest as directors, partners or managing agents or in case of private companies as members;		-	-
ix) Due from banking companies		-	-
x) Classified loans for which interest has not been charged:			
(a) Increase/(Decrease) of provision (specific)		28,937	135,500
Amount of loans written off		-	-
Amount realised against the loan previously written off		-	-
(b) Provision against the loan classified as bad/loss at the date of balance sheet;		162,493,611	162,464,674
(c) Amount in interest suspense account;		58,226,517	58,226,517
xi) Loans written off:			
Current year		-	-
Cumulative to-date		-	-
The amount of written off loans for which lawsuit filed		-	-

8.9 Particulars of required provision for loans and advances

In BDT	Outstanding	Base for provision	% of required provision	Required provision	Required provision
Unclassified-general provision	15,680,561,511	15,680,561,511	1.00%	156,805,615	136,607,016
All unclassified loans (other than small enterprises, housing finance, loan to MBs, loans for professional, consumer financing and special mention account)					
Special general provision for COVID-19	-	-	-	-	2,179,004
Small and medium enterprise financing	2,750,678,819	2,750,678,819	0.25%	6,876,697	5,164,408
Loan to BHs/MSDs against shares	-	-	2.00%	-	-
Housing and loan for professional	-	-	1.00%	-	-
Consumer finance	-	-	2.00%	-	-
Agriculture finance	151,421,875	151,421,875	1.00%	1,514,219	1,519,021
Special Mention Account (SMA)	-	-	1.00%	-	-
Required general provision				165,196,531	145,469,449
Classified - specific provision					
Sub-standard and doubtful agricultural loans	-	-	5.00%	-	-
Sub-standard	-	-	20.00%	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	50.00%	-	-
Bad/loss	220,720,128	162,493,611	100.00%	162,493,611	162,398,174
Required specific provision				162,493,611	162,398,174

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Required provision for loans and advances including special general provision		327,690,142	307,867,623
Total provision maintained including special general provision for COVID-19		327,700,261	347,950,410
Excess provision as at 31 December		10,119	40,082,787

8.10 Bills purchased and discounted excluding treasury bills

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Inside Bangladesh		5,551,429,028	4,733,780,817
Outside Bangladesh		-	-
		5,551,429,028	4,733,780,817

8.11 Maturity wise bills purchased and discounted

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Payable within one month		1,094,169,356	740,323,017
Payable over one month but within three months		2,106,029,375	1,480,034,608
Payable over three months but within six months		2,126,308,495	2,477,842,385
Payable over six months		224,921,802	35,580,807
		5,551,429,028	4,733,780,817

9 Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Premises used by the bank		-	-
Vehicles		-	24,490,526
Furniture and fixtures		336,990,088	302,722,614
Office equipment		351,645,468	322,674,563
		688,635,556	649,887,703
Less: Accumulated depreciation			
Vehicles		-	24,490,522
Furniture and fixtures		252,529,716	253,504,900
Office equipment		237,275,411	217,932,187
		489,805,129	495,927,509
		198,824,427	153,960,194

10 Other assets

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
a) Income generating other assets		-	-
b) Non-income generating other assets:			
i) Investments in shares of subsidiary companies		-	-
ii) Stationery, stamps, printing materials in stock		548,182	1,778,637
iii) Advance rent and advertisement		-	547,101
iv) Interest accrued on investment but not collected		44,104,048	31,404,945
v) Commission and brokerage receivable on shares and debentures		-	-
vi) Other income receivables		19,546,715	62,592
vii) Security deposits		79,089,836	16,636,231
viii) Preliminary, formation and organisational expenses, renovation, development and prepaid expenses		-	-
ix) Branch adjustment		-	-
x) Suspense		3,099	2,574
xi) Silver		287,450	20,281,458
xii) Other prepaid expenses		981,758,377	1,400,770,860
xiii) Others		10.1	-
		1,125,337,707	1,471,484,398

10.1 Others

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Foreign exchange revaluation		74,599,781	6,321,207
Deferred tax assets		164,136,843	163,473,572
Overdrawn on deposit account		214,968	126,668
Accounts receivable		77,101,779	130,549,170
Asset retirement obligation		2,351,244	107,354,075
Right-of-use (ROU) assets		663,353,762	1,096,788,892
Net surplus assets of defined benefit scheme		13.5.1	-
		981,758,377	1,400,770,860

10.2 Maturity grouping of other assets

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
On demand		-	-
Not more than one month		165,538,574	147,825,474
Over one month but not more than three months		27,060,578	37,161,657
Over three months but not more than one year		105,014,923	107,354,075
Over one year but not more than five years		290,374,625	389,090,479
Over five years		547,349,007	790,052,713
		1,125,337,707	1,471,484,398

10.3 Particulars of required provision for other asset

In BDT	Base for provision	Required provision	Maintained provision	Maintained provision
Accounts receivable	17,923,460	17,923,285	17,923,285	14,540,235

11 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Inside Bangladesh		840,123,115	1,272,278
Outside Bangladesh		1,483,548,932	5,962,563,750
		2,323,672,047	7,234,841,028

11.1 Inside Bangladesh

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Secured			
Repayable on demand		-	-
Others - call borrowings		-	-
Collateralised repo with Bangladesh Bank (under ALS programme)		-	-
Others borrowings		-	-
EDF (Export Development Fund) from Bangladesh Bank		840,123,115	1,272,278
Unsecured			
		840,123,115	1,272,278

11.2 Outside Bangladesh

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Secured			
Unsecured			
Others borrowings:			
Citibank, N.A. London		-	-
Citibank, N.A. Singapore		1,483,548,932	5,962,563,750
		1,483,548,932	5,962,563,750

11.3 Maturity wise grouping of borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
On demand		-	-
Within one month		1,483,548,932	5,962,563,750
Over one month but within three months		216,111,629	-
Over three months but within one year		624,011,486	1,272,278
Over one year but within five years		-	-
Over five years		-	-
		2,323,672,047	7,234,841,028

12 Deposits and other accounts

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Current account and other accounts, etc.			
Current account		28,379,968,123	19,468,779,582
Short notice deposits		12,607,014,151	18,074,715,555
Sundry deposits		4,581,914,159	4,329,627,154
		45,568,896,433	41,873,122,291
Bills payable		840,123,115	840,123,115
Savings deposits		427,924,795	410,314,828
Fixed deposits		7,137,021,769	299,050,282
		54,122,999,293	43,422,625,463

12.1 Classification of deposits from banks and others

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Inter-bank deposits		803,568,485	204,068,332
Other customer deposits		53,319,430,808	43,218,557,131
		54,122,999,293	43,422,625,463

12.1.1 Inter bank deposits

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Inside Bangladesh		-	-
Outside Bangladesh			
Citibank Europe Plc.		185,517,242	106,642,981
Citibank, New York Foreign Exchange		134,784	184,784
Citibank, Mumbai		585,378,919	76,942,850
Citibank, Colombo		22,702,483	11,209,332
Citibank, London		7,796,324	7,530,522
Citibank, Japan Ltd.		74,090	74,090
Citibank Berhad		1,962,643	1,483,773
		803,568,485	204,068,332

12.2 Unclaimed deposits for 10 years or more

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Payment order		1,298,369	15,540,601
		1,298,369	15,540,601

12.3 Maturity wise grouping of deposits and other accounts (based on remaining maturity)

In BDT	Deposit from inter banks	Deposit from others	Total	Total
Repayable on demand	803,568,485	721,357,374	1,524,925,859	1,676,775,800
Repayable within one month	-	1,199,856,151	1,199,856,151	316,979,189

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13.5.4 Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
As at 1 January		450,543,379	461,897,833
Current service cost		44,640,730	48,158,105
Interest cost		30,968,538	24,547,254
Past service cost		-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses		(35,296,410)	(63,254,479)
Experience (gains)/losses		8,547,862	2,173,689
Benefits paid		(28,733,564)	(22,979,023)
As at 31 December		470,670,535	450,543,379

13.5.5 Changes in the fair value of plan assets

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
As at 1 January		413,830,652	312,262,762
Interest income on plan assets		28,361,935	19,160,193
Contributions by the Bank		-	101,579,832
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate		(1,679,237)	3,806,898
Benefits paid during the year		(28,733,564)	(22,979,023)
As at 31 December		411,779,786	413,830,652

13.5.6 Summary

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Defined benefit obligations		(470,670,535)	(450,543,379)
Fair value of plan assets		411,779,786	413,830,652
Net assets/(liabilities)		(58,890,749)	(36,712,727)
Actuarial (gains)/losses		(35,296,410)	(63,254,479)
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate		1,679,237	(3,806,898)
Experience losses		8,547,862	2,173,689
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised directly in equity		(25,069,311)	(64,887,678)

13.6 Maturity wise grouping of other liabilities

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
On demand		-	-
Within one month		596,652,170	509,546,827
Over one month but within three months		373,787,905	118,470,384
Over three months but within one year		1,394,584,404	548,966,060
Over one year but within five years		716,920,107	392,490,819
Over five years		896,819,882	1,311,131,705
		3,968,864,468	2,880,515,795

14 Equity
The Bank's approach to capital management is driven by a desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business, to meet the regulatory capital requirements at all times and maintain good credit rating.

14.1 Compliance with capital adequacy regulations
Capital requirements for the banks at a local level are set and maintained by Bangladesh Bank. The capital that the Bank is required to hold is determined by its balance sheet and off balance sheet positions in accordance with guidelines and various circulars on risk based capital adequacy, subject to a minimum threshold. These are explained in greater details in note 14.1.1 below. The Bank has put in place processes and controls to monitor and manage capital adequacy, no breaches were reported during the year.

As per section 13(4) of the Bank Company (amendment) Act, 2013, BRPD circular no. 11 dated 14 August 2008 and BRPD circular no. 18 dated 21 December 2014, the required value of the capital and reserves of the Bank at the close of the business on 31 December 2022 is Tk. 4,000,000,000 or 10% of risk weighted assets whichever is higher. Accordingly the required value of the capital and reserves of the Bank at the close of the business on 31 December 2022 was Tk. 4,499,437,593 (2021: Tk. 4,079,632,298). The Bank's capital was greater than the amount required above.

14.1.1 The calculation of the Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) has been done as per BRPD circular no. 18 dated 21 December 2014 and guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Basel-III) as of December 2014 of Bangladesh Bank. The details of the capital as of 31 December are as follows:

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
(A) Total risk weighted assets (RWA)		44,994,375,927	40,796,322,982
10% of risk weighted assets		4,499,437,593	4,079,632,298
(B) Required capital (Higher of 10% of RWA and 4,000,000,000)		4,499,437,593	4,079,632,298
Total capital held:			
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1 Capital)			
Fund deposited with Bangladesh Bank	14.2	5,960,034,846	4,950,492,171
Retained earnings		8,824,096,806	6,560,834,944
Actuarial gain/(loss)		(66,039,565)	(101,081,152)
Other regulatory adjustment		(903,080,117)	(684,063,200)
Deferred tax assets on specific provision		(61,747,572)	(61,736,576)
		13,733,264,398	10,664,446,187
Tier 2 Capital			
General Provision		584,384,650	508,785,736
		584,384,650	508,785,736
(C) Total capital		14,317,649,048	11,173,231,923
Surplus capital (C-B)		9,818,211,455	7,093,599,625
Capital adequacy ratio:			
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)		31.82%	27.39%
Common Equity Tier-1 to RWA		30.52%	26.14%

14.2 Fund deposited with Bangladesh Bank as capital

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
The make-up of paid up capital is as follows:			
Capital maintained in FCY (USD 57,698,043.95)		5,960,034,846	4,950,492,171
		5,960,034,846	4,950,492,171

15 Other reserves

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Revaluation reserve on HFT securities			
Balance as at 1 January		7,168,719	70,593,336
Addition to revaluation reserve		10,725,881	7,168,719
Adjustment from revaluation reserve		(7,168,719)	(70,593,336)
Balance as at 31 December		10,725,881	7,168,719
Actuarial gain/(loss)			
Balance as at 1 Jan		(101,081,152)	(140,013,759)
Charge/(adjustment) for the year		25,069,311	64,887,678
Deferred tax asset/(liability)		(10,927,228)	(25,959,071)
Balance as at 31 December		(86,939,069)	(101,081,152)
		(75,313,684)	(93,812,433)

16 Profit and loss account

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Balance as at 1 January		6,560,834,944	7,633,643,853
Currency translation difference		108,650,974	6,727,831
		6,669,485,918	7,640,371,684
Withdrawal of lien of Capital		-	-
Retained surplus for the year		2,490,540,128	306,064,474
Profit remittance		(311,023,839)	(1,373,461,788)
Transfer to start-up fund		(24,905,401)	(12,139,426)
Balance as at 31 December		8,824,096,806	6,560,834,944

The profit and loss account as at 31 December 2022 includes non-distributable profit of BDT 903,080,117 which is equivalent to accumulated Workers Profit Participation Fund (WPPF) contribution if applicable since 2013. However, WPPF is not permissible as per Bank Companies Act, 1991; but it is a requirement of Bangladesh Labour Act. The banking industry is of the view that WPPF should not be applicable for banks. The Ministry of Finance has expressed its support for this view to the Ministry of Labour, Bangladesh Bank, as well as the Ministry of Finance, has requested the Ministry of Labour to take necessary steps to resolve the matter. Until this matter is resolved, Bangladesh Bank has advised the Bank to earmark the equivalent amount from retained earnings.

17 Contingent liabilities

17.1 Acceptances and endorsements

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Acceptance under letters of credit - Import		5,138,240,658	5,831,361,908
Acceptance under letters of credit - Export		-	-
		5,138,240,658	5,831,361,908

17.2 Letters of guarantee

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Letters of guarantee (Local)		508,339,790	374,258,571
Letters of guarantee (Foreign)		686,134,240	891,102,146
		1,194,474,030	1,265,360,717
Balance for which the Bank is contingently liable in respect of guarantee issued favouring:			
Government		703,024,765	1,032,991,448
Banks and other financial institutions		-	-
Others		491,449,265	232,369,269
		1,194,474,030	1,265,360,717

17.3 Irrevocable letters of credit

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Back to back L/C		1,245,937,941	1,509,991,798
Others		17,804,438,836	10,603,769,315
		19,050,376,777	12,113,761,113

17.4 Bills for collection

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Bills for collection (Local)		324,863,521	183,724,735
Bills for collection (Foreign)		1,172,581,004	1,637,965,652
		1,497,444,525	1,821,690,387

17.5 Other commitments

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Documentary credits and short term trade related transactions		630,584,393	355,899,714
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		9,892,205,738	4,538,014,653
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and commitments to lend		-	-
Spot exchange rate contracts		-	-
Forward exchange rate contracts		-	-
Other exchange rate contracts		-	-
		10,522,790,131	4,893,914,367

17.6 Others

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Value of travelers' cheques on hand		-	-
Value of Bangladesh Sanchaypatra on hand		255,925,000	255,925,000
Value of Bangladesh Bank USD bond on hand		273,788,699	227,412,900
Value of unprocessed cheques		-	-
		529,713,699	483,337,900

18 Income statement

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Income			
Interest, discount and similar income		1,116,756,174	613,469,612
Dividend income		7,500,000	7,500,000
Fees, commission and brokerage		407,560,573	340,876,251
Gains less losses arising from dealing securities		769,009,504	295,690,233
Gains less losses arising from investment securities		-	-
Gains less losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies		3,503,396,489	607,052,114
Income from non-banking assets		-	-
Other operating income		7,957,188	(7,333,772)
Profit less losses on interest rate changes		5,812,179,928	1,857,254,438
Expenses			
Interest, fees and commission		135,310,974	27,048,522
Losses on loans and advances		-	-
Administrative expenses		1,001,054,182	961,894,680
Other operating expenses		185,815,800	216,623,594
Depreciation on banking assets		50,140,613	44,097,129
		1,372,321,569	1,249,663,925
Income over expenditure		4,439,858,359	607,590,513

19 Interest income

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Interest on loans and advances		717,857,989	583,359,444
Interest on placements with other banks and financial institutions		76,746,136	9,416,894
Interest on balances with other banks and financial institutions		649,986	829,351
Interest on foreign currency balances		321,502,063	19,863,923
		1,116,756,174	613,469,612

20 Interest paid on deposits and borrowings

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Interest on deposits		69,189,653	22,935,732
Interest on borrowings		66,121,321	4,112,790
Interest on Repurchase agreement (repo)		-	-
Interest on foreign bank accounts		-	-
		135,310,974	27,048,522

21 Income from investments

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Interest income from government securities	21.1	805,298,791	351,855,780
Capital gain/(loss) on government securities	21.2	(332,829)	1,161,987
Revaluation gain/(loss) on government securities	21.3	(35,956,458)	(57,327,534)
Dividend on investment in shares		7,500,000	-
Gain on sale of investment in shares		-	-
		776,509,504	303,190,233

21.1 Interest income from government securities

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Interest income on treasury bills and Bangladesh Bank bills		674,032,563	154,610,728
Interest income on treasury bonds		131,266,228	197,245,052
		805,298,791	351,855,780

21.2 Capital gain/(loss) on government securities

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Capital gain on treasury bill		-	-
Capital gain on treasury bonds		(332,829)	1,161,987
		(332,829)	1,161,987
Capital loss on treasury bill		-	-
Capital loss on treasury bonds		-	-
		(332,829)	1,161,987

21.3 Revaluation gain/(loss) on government securities

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Revaluation gain on treasury bill		-	-
Revaluation gain on treasury bonds		-	-
		-	-
Revaluation loss on treasury bill		(21,597,026)	(24,256,683)
Revaluation loss on treasury bonds		(14,359,432)	(33,070,851)
		(35,956,458)	(57,327,534)
		(35,956,458)	(57,327,534)

22 Commission, exchange and brokerage

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Commission income			
L/C commission		240,928,002	186,976,349
Collection		71,779,796	50,421,690
Transfer		21,537,481	19,190,077
Service charge		5,692,359	7,509,099
Guarantee		9,132,731	9,232,487
Syndication		-	3,752,500
Others		58,490,204	63,794,049
		407,560,573	340,876,251
Exchange income			
Net profit from foreign currency dealings		3,503,396,489	607,052,114
		3,910,957,062	947,928,365

23 Other operating income/(loss)

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Gain/(loss) on sale of fixed assets		(391,630)	(7,591,202)
Miscellaneous income/(expense)		8,348,818	257,430
		7,957,188	(7,333,772)

24 Salaries and allowances

In BDT	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Salaries and allowances		527,886,303	537,309,012
Provident fund contribution			

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31.2.5 Transactions with post employment benefit plans

The Bank has two post employment benefit schemes, the nature of which is disclosed in note 3.14 Post employment benefits. The amount payable to these schemes or due from these schemes to the Bank as at 31 December 2022 is disclosed in note 10 and note 13. The total contribution to these schemes in 2022 by the Bank is disclosed in Note 13.5.5.

The responsibility for fund management and administration of these schemes rest with the Trustee's of these schemes, however, these functions are delegated to the Bank's Human Resources Department. The Bank does not charge these schemes any fees for the day to day fund management or administrative services.

As at 31 December 2022, the provident fund has placed deposit of BDT 37,013,327 (2021: BDT 94,187,743) and the gratuity fund had placed deposits of BDT 17,679,786 (2021: BDT 79,730,652) with the Bank.

Interest expense incurred by the Bank on deposits placed by the provident fund in 2022 amounted to BDT 54,668 (2021: BDT 184,441) and on deposit placed by gratuity fund in 2022 amounted to BDT 42,631 (2021: BDT 54,751), both of which are included in the interest expense disclosed in the profit and loss account. These transactions arose in the ordinary course of business and are on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and security, as for comparable transactions with third party counterparties.

32 Credit Rating of the Bank

In accordance with the dispensation given by the Bangladesh bank, the Bank, being a branch of a foreign bank is not required to be credit rated, rather it can use the Credit Rating of its Parent Entity. The Parent Entity's (Citibank, N.A.) ratings as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Particulars	Long-Term Bank Deposits
Moody	Aa3
Standard & Poor	A+
Fitch	AA-

33 General

33.1 Exchange rates

The assets and liabilities as at 31 December in foreign currencies have been converted to Taka at the following rates:

In BDT		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
AUD	AUD	=	69.3588
CAD	CAD	=	76.0208
HKD	HKD	=	13.2538
USD	USD	=	103.2970
CHF	CHF	=	111.6181
GBP	GBP	=	124.2663
EUR	EUR	=	109.8925
DKK	DKK	=	14.7772
SEK	SEK	=	9.8557
NOK	NOK	=	10.4223
SGD	SGD	=	76.5957
JPY	JPY	=	0.7722

33.2 Figures of previous year have been rearranged whenever considered necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

33.3 Figures appearing in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka, unless otherwise indicated.

33.4 Sustainable finance activities of the Bank

In 2022, Citibank, N.A., Bangladesh disbursed BDT 225.90 crore loan as Sustainable Finance against the annual disbursement target of BDT 222.89 crore. No Term Loan was disbursed in 2022, hence there was no requirement of Green Finance disbursement.

33.5 Verification of financial statements through Document 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 Letter No. 35/2021, we have been granted access in DVS by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) on 27-Oct-2021 post which we have implemented verification of financials through DVS for all our clients. During 2022, we have performed verification for all the clients and 85.50% of our clients have DVC in the financials.

33.6 Creation of 'own Stat-up Fund' by Scheduled Banks through transferring 1% of the annual net profit

Pursuant to the SMESPD Circular no 4 dated 29 March 2021, Section 'Kha', all scheduled banks in Bangladesh are instructed to create own 'start-up fund' for disbursement of loan/investment (for Islamic banks) to 'start-up entrepreneurs'. As per the subsequent amendment through SMESPD Circular no 5 dated 26 April 2021, for five years from 2021 banks shall maintain start-up fund to disburse in favour of 'Start-up entrepreneurs' through mandatory transfer of 1% net profit as per the audited financial statements. It was also stated that during the finalization of annual financial statements 31 for the year ended 31 December 2020, 1% fund transfer from net profit shall mandatorily start. A new account heading named 'start-up fund' shall be created and disclosed in balance sheet under 'other liabilities'.

Loans/investments disbursed from bank's own start-up fund created above shall be subject to maximum simple interest/profit of 4% per annum.

As per the policy maximum tenure of loan/investment from start-up fund shall be 5 years and a grace period of maximum one year can be provided with repayments fixed on quarterly/annual basis. If the customer failed to repay loan/investment on timely basis it shall be classified as per the existing rules. However, the provision requirement is reduced to 5% for sub-standard, 20% for doubtful and 30% for badloss.

The Circular also required banks to prepare a specific policy for disbursement of loan/investment from own start-up fund in line with the start-up fund reimbursement policy of Bangladesh Bank and approved by the bank's board of directors.

No further instruction has been issued in relation to the accounting of transactions (i.e. disbursement from the start-up fund and redemption of other liability). Until further instruction is received about the accounting of start-up fund, the Bank has assigned the required amount (1% of net profit) for the use as 'start-up fund' and subsequent disbursement to start-up entrepreneurs. This amount has been considered as appropriation through transfer from profit and loss account and disclosed under other liability.

Once further guideline is received on this matter the Bank will comply with those instructions which may result in reversal of the transaction recorded above.

33.7 Cost savings initiatives of the Bank as per Bangladesh Bank guideline

Pursuant to BRPD Circular Letter No. 28 dated 26 July 2022 and BRPD Circular Letter No. 30 dated 27 July 2022, all schedule banks of Bangladesh are instructed to reduce certain expenses at specific percentage from the allocated amount. Categories of expenses fall under these requirements are expenses for fuel, electricity, entertainment, travelling, computer & accessories, electrical equipment, furniture and other stationaries. Purchase of all new or replacement vehicle has also been prohibited. Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh has taken several initiatives such as rationalizing the usage of office space to reduce electricity cost, restricting entertainment expenses and travelling, reducing and deferring the expenses on computer and accessories which are not urgently required etc.

To comply with the above instructions, the actual expense on the said categories are monitored on monthly basis to track the savings achieved against the allocated amount. Savings achieved are reflected in the respective expense category in the profit and loss statement or fixed assets schedule of the Bank.

Since the financial statements of the Bank is prepared following the format prescribed by BRPD 14 of 2003, these specified expense items are combined with other types of expenses and reflected in the relevant notes of the financial statements as aggregated form along with the actual expenditure for the first half of 2022. Finally, although such initiatives resulted in reduction in quantity (i.e. electricity usage in KW and fuel in liter) however, due to the increase in purchase price/cost of these items as well as other factors like use of generator fuel the actual reduction in monetary term could be different.

34 Number of employees

The number of employees engaged for the whole year or part thereof who received a total yearly remuneration of BDT 36,000 or above were 164 (2021: 146).

35 Highlights on the overall activities

Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank have been furnished in Annexure - A.

36 Events after the balance sheet date

There are no material events that had occurred after reporting period to the date of issue of these financial statements, which could affect the figures stated in the financial statements.

Md Moinul Huq
Citi Country Officer, Bangladesh

S. H. Aslam Habib
Chief Financial Officer, Bangladesh

Annexure - A

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches Financial Highlights

In BDT

For the year ended 31 December

		2022	2021
1	Capital - fund deposited with Bangladesh Bank	BDT 5,960,034,846	4,950,492,171
2	Total capital	BDT 14,317,649,048	11,173,231,923
3	Capital surplus/deficit	BDT 9,818,211,455	7,093,599,625
4	Capital adequacy ratio (required rate is 10%)	% 31.82%	27.39%
5	Total assets	BDT 75,124,353,776	63,684,391,968
6	Total deposits	BDT 54,122,999,293	43,422,625,463
7	Total loans and advances	BDT 18,803,382,333	16,098,991,597
8	Total contingent liabilities and commitments	BDT 37,933,039,820	26,409,426,392
9	Advances/deposit ratio	% 34.74%	37.08%
10	Classified advances as (%) of total advances	% 1.17%	1.37%
11	Net profit after tax and provisions	BDT 2,490,540,128	306,064,474
12	Amount of classified loans during current year	BDT 220,720,128	220,624,691
13	Amount of provisions against classified loans	BDT 162,493,611	162,464,674
14	Provision surplus / (shortage)	BDT 10,119	40,082,787
15	Interest suspense account	BDT 58,226,517	58,226,517
16	Interest bearing assets	BDT 65,545,848,218	53,208,999,184
17	Non-interest bearing assets	BDT 9,578,505,558	10,475,392,784
18	Return on investment (ROI)	% 19.07%	2.56%
19	Return on assets (ROA)	% 3.59%	0.49%
20	Incomes from Investment	BDT 776,509,504	303,190,233
21	Cost of fund*	% 0.22%	0.15%

*Weighted Average interest on Deposit as reported to BBK as at 31 December.

Annexure - B

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches

Liquidity Statement - Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis

as at 31 December 2022

In BDT	Maturity up to 1 month	Maturity within 1 to 3 months	Maturity within 3 to 12 months	Maturity within 1 to 5 years	Maturity over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash in hand	126,750,142	-	-	-	-	126,750,142
Balance with Bangladesh Bank, agent bank, other banks and financial institutions	18,814,543,758	5,629,686,500	-	-	8,097,033,119	32,541,263,377
Money at call or short notice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	148,400	9,908,432,258	12,414,215,132	-	6,000,000	22,328,795,790
Loans and advances	4,657,893,262	4,820,328,124	8,729,544,660	589,359,533	6,256,754	18,803,382,333
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	198,824,427	-	198,824,427
Other assets	165,538,574	27,060,578	105,014,923	280,374,625	547,349,007	1,125,337,707
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	23,764,874,136	20,385,507,460	21,248,774,715	1,068,558,585	8,656,638,880	75,124,353,776
Liabilities						
Borrowings from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents	1,483,548,932	216,111,629	624,011,486	-	-	2,323,672,047
Deposits and other accounts*	2,724,782,010	10,619,746,842	4,895,765,207	35,882,705,234	-	54,122,999,293
Provision and other liabilities	586,652,170	373,787,905	1,394,584,404	716,920,107	896,919,882	3,968,864,468
Total liabilities	4,794,983,112	11,209,646,376	6,914,361,097	36,599,625,341	896,919,882	60,415,535,808
Net Liquidity Gap	18,969,891,024	9,175,861,084	14,334,413,618	(35,531,066,756)	7,759,718,998	14,708,817,968

*Maturity analysis of deposits and other accounts have been done based on trend analysis which has been performed based on clearing and cash withdrawals from demand deposit accounts net of withdrawals from time deposit accounts of the Bank.

Annexure - C

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches

Balance with other banks and financial institutions (Outside Bangladesh)

In BDT	Name of the bank	Deposit type	Foreign currency	2022			2021		
				FC amount	Exchange rate	Equivalent taka	FC amount	Exchange rate	Equivalent taka
	Citibank, Australia	Current	AUD	1,673	69.3588	116,063	863	62.3337	53,810
	Citibank, Canada	Current	CAD	651	76.0208	49,496	811	67.1309	54,452
	Citibank, Hong Kong	Current	HKD	4,522	13.2538	59,933	4,494	11.0008	49,440
	Citibank, Ireland	Current	EUR	1,597,773	109.8925	175,583,331	1,835,314	97.1685	178,334,664
	Citibank, Karachi	Current	USD	578,752	103.2970	59,783,313	457,708	85.8000	39,271,321
	Citibank, London	Current	CHF	4,381	111.6181	489,024	4,312	93.7654	404,335
	Citibank, London	Current	GBP	32,842	124.2663	4,081,183	23,411	115.7142	2,708,972
	Citibank, London	Current	EUR	2,202,494	109.8925	242,037,561	745,966	97.1685	72,484,430
	Citibank, London	Current	DKK	4,896	14.7772	72,355	4,896	13.0683	63,988
	Citibank, London	Current	SEK	6,961	9.8557	68,601	6,961	9.4844	66,017
	Citibank, Mumbai	Current	USD	2,109,298	103.2970	217,884,132	2,426,172	85.8000	208,165,586
	Citibank, New York	Current	USD	71,026,886	103.2970	7,336,864,284	169,839,992	85.8000	14,572,271,328
	Citibank, Norway	Current	NOK	1,090	10.4223	11,357	265	9.7364	2,584
	Citibank, Singapore	Current	SGD	3,157	76.5957	241,813	-	63.4170	-
	Citibank, Sri Lanka	Current	USD	3,126	103.2970	322,898	10,430	85.8000	894,916
	Citibank, Tokyo	Current	JPY	510,719	0.7722	394,391	7,562,607	0.7454	5,636,971
	Citibank, Singapore	Time placement	USD	98,500,000	103.2970	10,174,754,500	25,000,000	85.8000	2,145,000,000
						18,212,814,235			17,225,462,814

Citibank, N. A. Bangladesh Branches

Report and financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022



Annexure - D

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches Schedule of treasury bill/treasury bonds

Script No	Type	Face value	Booking date	Maturity date	Amortized Cost (Bills)	Market value	Gain/(Loss)
BD0936485236	Treasury Bill	200,000,000	2-Mar-22	23-Jan-23	199,549,777	199,102,877	(446,900)
BD0936492232	Treasury Bill	500,000,000	21-Mar-22	20-Mar-23	496,108,065	492,250,540	(3,857,525)
BD0936492232	Treasury Bill	500,000,000	21-Mar-22	20-Mar-23	496,047,684	492,250,540	(3,797,144)
BD0918208234	Treasury Bill	155,600,000	4-Sep-22	2-Jan-23	155,546,633	155,539,451	(7,181)
BD0918216237	Treasury Bill	825,600,000	5-Sep-22	6-Mar-23	816,198,750	815,086,816	(1,111,935)
BD0918208234	Treasury Bill	450,000,000	19-Sep-22	2-Jan-23	449,851,995	449,824,891	(27,104)
BD0909120232	Treasury Bill	2,000,000,000	3-Oct-22	2-Jan-23	1,999,348,107	1,999,221,739	(126,368)
BD0909121230	Treasury Bill	2,050,000,000	10-Oct-22	9-Jan-23	2,046,993,087	2,046,407,404	(585,682)
BD0909123236	Treasury Bill	2,250,000,000	24-Oct-22	23-Jan-23	2,241,570,251	2,239,907,368	(1,662,883)
BD0918225238	Treasury Bill	500,000,000	7-Nov-22	8-May-23	488,976,902	487,383,982	(1,592,921)
BD0909125231	Treasury Bill	2,700,000,000	7-Nov-22	6-Feb-23	2,683,727,101	2,680,486,879	(3,240,222)
BD0909126239	Treasury Bill	1,100,000,000	14-Nov-22	13-Feb-23	1,091,993,765	1,090,539,053	(1,454,713)
BD0909126239	Treasury Bill	700,000,000	15-Nov-22	13-Feb-23	694,928,942	693,979,397	(949,545)
BD0909128235	Treasury Bill	500,000,000	21-Nov-22	20-Feb-23	495,680,156	495,011,686	(668,470)
BD0909130231	Treasury Bill	900,000,000	5-Dec-22	6-Mar-23	889,833,859	888,539,407	(1,294,452)
BD0909127237	Treasury Bill	100,000,000	12-Dec-22	19-Feb-23	99,068,117	99,022,005	(46,114)
BD0918208234	Treasury Bill	343,400,000	12-Dec-22	2-Jan-23	343,275,268	343,266,373	(8,896)
BD0909128235	Treasury Bill	100,000,000	12-Dec-22	20-Feb-23	99,048,995	99,002,337	(46,657)
BD0909121230	Treasury Bill	300,000,000	12-Dec-22	9-Jan-23	299,507,735	299,474,254	(33,481)
BD0918208234	Treasury Bill	377,100,000	13-Dec-22	2-Jan-23	376,962,091	376,953,259	(8,832)
BD0918212236	Treasury Bill	620,900,000	13-Dec-22	6-Feb-23	616,619,018	616,412,704	(206,313)
BD0936499237	Treasury Bill	270,000,000	15-Dec-22	16-May-23	262,683,296	262,756,203	72,907
BD0936497231	Treasury Bill	200,000,000	15-Dec-22	24-Apr-23	195,525,937	195,511,471	(14,466)
BD0909134233	Treasury Bill	1,500,000,000	26-Dec-22	27-Mar-23	1,475,036,380	1,474,673,793	(362,587)
BD0936486234	Treasury Bill	300,000,000	28-Dec-22	6-Feb-23	297,878,512	297,831,875	(46,637)
		19,442,600,000			19,311,960,424	19,290,436,305	(21,524,120)

Script No	Type	Face value	Booking date	Maturity date	Purchase Price (Bonds)	Market value	Gain/(Loss)
BD09233591020	Treasury Bond	36,000,000	21-Nov-22	3-Nov-23	35,076,024	35,236,865	160,841
BD0923301107	Treasury Bond	200,000,000	6-Mar-22	13-Feb-23	215,218,401	201,020,988	(14,197,414)
BD0923241022	Treasury Bond	100,000,000	7-Mar-22	6-Jan-23	99,549,000	99,929,701	380,702
BD0923591020	Treasury Bond	9,000,000	10-Mar-22	3-Nov-23	8,971,236	8,809,216	(162,020)
BD0923341020	Treasury Bond	1,000,000,000	21-Aug-22	7-Apr-23	975,295,997	988,409,375	13,113,378
BD0923241022	Treasury Bond	500,000,000	11-Oct-22	6-Jan-23	496,585,500	499,648,512	3,063,012
BD0923241022	Treasury Bond	200,000,000	24-Nov-22	6-Jan-23	199,269,800	199,859,405	589,604
BD0923241022	Treasury Bond	1,000,000,000	27-Dec-22	6-Jan-23	998,801,001	999,297,023	496,022
		3,045,000,000			3,028,766,959	3,032,211,085	3,444,126
		22,487,600,000			22,340,727,383	22,322,647,390	(18,079,994)

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches Schedule of fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures

In BDT	Cost		Rate of dep. (%)	Accumulated Depreciation		Balance as at 31 December	Written down value as at 31 December			
	Balance as 1 January	Additions during the year		Adjustment/ disposal during the year	Charged during the year			Adjustment/ disposal during the year		
2022										
	302,722,614	56,511,263	(22,253,789)	336,980,088	10-33-33	253,504,800	21,170,407	(22,145,489)	252,529,718	84,450,370
Office equipment	322,674,563	38,767,602	(9,792,697)	351,649,468	10-33-33	217,932,187	28,970,206	(9,626,982)	237,275,411	114,374,057
Vehicle	24,490,526	-	(24,490,526)	-	20	24,490,522	-	(24,490,522)	-	-
	649,887,703	95,278,865	(56,537,012)	688,629,556		495,927,509	50,140,613	(56,262,993)	489,805,129	198,824,427
2021										
	300,336,650	5,576,346	(3,190,382)	302,722,614	10-33-33	234,645,236	20,950,862	(2,091,298)	253,504,800	49,217,814
Office equipment	345,608,410	36,543,153	(59,477,000)	322,674,563	10-33-33	247,884,154	23,146,267	(53,098,234)	217,932,187	104,742,376
Vehicle	30,365,526	-	(5,875,000)	24,490,526	20	30,365,520	-	(5,874,998)	24,490,522	4
	676,310,586	42,119,499	(68,542,382)	649,887,703		512,894,910	44,097,129	(61,064,530)	495,927,509	153,960,194

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches Calculation of deferred tax assets and liability

In BDT	Balances as at 31 December 2022				Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference	Deferred tax/ (asset) liability
	Book value	Permanent difference	Accounting base	Tax base		
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	86,371,315	-	86,371,315	118,343,985	(31,972,670)	(12,789,068)
Office equipment	96,331,264	-	96,331,264	223,119,338	(126,788,074)	(50,715,229)
Computer	16,121,849	-	16,121,849	10,362,394	5,759,455	2,303,782
Specific provision	(162,493,611)	-	(162,493,611)	-	(162,493,611)	(64,997,445)
Unrealised MTM loss on Treasury bills/ bonds	(35,956,460)	-	(35,956,460)	-	(35,956,460)	(14,382,584)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(27,640,835)	-	(27,640,835)	-	(27,640,835)	(11,056,334)
Gratuity provision	(31,249,914)	-	(31,249,914)	-	(31,249,914)	(12,499,965)
Closing balance as at 31 December	(58,516,391)	-	(58,516,391)	351,825,717	(410,342,108)	(164,136,843)

In BDT	Balances as at 31 December 2021				Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference	Deferred tax/ (asset) liability
	Book value	Permanent difference	Accounting base	Tax base		
Vehicles	4	-	4	1,741,973	(1,741,969)	(696,788)
Furniture and fixtures	51,359,663	-	51,359,663	80,653,851	(29,294,188)	(11,717,675)
Office equipment	84,043,003	-	84,043,003	217,277,663	(133,234,660)	(53,293,864)
Computer	18,376,503	-	18,376,503	6,284,682	12,091,821	4,836,728
Specific provision	(162,464,674)	-	(162,464,674)	-	(162,464,674)	(64,985,870)
Unrealised MTM loss on Treasury bills/ bonds	(57,327,534)	-	(57,327,534)	-	(57,327,534)	(22,931,014)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(52,710,146)	-	(52,710,146)	-	(52,710,146)	(21,084,058)
Gratuity provision	15,997,419	-	15,997,419	-	15,997,419	6,398,968
Closing balance as at 31 December	(102,725,762)	-	(102,725,762)	305,958,169	(408,683,931)	(163,473,572)

Annexure - G

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches Bi-weekly average balance of Bangladesh Bank statement for the month of December 2022

Date	Actual balance held with Bangladesh Bank	Average balance held with Bangladesh Bank
15-Dec-22	4,576,413,967	
16-Dec-22	4,576,413,967	
17-Dec-22	4,576,413,967	
18-Dec-22	5,237,441,828	
19-Dec-22	3,053,750,408	
20-Dec-22	3,974,295,195	
21-Dec-22	5,229,560,190	
22-Dec-22	3,539,239,435	
23-Dec-22	3,539,239,435	
24-Dec-22	3,539,239,435	
25-Dec-22	3,539,239,435	
26-Dec-22	4,874,300,839	
27-Dec-22	10,170,874,484	
28-Dec-22	8,563,199,894	
29-Dec-22	7,646,347,740	
30-Dec-22	7,646,347,740	
31-Dec-22	7,646,347,740	5,407,568,570

Annexure - H

Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branches Reconciliation between Bangladesh Bank's statement and Banks' statement as at 31 December 2022

In order to comply with the CRR and SLR requirements, the Bank considers the actual balances held with Bangladesh Bank according to their (Bangladesh Bank) books of accounts. However, when preparing the statutory accounts the Bank considers the actual balances held with Bangladesh Bank according to the Bank's books of accounts. This results in reconciling differences between the Bank's statutory accounts and CRR and SLR requirements.

	As per Bangladesh Bank statement Taka	As per Bank's general ledger Taka	Reconciling difference Taka
Local currency			
Bangladesh Bank Dhaka	8,481,311,148	7,750,260,086	731,051,061
Bangladesh Bank RTGS Settlement	-	-	-
Bangladesh Bank Chittagong	81,888,746	81,888,746	-
	8,563,199,894	7,832,148,832	731,051,061

Bank credited but Bangladesh Bank had not debited	6,319,658,924
Bank debited but Bangladesh Bank had not credited	(5,588,601,793)
Bangladesh Bank credited but Bank had not debited	-
Bangladesh Bank debited but the bank had not credited	(6,070)
	731,051,061

	As per Bangladesh Bank statement USD	As per Bank's general ledger USD	Reconciling difference USD
Foreign currency			
USD clearing account	3,541,909	2,045,634	1,496,275
USD capital account	57,698,044	57,698,044	-
Total	61,239,953	59,743,678	1,496,275

Bank Credited but Bangladesh Bank had not debited	15,970,358
Bank Debited but Bangladesh Bank had not credited	(14,967,583)
Bangladesh Bank credited but Bank had not debited	994,346
Bangladesh Bank debited but the bank had not credited	(500,846)
	1,496,275

	As per Bangladesh Bank statement GBP	As per Bank's general ledger Taka	Reconciling difference GBP
GBP clearing account			
	27,390	3,403,700	-

Bank credited but Bangladesh Bank had not debited	-
Bank debited but Bangladesh Bank had not credited	-
Bangladesh Bank credited but Bank had not debited	-
Bangladesh Bank debited but the bank had not credited	-
	-

	As per Bangladesh Bank statement EUR	As per Bank's general ledger Taka	Reconciling difference EUR
EUR clearing account			
	14,658	1,610,782	-

Bank Credited but Bangladesh Bank had not debited	-
Bank Debited but Bangladesh Bank had not credited	-
Bangladesh Bank credited but Bank had not debited	-
Bangladesh Bank debited but the bank had not credited	-
	-

Total (Taka) **6,176,357,198**

Annexure - I

In BDT	Account type	Foreign currency	2022		2021			
			FC amount	Exchange rate	FC amount	Exchange rate		
Citibank, Mumbai	Vostro A/C	USD	5,666,950	103.2970	585,378,919	896,770	85.8000	76,942,850
Citibank, Colombo	Vostro A/C	USD	219,779	103.2970	22,702,483	130,645	85.8000	11,209,332
Citibank, New York Foreign Exchange	Vostro A/C	BDT	134,784	1.0000	134,784	184,783	1.0000	184,784
Citibank, London	Vostro A/C	BDT	7,798,324	1.0000	7,798,324	7,530,522	1.0000	7,530,522
Citibank, Europe Plc.	Vostro A/C	BDT	185,517,242	1.0000	185,517,242	106,642,861	1.0000	106,642,861
Citibank, Japan Ltd.	Vostro A/C	BDT	74,090	1.0000	74,090	74,090	1.0000	74,090
Citibank Berhad	Vostro A/C	BDT	1,962,643	1.0000	1,962,643	1,483,773	1.0000	1,483,773
					803,568,485			204,068,332