

Lecture-1

ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB

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Teacher's Discussion

Finance, Banking & Economics

Finance, Banking & Economics ব্যাংকার্স রিজুটমেন্ট পরীক্ষার সাধারণ জ্ঞান টপিকসের অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায়। তবে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের এডি/অফিসার/অফিসার (ক্যাশ) এবং ব্যাংকার্স সিলেকশন কমিটির সিনিয়র অফিসার/ অফিসার/অফিসার (ক্যাশ) পরীক্ষা সমূহের অন্যতম অনুষঙ্গ এটি। মূলতঃ বিশালায়তনের এই কোর্সটি ব্যাংক জব কোর্সের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য বজায় রেখে তৈরি করা হয়েছে। বিসিএসের মত এই কোর্সটির ব্যাপ্তি ব্যাংক জব কোর্সে নেই। তাই কেবলমাত্র ব্যাংক জব সিলেবাস অনুসরণে পাঠপদ্ধতি বসানো হলো।

Discussed Topics

Regional Economic Integration

Development Economics

Banking & Finance:

- (i) Central and Commercial Banks and NBFIs
- (ii) Banking Instrument and operation
- (iii) Central and Commercial Banking: (Finance and Accounting Issues)
- (iv) Development Banking Issues

শিক্ষক উপরোক্ত প্রতিটি অধ্যায়ের উল্লিখিত সাব-টপিকস অবশ্যই লেকচার ম্যাটেরিয়ালের নির্দেশনার আলোকে পড়াবেন। যদি সাম্প্রতিক সময়ে কোন তথ্য পরিবর্তন হয়, তবে পরিবর্তিত তথ্য ক্লাসে অবশ্যই শেয়ার করবেন। ম্যাটেরিয়ালের বাইরে কোন নতুন তথ্য শেয়ার করার প্রয়োজন হলে তিনি অবশ্যই তা শেয়ার করবেন। তবে কোন অবস্থাতে উল্লিখিত টপিকসের কোন অংশ রিসার্চ ও ডেভেলপমেন্ট উইংয়ের পূর্বানুমতি ব্যতীত বাদ দিতে পারবেন না

Teacher's Discussion

Mandatory Discussions

Regional Economic Union

- ✓ ASEAN
- ✓ SAARC
- ✓ BIMSTEC
- ✓ BENELUX
- ✓ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

International Economic Union

- Group7 (G7) G-20 Group of 77 (G-77) D-8 OPEC APEC

Financial Organization

- ☞ History of Banks
- ☞ World Bank
- ☞ IMF
- ☞ Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- ☞ Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
- ☞ New Development Bank (NDB)
- ☞ European Central Bank
- ☞ European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- ☞ Inter-American Development Bank (IADB or IDB or BID)
- ☞ Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
- ☞ Bangladesh Bank
- ☞ Central Banks of the world

Development Economics

- ☞ Basic Micro and Macro Economics:
- ☞ Fiscal Policy vs Monetary Policy
- ☞ GDP Vs GNP
- ☞ GNI
- ☞ BOT vs BOP
- ☞ Direct tax vs Indirect tax:
- ☞ Capital Market vs Money Market
- ☞ Poverty Rate:

Banking and Finance

(i) Central & Commercial Banks & NBFIS

- ☞ Banking in Bangladesh
- ☞ History of Bank
- ☞ Central Bank of Bangladesh & History of our currency
- ☞ List of Countries Central Banks
- ☞ Central Bank vs Commercial Bank
- ☞ Commercial Bank vs Specialized bank
- ☞ Scheduled Bank vs Non Schedule Bank
- ☞ Bank vs NBFIS
- ☞ Conventional Banking System vs Islamic Banking System
- ☞ Scheduled Banks
- ☞ State owned banks (SOBs)
- ☞ Specialized banks (SDBs)
- ☞ Private commercial banks (PCBs)
- ☞ Conventional PCBs

- ☞ Islami Shariah Based PCBs
- ☞ Foreign commercial banks (FCBs)

(ii) Banking Instruments & Operations

- ☞ MICR Code:
- ☞ National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB)
- ☞ Automated Teller Machines (ATM):
- ☞ Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH)
- ☞ RTGS vs EFT
- ☞ BIT COIN
- ☞ Credit Card vs Debit Card
- ☞ Visa vs Master Card
- ☞ Electronic Commerce (e-commerce)
- ☞ Western Union
- ☞ RIA
- ☞ Prabhu Money Transfer P. Ltd (Prabhu)

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Regional Economic Union

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Establishment	8 August, 1967
Headquarter	Jakarta, Indonesia
Membership	10 states (2 observers: Papua New Guinea, East Timor or Timor Leste)
Founder countries	Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines and Thailand
Motto	One Vision, One Identity, One Community
Secretary General	Lim Jock Hoi (14th)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Establishment	8 December 1985
Headquarter	Kathmandu, Nepal
Membership	8 members and 9 observers
Secretary-General:	Amjad B. Hussain Sial (Pakistani) 13 th

SAPTA: The Agreement on SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) was signed on April 11, 1993, and entered into force on December 7, 1995, with the desire of the Member States of SAARC (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan and the Maldives) to promote and sustain mutual trade and economic cooperation within the SAARC region through the exchange of concessions.

SAFTA: SAARC countries have signed the framework agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) in January 6, 2004 and SAFTA will come into effect at the start in January 1, 2006. In 2011, Afghanistan joined SAFTA.

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Corporation (BIMSTEC)

Establishment	6 June 1997
Headquarter	Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Membership	7 Countries (The BIMSTEC member states- Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan).
Chairmanship	Sri Lanka (since September 2018)

Benelux

Establishment	6 June 1997
Headquarter	Bruxelles, Belgium
Member states	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
Official languages	Dutch, French

North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)

Establishment	January 1, 1994
Type	Free Trade Area
Member states	3 (Canada, Mexico, United States)
Official languages	English, Spanish, French

Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)

Establishment	July 6, 1979
Type	intergovernmental organization
Member states	15
Headquarter	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Director-general	Fiji's Tevita Boseiwaqa

Asian Clearing Union (ACU)

Establishment	1974
Type	intergovernmental organization
Member Countries	9
Headquarter	Tehran, Iran
Chairman	Mr. Chiranjibi, Nepal
Secretary-General	Mrs. Lida Borhan-Azad

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International Economic Union

Group of Seven (G7)

The Group of Seven (G7) is an informal grouping of seven of the world's advanced economies consisting of Canada, France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Italy. The European Union is a non-enumerated member of the G7 but neither chairs nor hosts Summits.

- The 44th G7 summit was held on 8-9 June 2018, in La Malbaie, Quebec, Canada. This was the sixth time since 1981 that Canada has hosted the meetings.
- The 45th G7 summit will be held in mid-2019, in Biarritz, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France.
- 46th G8 Summit 2020- United States
- 47th G8 Summit 2021- United Kingdom

G-20

Establishment	26 September 1999
Member Countries	19 countries and the European Union A leading global forum
Chairman	Shinzo Abe (2019)
Summits	Japan (14 th) 2019, Saudi Arabia (15 th) 2020

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Established:	15 June 1964
Membership:	134
Headquarter:	New York, USA.

D-8

D-8, also known as Developing-8, is an organization for development cooperation among the following countries: Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey.

The establishment of D-8 was announced officially through the Istanbul Declaration of Summit of Heads of State/Government on June 15, 1997.

The objectives of D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation are to improve member states' position in the global economy, diversify and create new opportunities in trade relations, enhance participation in decision-making at international level, and improve standards of living.

D-8 is a global arrangement rather than a regional one, as the composition of its members reflects. Organization for Economic Cooperation (D-8) is a forum with no adverse impact on bilateral and multi-lateral commitments of the member countries, emanating from their membership to other international or regional organizations.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Headquarter:	Vienna, Austria.
Established:	1960
Member Countries:	16 states (March 2019)
Last Member:	Austria & Syria (2019) (Source: Wikipedia. org)
Secretary General:	Mohammed Barkindo (28 th)
Lapsed Member:	Indonesia (2016), Qatar (2019)

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Establishment:	1989
Headquarter:	Singapore
Membership:	21 members
Chairperson:	Sebastian pinera 8 th
Executive Director:	Tan Sri Datuk Rebecca Fatima Sta Maria

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Headquarter:	Washington, D.C. USA
Established:	July 1944
Member Countries:	189 Members
Bangladesh joined:	17 August 1972
Last Member:	Nauru (6 April 2016) 189 th
Motto:	Working for a World Free of Poverty.
Chief Economist:	Penny Goldber (Taking office: November 2018)
President:	David Malpas

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarter:	Washington, D.C. USA
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Established:	27 December 1945
Membership:	189 countries
Bangladesh Joined:	17 August 1972
Last Member:	Nauru (12 April 2016)
Official language:	English
Chief Economist:	Gita Gopinath (Taking office: 1 January 2019)
Parent Organization :	United Nations
Managing Director (MD):	Christine Lagarde (France)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Headquarter:	Manila, Philippines
Established:	19 December 1966
Membership:	67 countries (Bangladesh 1973)
Last Member:	Georgia (2007)
Motto:	Fighting Poverty in Asia the Pacific
Purpose:	Social and Economic Development
Chief Economist	Yasuyuki Sawada
President :	Takehiko Nakao (9 th)

African Development Bank (AFDB)

Headquarter:	Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire.
Established:	10 September 1964
Membership:	80 countries
President:	Akinwumi Adesina (8 th)
Established officially	1964 as a result of Monrovia Conference of 1961, under the auspi---

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Headquarters:	Beijing, China
Established:	January 16, 2016 (Open for business), December 25, 2015 (Entry into force Articles of Agreement), the initiative was launched at a ceremony in Beijing in October 2014.
Membership:	93 member states {70 Members (44 Regional Members, 26 Non-Regional Members) 23 Prospective Members}
Last Member:	Bahrain 24 August 2018 (Regional), Belarus 17 January 2019 (Non-Regional) Bangladesh Membership Date: Mar 22, 2016
Official language:	English
President:	Jin Liqun (1 st)

New Development Bank (NDB)

Headquarters:	Shanghai, China (The first regional officer of the NDB is in Johannesburg, South Africa)
Membership:	5 Members
Established:	July 15, 2014, Fortaleza, Ceara, Brazil (Started operation in 2016)
Official language :	English
First President:	K.V. Kamath (Indian) for the first five years.

Basic Micro and Macro Economics:

The **micro economics** is the study of an economic behavior of a particular individual, firm, or household, i.e. it studies a particular unit. On the other hand, **macroeconomics** is the study of the economy as a whole i.e., not a single unit but the combination of all, firms, households, nation, etc.

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	MICROECONOMICS	MACROECONOMICS
Meaning	The branch of economics that studies the behavior of an individual consumer, firm, family is known as Microeconomics.	The branch of economics that studies the behavior of the whole economy, (both national and international) is known as Macroeconomics.
Deals with	Individual economic variables	Aggregate economic variables
Business Application	Applied to operational or internal issues	Environment and external issues
Scope	Covers various issues like demand, supply, product pricing, factor pricing, production, consumption, economic welfare, etc.	Covers various issues like, national income, general price level, distribution, employment, money etc.
Importance	Helpful in determining the prices of a product along with the prices of factors of production (land, labor, capital, entrepreneur etc.) within the economy.	Maintains stability in the general price level and resolves the major problems of the economy like inflation, deflation, reflation, unemployment and poverty as a whole.
Limitations	It is based on unrealistic assumptions, i.e. In microeconomics it is assumed that there is a full employment in the society which is not at all possible.	It has been analyzed that 'Fallacy of Composition' involves, which sometimes doesn't proves true because it is possible that what is true for aggregate may not be true for individuals too.

Fiscal Policy vs Monetary Policy

Basic comparison	Fiscal Policy	Monetary Policy
Definition	F.P is the tool used by the govt. in which it uses its ten revenue and expenditure policies to influence the economy.	M.P is the tool used by the central bank to regulate the money supply in the economy.
Administered by	Ministry of Finance	Central bank
Related to	Govt. revenue and expenditure	Banks and credit control
Nature	F.P changes every year	The changes in M.P depends on the economic status of the

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		country.
Focuses on	Economic growth	Economic stability
Policy instrument	Tax rates and govt. spending	Interest rate and credit ration.

GDP Vs GNP

Basic comparison	GDP	GNP
Meaning	GDP is the value total market value of all goods and services that is produced within the geographical boundary of the nation by residents and non residents of the country in a particular financial year.	GNP is the total market value of all goods and services produced by the residents of the country during a particular period.
Basis	Location	Citizenship
Productivity measurement	Local scale	International Scale
Focus on	Domestic products	Production by nationals
Formula	consumption + Investment + Govt. spending + Exports – Imports.	GDP + Net income inflow from abroad - Net income outflow to foreign countries.

GNI

Gross national Income (GNI) is the sum of countries GDP plus net income from abroad.

BOT vs BOP

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	BALANCE OF TRADE	BALANCE OF PAYMENT
Meaning	Balance of Trade is a statement that captures the country's export and import of goods with the remaining world.	Balance of Payment is a statement that keeps track of all economic transactions done by the country with the remaining world.
Records	Transactions related to goods only.	Transactions related to both goods and services are recorded.
Capital Transfers	Are not included in the Balance of Trade.	Are included in Balance of Payment.
Which is better?	It gives a partial view of the country's economic status.	It gives a clear view of the economic position of the country.
Result	It can be Favorable, Unfavorable or balanced.	Both the receipts and payment sides tallies.
Component	It is a component of Current Account of Balance of Payment.	Current Account and Capital Account.

Direct tax vs Indirect tax:

- ⇒ Direct tax is referred to as the tax, levied on person's income and wealth and is paid directly to the government.
- ⇒ Indirect tax is referred to as the tax service on a person who consumers the goods and services and is paid indirectly to the govt.
- ⇒ Direct tax → income tax, wealth tax properly tax, corporate tax.
- ⇒ Indirect tax → VAT, service tax, Excise duty, custom duty.

Capital Market vs Money Market

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	MONEY MARKET	CAPITAL MARKET
Meaning	A segment of the financial market where lending and borrowing of short term securities are done.	A section of financial market where long term securities are issued and traded.
Nature of Market	Informal	Formal
Financial instruments	Treasury Bills, Commercial Papers, Certificate of Deposit, Trade Credit etc.	Shares, Debentures, Bonds, Retained Earnings, Asset Securitization, Euro Issues etc.
Institutions	Central bank, Commercial bank, non-financial institutions, bill brokers, acceptance houses, and so on.	Commercial banks, Stock exchange, non-banking institutions like insurance companies etc.
Risk Factor	Low	Comparatively High
Liquidity	High	Low
Purpose	To fulfill short term credit needs of the business.	To fulfill long term credit needs of the business.
Time Horizon	Within a year	More than a year
Merit	Increases liquidity of funds in the economy.	Mobilization of Savings in the economy.
Return on Investment	Less	Comparatively High

Poverty Rate:

The poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people (in a given age group) whose income falls below the poverty line; taken as half the median household income of the total population. It is also available by broad age group: child poverty (0-17 years old), working-age poverty and elderly poverty (66 year-olds or more). However, two countries with the same poverty rates may differ in terms of the relative income-level of the poor.

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Absolute poverty, Extreme poverty, abject poverty, destitution, or penury– is a condition where household income is below a necessary level to maintain basic living standards (food, shelter, housing). This condition makes it possible to compare between different countries and also over time.

Poverty among the Key Asian Nations:

Economic data is sourced from the World Bank, current as of October 2018, percent (%) of population living below \$1.90 per day.

Country	1970	2000	2010	2016	Present (2018–19)
 Bangladesh	82	48.90	18.50	13.80	7.5
 China	88	40.5	11.2	6.5	2.0
 India	54.9	45.3	29.8	21.9	18.0
 Pakistan	47	57.9	36.8	29.5	24.3
 Myanmar	n/a	48.2	42.4	32.1	n/a

Teacher's Discussion

Banking and Finance

Central & Commercial Banks & NBFIs

Banking in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a third world country with an under developed banking system, particularly in terms of the services and customer care provided by the government run banks. Recently the private banks are trying to imitate the banking structure of the more developed countries.

History of Bank

History of Banking in Bangladesh

Bangladesh Bank acts as a central bank for our country and it controls, supervises, and looks after the scheduled banks in the private commercial banks as well as the nationalized commercial banks formed by amalgamating the business of the twelve banks doing business in Bangladesh before liberation as per schedule given below:

Table: Banking History of Bangladesh

Nationalized Bank	Before Independence		
Sonali Bank	National Bank of Pakistan	Bank of Bhawalpur	Premier Bank Limited
Rupali Bank	Muslim Commercial Bank	Australasia Bank Limited	Standard Bank Limited
Agrani Bank	Commerce Bank Limited	Habib Bank Limited	
Janata Bank	United Bank Limited	Union Bank Limited	
Pubali Bank	Eastern Mercantile Bank Limited		
Uttara Bank	Eastern Banking Corporation		

Central Bank of Bangladesh & History of our currency

Bangladesh Bank

Bangladesh Bank, the central bank and apex regulatory body for the country's monetary and financial system, was established in Dhaka as a body corporate vide the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 127 of 1972) with effect from 16th December, 1971. At present it has ten offices located at Motijheel, Sadarghat,

Chittagong, Khulna, Bogra, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Barisal, Rangpur and Mymensingh in Bangladesh; total manpower stood at 5807 (officials 3981, subordinate staff 1826) as on March 31, 2015.

Functions

BB performs all the core functions of a typical monetary and financial sector regulator, and a number of other non core functions. The major functional areas include :

- Formulation and implementation of monetary and credit policies.
- Regulation and supervision of banks and non-bank financial institutions, promotion and development of domestic financial markets.
- Management of the country's international reserves.
- Issuance of currency notes.
- Regulation and supervision of the payment system.
- Acting as banker to the government .
- Money Laundering Prevention.
- Collection and furnishing of credit information.
- Implementation of the Foreign exchange regulation Act.
- Managing a Deposit Insurance Scheme .

History of Bangladeshi Currency

The currency for Bangladesh is the Bangladeshi Taka (BDT). The Central Bank of Bangladesh controls the right to issue the currency. The symbols used for the Taka are Tk. The Taka is divided into smaller denominations of 100 poisha. The word Taka is commonly used by the locals as any money currency. The 1-taka coin is almost never used and is rare.

History

- Until 1971, the Indian Rupee was used in Bangladesh.
- In 1972, the Taka became the official currency of Bangladesh.
- In 1973 coins were implemented for the following denominations: 50, 25, 10, and 5 poisha.
- Treasury Taka notes were issued from the year 1972 until 1989.
- In 2008, the Bangladesh government issued the first 1,000-taka note.
- In 2011, a new series of notes were introduced. All the notes carry the 2011 date and a watermark.

List of Countries Central Banks

Country	Central Bank
Afghanistan	Bank Of Afghanistan
Albania	Bank Of Albania
Algeria	Bank Of Algeria
Angola	National Bank Of Angola
Argentina	Central Bank Of Argentina
Anguilla	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Antigua And Barbuda	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Armenia	Central Bank Of Armenia
Aruba	Central Bank Of Aruba
Australia	Reserve Bank Of Australia
Austria	European Central Bank
Azerbaijan	Central Bank Of The Rep. Of Azerbaijan
Bahamas	Central Bank Of The Bahamas
Bahrain	Central Bank Of Bahrain

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Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bank
Barbados	Central Bank Of Barbados
Belarus	National Bank Of The Rep. Of Belarus
Belgium	European Central Bank
Belize	Central Bank Of Belize
Benin	Central Bank Of West African States
Bermuda	Bermuda Monetary Authority
Bhutan	Royal Monetary Authority Of Bhutan
Bolivia	Central Bank Of Bolivia
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Central Bank Of Bosnia & Herzegovina
Botswana	Bank Of Botswana
Brazil	Central Bank Of Brazil
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Bank
Burkina Faso	Central Bank Of West African States
Burundi	Bank Of The Rep. Of Burundi
Cambodia	National Bank Of Cambodia
Cameroon	Bank Of Central African States
Canada	Bank Of Canada
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands Monetary Authority
Cape Verde	Bank Of Cape Verde
Cen. African Republic	Bank Of Central African States
Chad	Bank Of Central African States
Chile	Central Bank Of Chile
China	People's Bank Of China
Colombia	Central Bank Of Colombia
Commonwealth Of Dominica	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Congo	Bank Of Central African States
Congo Dem. Rep.	Central Bank Of Congo
Costa Rica	Central Bank Of Costa Rica
Croatia	Croatian National Bank
Cuba	Central Bank Of Cuba
Curacao & St. Maarten	Central Bank Of Curacao And St. Maarten
Cyprus	European Central Bank
Czech Republic	Czech National Bank
Denmark	National Bank Of Denmark
Dominican Repl.	Central Bank Of The Dominican Rep.
Ecuador	Central Bank Of Ecuador
Egypt	Central Bank Of Egypt
El Salvador	Central Reserve Bank Of El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea	Bank Of Central African States
Estonia	European Central Bank
Ethiopia	National Bank Of Ethiopia
Fiji	Reserve Bank Of Fiji
Finland	European Central Bank

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France	European Central Bank
Gabon	Bank Of Central African States
Gambia	Central Bank Of The Gambia
Georgia	National Bank Of Georgia
Germany	European Central Bank
Ghana	Bank Of Ghana Henry
Greece	European Central Bank
Grenada	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Guatemala	Bank Of Guatemala
Guinea	Central Bank Of The Rep. Of Guinea
Guinea-Bisseau	Central Bank Of West African States
Guyana	Bank Of Guyana
Haiti	Bank Of The Republic Of Haiti
Honduras	Central Bank Of Honduras
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Monetary Authority
Hungary	Central Bank Of Hungary
Iceland	Central Bank Of Iceland
India	Reserve Bank Of India
Indonesia	Bank Indonesia
Iran	Central Bank Of Islamic Rep. Of Iran
Iraq	Central Bank Of Iraq
Ireland	European Central Bank
Israel	Bank Of Israel
Italy	European Central Bank
Ivory Coast	Central Bank Of West African States
Jamaica	Bank Of Jamaica
Japan	Bank Of Japan
Jordan	Central Bank Of Jordan
Kazakhstan	National Bank Of Kazakhstan
Kenya	Central Bank Of Kenya
Korea, Republic Of	Bank Of Korea
Kosovo	Central Bank Of The Republic Of Kozovo
Kuwait	Central Bank Of Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan	National Bank Of The Kyrgyz Repl. Abdygulo
Latvia	Bank Of Latvia
Laos_(Lao People's Dem. Repl.)	Bank Of The Lao
Lebanon	Central Bank Of Lebanon
Lesotho	Central Bank Of Lesotho
Liberia	Central Bank Of Liberia
Libya	Central Bank Of Libya
Lithuania	Bank Of Lithuania
Luxembourg	European Central Bank
Macao	Monetary Authority Of Macao
Macedonia	National Bank Of The Rep. Of Macedonia
Madagascar	Central Bank Of Madagascar

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Malawi	Reserve Bank Of Malawi
Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia
Maldives	Maldives Monetary Authority
Mali	Central Bank Of West African States
Malta	European Central Bank
Mauritania	Central Bank Of Mauritania
Mauritius	Central Bank Of Mauritius
Mexico	Bank Of Mexico
Moldova	National Bank Of Moldova
Mongolia	Bank Of Mongolia
Montenegro	Central Bank Of Montenegro
Montserrat	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Morocco	Bank Of Morocco
Mozambique	Bank Of Mozambique
Myanmar	Central Bank Of Myanmar
Namibia	Bank Of Namibia
Netherlands	European Central Bank
New Zealand	Reserve Bank Of New Zealand
Nicaragua	Central Bank Of Nicaragua
Niger	Central Bank Of West African States
Nigeria	Central Bank Of Nigeria
Norway	Norges Bank
Oman	Central Bank Of Oman
Pakistan	State Bank Of Pakistan
Palestine	Palestine Monetary Authority
Papua New Guinea	Bank Of Papua New Guinea
Paraguay	Central Bank Of Paraguay
Peru	Central Reserve Bank Of Peru
Philippines	Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas
Poland	National Bank Of Poland
Portugal	European Central Bank
Qatar	Qatar Central Bank
Romania	National Bank Of Romania
Russia	Bank Of Russia
Rwanda	National Bank Of Rwanda
Samoa	Central Bank Of Samoa
Saint Lucia	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
San Marino	Central Bank Of The Republic Of San Marino
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority
Senegal	Central Bank Of West African States
Serbia	National Bank of Serbia
Seychelles	Central Bank of Seychelles
Sierra Leone	Bank of Sierra Leone
Singapore	Monetary Authority of Singapore
Slovakia	European Central Bank

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Slovenia	European Central Bank
Solomon Islands	Central Bank of Solomon Islands
Somalia	Central Bank of Somalia
South Africa	South African Reserve Bank
South Korea	Bank of Korea
Spain	European Central Bank
Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Sudan	Central Bank of Sudan
Swaziland	Central Bank of Swaziland
Sweden	The Riksbank Stefan
Switzerland	Swiss National Bank
Syrian Arab Republic	Central Bank of Syria
Tanzania	Bank of Tanzania
Taiwan	Central Bank of the Rep. of China
Tajikistan	National Bank of Tajikistan
Thailand	Bank of Thailand
Togolese Republic	Central Bank of Togo
Tonga	National Reserve Bank of Tonga
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia	Central Bank of Tunisia
Turkey	Central Bank of Republic of Turkey
Turkmenistan	Central Bank of Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates	Central Bank of United Arab Emirates
Uganda	Bank of Uganda
Ukraine	National Bank of Ukraine
United Kingdom	Bank of England
Uruguay	Central Bank of Uruguay
United States Of America	Federal Reserve
Uzbekistan	Central Bank of the Rep. of Uzbekistan
Vanuatu	Reserve Bank of Vanuatu
Venezuela	Central Bank of Venezuela
Vietnam	State Bank of Vietnam
Yemen	Central Bank of Yemen
Zambia	Bank of Zambia
Zimbabwe	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

Central Bank vs Commercial Bank

- ⇒ The bank which monitors, regulates, and controls the financial system of the economy is known of central Bank.
- ⇒ The financial institution which receives deposits from people and advances them money is known as commercial bank.
- ⇒ Central bank is the banker to banks, govt. and financial institutions. Where commercial bank is the banker to citizens.
- ⇒ The central bank is the supreme monetary authority of the country. As against this, the commercial bank does not has such authority and powers.

- ⇒ The central bank does not operate with a profit motive. The primary aim of the central bank is to achieve the objectives of economic policy of govt. and maximize the public welfare through monetary measures.
- ⇒ The commercial banks have profit earning as their primary objective.
- ⇒ The central bank does not deal directly with the public. The commercial banks directly deal with the public.
- ⇒ The central bank has the monopoly of note issue whereas the commercial banks do not enjoy such right.
- ⇒ The central bank is the custodian of the foreign exchange reserves of the country. The commercial banks are only dealers in foreign exchange.
- ⇒ The central bank acts as the banker's bank—
 - ☐ The commercial banks are required to keep a certain proportion of their reserves with central bank.
 - ☐ The central bank helps at the time of emergency.
 - ☐ The central bank acts as the clearing house for the commercial banks.

Commercial Bank vs Specialized bank

- ⇒ Commercial bank is a financial institution that provides services such as accepting deposits, giving business loans, mortgage lending and basic investment products like savings accounts and certificates of deposit.
- ⇒ Specialized bank is established for specific objectives like agriculture or industrial development.
There are 3 specialized banks—
 - ☐ BKB
 - ☐ RKUB
 - ☐ BSBL

Scheduled Bank vs Non Schedule Bank

- ⇒ The banks which get license to operate under Bank company Act, 1991 (Amended upto 2013) are termed as scheduled bank.
- ⇒ The banks which are established for special and definite purpose / objective and operate under the acts that are enacted for meeting up those objectives, are termed as Non-scheduled banks. These banks can not perform all functions of scheduled bank.
- ⇒ There are 58 scheduled banks. (last probashi Kollyan Bank)
- ⇒ There are now 5 scheduled banks in BD which are:
 - ☐ Ansar VDP Unnayan Bank
 - ☐ Karmashangosthan Bank
 - ☐ Grammeen Bank
 - ☐ Jubilee Bank
 - ☐ PalliSanchay Bank

Bank vs NBFIS

- ⇒ Financial Institution Act 1993 (2 Govt.)
- ⇒ A govt. authorized financial intermediary that aims at providing banking services to the general public is called bank. An NBFIS is a company that provide banking services without holding a banking license.
- ⇒ NBFIS can not issue cheques, pay- orders or demand draft.
- ⇒ NBFIS can not be involved in foreign exchange financing.
- ⇒ NBFIS can conduct their business operations with diversified financing modes like syndicate financing, lease financing, bridge financing, securitization instruments, private placement of equity etc.
- ⇒ It is mandatory for bank to maintain reserve ratio like CRR or SLR. As opposed to NBFIS which does not require to maintain reserve ratio.

Conventional Banking System vs Islamic Banking System

<i>Conventional Banking System</i>	<i>Islamic Banking System</i>
Money is a product besides medium of exchange and store of value	Real Asset is a product. Money is just a medium of exchange
Time value is the basis for charging interest on capital	Profit on exchange of goods & services is the basis for earning profit
The expanded money in the money market without backing the real assets, results deficit financing	Balance budget is the outcome of no expansion of money
Interest is charged even in case, the organization suffers losses. Thus no concept of sharing loss	Loss is shared when the organization suffers loss
While disbursing cash finance, running finance or working capital finance, no agreement for exchange of goods & services is made	The execution of agreements for the exchange of goods & services is must, while disbursing funds under Murabaha, Salam & Istisna contracts
Due to non existence of goods & services behind the money while disbursing funds, the expansion of money takes place, which creates inflation	Due to existence of goods & services no expansion of money takes place and thus no inflation is created
Due to inflation the entrepreneur increases prices of his goods & services, due to incorporating inflationary effect into cost of product	Due to control over inflation, no extra price is charged by the entrepreneur
Bridge financing and long term loans lending is not made on the basis of existence of capital goods	Musharakah & Diminishing Musharakah agreements are made after making sure the existence of capital good before disbursing funds for a capital project
Government very easily obtains loans from Central Bank through Money Market Operations without initiating capital development expenditure	Government can not obtain loans from the Monetary Agency without making sure the delivery of goods to National Investment fund
Real growth of wealth does not take place, as the money remains in few hands	Real growth in the wealth of the people of the society takes place, due to multiplier effect and real wealth goes into the ownership of lot of hands
Due to failure of the projects the loan is written off as it becomes non performing loan	Due to failure of the project, the management of the organization can be taken over to hand over to a better management

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Debts financing gets the advantage of leverage for an enterprise, due to interest expense as deductible item from taxable profits. This causes huge burden of taxes on salaried persons. Thus the saving and disposable income of the people is effected badly. This results decrease in the real gross domestic product

Sharing profits in case of Mudarabah and sharing in the organization of business venture in case of Musharakah, provides extra tax to Federal Government. This leads to minimize the tax burden over salaried persons. Due to which savings & disposable income of the people is increased, which results the increase in the real gross domestic product

Due to decrease in the real GDP, the net exports amount becomes negative. This invites further foreign debts and the local-currency becomes weaker

Due to increase in the real GDP, the net exports amount becomes positive, this reduces foreign debts burden and local-currency becomes stronger

Scheduled Banks

Scheduled banks are licensed under the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended up to 2013). Currently, there are 59 scheduled banks in Bangladesh.

State owned banks (SOBs)

There are 6 state owned commercial banks (SOCBs) which are fully or majorly owned by the Government of Bangladesh.

Sonali Bank Limited	Agrani Bank Limited	BASIC Bank Limited
Janata Bank Limited	Rupali Bank Limited	Bangladesh Development Bank Limited

Specialized banks (SDBs)

3 specialized banks are now operating which were established for specific objectives like agricultural or industrial development. These banks are also fully or majorly owned by the Government of Bangladesh.

☐ Bangladesh Krishi Bank ☐ Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank ☐ Probashi Kallyan Bank

Private commercial banks (PCBs)

There is a total of 41 PCBs in Bangladesh are in operation right now. They are majorly owned by private entities and classified into two types.

Conventional PCBs

In total 33 conventional PCBs are now operating in the industry. They perform the banking functions in conventional fashion i.e. interest based operations.

AB Bank Limited	Mercantile Bank Limited	Premier Bank Limited
Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	Midland Bank Limited	Prime Bank Limited
Bank Asia Limited	Modhumoti Bank Limited	Pubali Bank Limited
BRAC Bank Limited	Mutual Trust Bank Limited	Shimanto Bank Ltd
City Bank Limited	National Bank Limited	South Bangla Agriculture and Commerce Bank Limited
Community Bank Bangladesh Limited	National Credit & Commerce Bank Limited	Standard Bank Limited
Dhaka Bank Limited	NRB Bank Limited	Trust Bank Limited
Dutch-Bangla Bank	NRB Commercial Bank Ltd	United Commercial Bank Ltd

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Limited		
Eastern Bank Limited	NRB Global Bank Limited	Uttara Bank Limited
IFIC Bank Limited	One Bank Limited	Southeast Bank Ltd.
Jamuna Bank Limited	Padma Bank Limited	
Meghna Bank Limited		

Islami Shariah Based PCBs

There are 8 Islami Shariah-based PCBs in Bangladesh and they execute banking activities according to Islami Shariah-based principles i.e. Profit-Loss Sharing (PLS) mode.

• Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited	• ICB Islamic Bank Limited	• Social Islami Bank Limited
• EXIM Bank Limited	• Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	• Union Bank Limited
• First Security Islami Bank Limited	• Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited	

Foreign commercial banks (FCBs)

In total 9 FCBs are operating in Bangladesh as the branches of the banks which are incorporated in abroad.

• Bank Al-Falah Limited	• Habib Bank Limited	• Standard Chartered Bank
• Citibank N.A	• HSBC	• State Bank of India
• Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	• National Bank of Pakistan	• Woori Bank

Banking Instruments and Operation

Conventional Payment system related issues and their security measures

MICR Code:

Magnetic Ink character Recognition (MICR) which is a technology used in the banking industry in printing the MICR Codes. A MICR code is a 9 digit code that uniquely identifies a bank and a branch participating in an Electronic clearing system (ECS). The first 3 code represents the city code, the middle 3 digits represent the bank code and last 3 digits represent the branch code.

⇒ SWIFT basically defines the identity of an institution and in most of the cases it deals with the banking institutions.

⇒ MICR code has been designed to speed up the process of checks clearance.

National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB)

National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB) is an electronic platform, started its operation on 27 December 2012 with a view to attain interoperability among schedule banks for card based/online retail transactions. At present, NPSB is processing interbank Automated Teller Machines (ATM), Point of Sales (POS), Internet Banking Fund Transfer (IBFT) transactions.

Automated Teller Machines (ATM):

An automated teller machine (ATM) is an electronic banking outlet that allows customers to complete basic transactions without the aid of a branch representative or teller. Anyone with a credit card or debit card can access most ATMs. The first ATM appeared in London in 1967, and in less than 50 years, ATMs spread around the globe, securing a presence in every major country and even tiny little island nations such as Kiribati and the Federated States of Micronesia. ATMs are convenient, allowing consumers to perform quick, self-serve transactions from everyday banking like deposits and withdrawals to more complex transactions like bill payments and transfers.

Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH)

Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH): BACH, the first ever electronic clearing house of Bangladesh, has two components - the Automated Cheque Processing System (ACPS) and the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). Both the systems operate in batch processing mode- transactions received from the banks during the day are processed at a pre-fixed time and settled through a single multilateral netting figure on each individual bank's respective books maintained with the Bangladesh Bank.

RTGS vs EFT

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	RTGS	EFT
Definition	Transactions are processed and settled in real time and on gross level	Transactions are processed and settled in batches, typically at the end of the day.
Money Transfer System	Swifter	Comparatively slow
Transactions	Focus on high value transactions	Usually any transaction
Inter-bank Payment	Participating banks pay only the net difference of debit and credit	Each transaction is generally settled individually
Amount	Minimum is fixed at a certain amount No maximum limit	No minimum or maximum stipulation of amount.

Digital Payment system related issues and their security measures
BIT COIN

- Bit coin is a virtual currency/ cryptocurrency and a payment system.
- It can be defined as decentralized means of tracking and assigning wealth or economy, it is a software protocol.
- Bit coin uses two cryptographic keys, one public (username) and one private (password) are generated.

Credit Card vs Debit Card

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	CREDIT CARD	DEBIT CARD
Meaning	Credit card is issued by a bank or any financial institution to allow the holder of the card to purchase goods and services on credit. The payment is made by the bank on the customer's behalf.	Debit card is issued by a bank to allow its customers to purchase goods and services, whose payment is made directly through the customer's account linked to the card.
Implies	Pay later	Pay now
Bank Account	The bank account is not prerequisite for issuing a credit card.	The bank account is a must for issuing a debit card.

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BASIS FOR COMPARISON	CREDIT CARD	DEBIT CARD
Limit	The maximum limit of withdrawing money is determined according to the credit rating of the holder.	The maximum limit of withdrawing money will be less than the money lying in the saving bank account.
Bill	The holder of the card has to pay the credit card bill within 30 days of every month.	There is no such bill, the amount is directly deducted from the customer's account.
Interest	Interest is charged when payment is not made to the bank within a specified time period.	No interest is charged.

Visa vs Master Card

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	VISA	MASTERCARD
Meaning	Visa Inc. is a financial service company which facilitates electronic transfer of funds worldwide.	MasterCard Corporation is a technology company in the international payment industry, which processes payments.
Level of benefit	Two	Three
Market Capitalization	192.34 Billion	106.92 Billion
Revenue	14.39 Billion	10.19 Billion
Net Income	5.56 Billion	3.86 Billion

Electronic Commerce (e-commerce)

Electronic commerce or e-commerce (sometimes written as eCommerce) is a business model that lets firms and individuals conduct business over electronic networks, most notably: the Internet. Electronic commerce operates in all four of the following major market segments:

- Business to business
- Business to consumer
- Consumer to consumer
- Consumer to business

In 2009 Bangladesh Bank approved online payment and in 2013 the bank approved the use of Debit and Credit card for online payment. The ecommerce Association of Bangladesh is the trade body for ecommerce in Bangladesh.

Western Union

Western Union Financial Services Inc. U.S.A. is a reliable money transfer company.

Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited has set up a Representation Agreement with Western Union Financial Services Inc. U.S.A. as on 14th February 2006. Millions of people have confidence on Western Union for sending money to their friends and family. Through Western Union Money Transfer Service, Bangladeshi Wage Earners can send

and receive money quickly from over 225,000 Western Union Agent Locations in over 197 countries and territories worldwide, only by visiting any branches of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited in Bangladesh.

RIA

Ria Money Transfer is a subsidiary of Euronet Worldwide, Inc. which specializes in money remittances. Ria initiates transfers through a network of agents and company-owned stores located throughout North America, Latin America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa and online.

Prabhu Money Transfer P. Ltd (Prabhu)

Prabhu Money Transfer P. Ltd (Prabhu) is a leading remittance company registered in Nepal and having many international branches/agents in different parts of the Asia and North America. Prabhu is a very popular and reputed money transfer organization among the Nepalese in Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, USA and other countries. Prabhu is reputable and well-known brand name (synonym) of remittance for Nepal among Nepalese Labors and residents in Foreign Countries.

Central & Commercial Banking (Finance and Accounting Issues)**Bank Balance Sheet:**

A balance sheet is a financial report that shows the value of a company's assets, liabilities, and owner's equity on a specific date, usually at the end of an accounting period, such as a quarter or a year. An asset is anything that can be sold for value. A liability is an obligation that must eventually be paid, and, hence, it is a claim on assets. The owner's equity in a bank is often referred to as bank capital, which is what is left when all assets have been sold and all liabilities have been paid.

Funded facilities

Funded facilities are those financing facilities in which funds of the Bank, Non-bank financial institution, credit union, or any monetary union are directly involved. The examples of funded facilities can be, a Bank overdraft, Overnight lending facility, Cash Finance, Running Finance, Financing against Defence saving certificates or other marketable securities, Project Financing, etc.

Non-funded facilities

Non-funded facilities are those financing facilities in which bank has no direct exposure of its funds. Instead of direct involvement of funds, bank facilitates a certain transaction. The examples of non-funded facility could be Letter of credit, Letter of guarantee, performance bond, bid bond, etc.

Off-balance-sheet activities

Off-balance-sheet activities are financial services which earn revenue but do not directly or immediately put assets or liabilities on the balance sheet. Examples include loan commitments, letters of credit, loan brokerage, securitization, and derivatives.

Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital is a bank's core capital and includes disclosed reserves—that appears on the bank's financial statements—and equity capital. This money is the funds a bank uses to function on a regular basis and forms the basis of a financial institution's strength.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital is a bank's supplementary capital. Undisclosed reserves, subordinated term debts, hybrid financial products, and other items make up these funds.

Regulatory capital

A capital requirement (also known as regulatory capital or capital adequacy) is the amount of capital a bank or other financial institution has to have as required by its financial regulator. This is usually expressed as a capital adequacy ratio of equity as a percentage of risk-weighted assets. These requirements are put into place to ensure that these institutions do not take on excess leverage and become insolvent. Capital requirements govern the ratio of equity to debt, recorded on the liabilities and equity side of a firm's balance sheet. They should not be confused with reserve requirements, which govern the assets side of a bank's balance sheet—in

particular, the proportion of its assets it must hold in cash or highly-liquid assets. Capital is a source of funds not a use of funds.

The Paid-up Capital

The Paid-up Capital refers to the amount that has been received by the company through the issue of shares to the shareholders. Simply, the money injected into the firm by the shareholders in exchange for the shares purchased by them is called the paid-up capital.

Broad money: Broad money refers to sum of currencies outside banks and deposits held in banks.

Reserve money: Reserve money refers to sum of currencies issued and deposits held in central bank.

Bank Rate: Bank rate is charged against loans offered by central bank to commercial banks. (5%)

Repo rate: Repo rate is charged for repurchasing the securities sold by the commercial banks to the central bank.

⇒ Repo rate is always lower than the repo bank rate (6%).

⇒ No collateral is involved in bank rate.

⇒ a repurchase agreement uses securities as collateral which are repurchased at a later date.

CRR vs SLR:

CRR is a certain percentage of bank deposits which banks are required to keep with central bank in the term of reserves—

⇒ CRR is the amount of cash that the commercial banks have to keep in the form of reserves in the current account maintained with central bank. (Cash Reserve Ratio) (5.5%).

⇒ SLR is the proportion of liquid assets to time and demand liabilities (statutlongliq--- Ratio) 13% → traditional Bank, 5.5% → Islamic Bank.

⇒ Time liabilities mean the amount of money which is made payable to the customer after a period of time while demand liabilities mean the amount of money which is made payable to the customer of time when it is demanded.

SLR vs SRR:

SLR: The conventional banks are allowed to maintain the SLR in the form of assets in cash or gold or in the form of un-encumbered approved securities.

SRR: As per section 24 of the bank company Act 1991, 20% of current year's profit of the bank is required to be transferred to statutory reserve until such reserve together with share premium account equals to its paid up capital.

Advances to deposits ratio:

The advances to deposits ratio measures loans (advances) as a percentage of deposits. A ratio of 100% or less shows that the bank is funding all its loans from deposits rather than relying on wholesale funding (funding from the capital markets or other banks). Also called LTD ratio (loans to deposits).

Capital Adequacy Ratio – CAR

The capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is a measurement of a bank's available capital expressed as a percentage of a bank's risk-weighted credit exposures. The capital adequacy ratio, also known as capital-to-risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR), is used to protect depositors and promote the stability and efficiency of financial systems around the world. Two types of capital are measured: tier-1 capital, which can absorb losses without a bank being required to cease trading, and tier-2 capital, which can absorb losses in the event of a winding-up and so provides a lesser degree of protection to depositors.

Risk-Weighted Assets

Risk-weighted assets are used to determine the minimum amount of capital that must be held by banks and other institutions to reduce the risk of insolvency. The capital requirement is based on a risk assessment for each type of bank asset. For example, a loan that is secured by a letter of credit is considered to be riskier and requires more capital than a mortgage loan that is secured with collateral.

Foreign exchange reserves

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Foreign exchange reserves are the foreign currencies held by a country's central bank. They are also called foreign currency reserves or foreign reserves. There are seven reasons why banks hold reserves. The most important reason is to manage their currencies' values.

(In million US \$)	
Period	Reserves(Gross)
2019-2020*	32093.3
2018-2019	32716.5
2017-2018	32943.5
2016-2017	33493.0
2015-2016	30168.2
2014-2015	25025.2
2013-2014	21558.0
2012-2013	15315.2
2011-2012	10364.4
2010-2011	10911.6

- **Data upto month of July of Financial Year 2019-2020.**
- **Source: Accounts & Budgeting Department, Bangladesh Bank**

Merger vs Acquisition

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	MERGER	ACQUISITION
Meaning	The merger means the fusion of two or more than two companies voluntarily to form a new company.	When one entity purchases the business of another entity, it is known as Acquisition.
Formation of a new company	Yes	No
Nature of Decision	The mutual decision of the companies going through mergers.	Friendly or hostile decision of acquiring and acquired companies.
Minimum number of companies involved	3	2
Purpose	To decrease competition and increase operational efficiency.	For Instantaneous growth
Size of Business	Generally, the size of merging companies is more or less same.	The size of the acquiring company will be more than the size of acquired company.
Legal Formalities	More	Less

Joint Venture (JV)

A joint venture (JV) is a business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task. This task can be a new project or any other business activity. In a joint venture (JV), each of the participants is responsible for profits, losses, and costs associated with it. However, the venture is its own entity, separate from the participants' other business interests.

Amalgamation

An amalgamation is a combination of two or more companies into a new entity. Amalgamation is distinct from a merger because neither company involved survives as a legal entity. Instead, a completely new entity is formed to house the combined assets and liabilities of both companies.

Dividend is a distribution of a portion of a company's earnings, decided by the board of directors. The purpose of dividends is to return wealth back to the shareholders of a company. There are two main types of dividends: cash and stock.

Cash Dividend

A cash dividend is a payment made by a company out of its earnings to investors in the form of cash (check or electronic transfer). This transfers economic value from the company to the shareholders instead of the company using the money for operations. However, this does cause the company's share price to drop by roughly the same amount as the dividend.

Stock Dividend

A stock dividend, on the other hand, is an increase in the amount of shares of a company with the new shares being given to shareholders. Companies may decide to distribute this type of dividend to shareholders of record if the company's availability of liquid cash is in short supply.

Development Banking Issues**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a self-regulating business model that helps a company be socially accountable — to itself, its stakeholders, and the public. By practicing corporate social responsibility, also called corporate citizenship, companies can be conscious of the kind of impact they are having on all aspects of society including economic, social, and environmental. To engage in CSR means that, in the normal course of business, a company is operating in ways that enhance society and the environment, instead of contributing negatively to them.

Green banking

Green banking refers to the initiatives taken by banks to encourage environment-friendly investment. Green banking as a concept is a proactive and smart way of thinking towards future sustainability. It is very important for the banks to be pro-active and accelerate the rate of the growth of the economy. As there is a continuous change in the environmental factors leading the banks face intense competition in the global market. Banks need to apply morality of sustainability and responsibility to their business model, strategy and formulation for products and services, operations and financing activities and become stronger. By adopting the environmental factors in their lending activities banks can recover the return from their investments and make the polluting industries become environment-friendly.

Financial inclusion

Financial inclusion is defined as access to the full range of financial services at an affordable rate for everyone, with minimum risk through a competitive financial marketplace.

Aim

- To provide formal banking services to people belonging to the weaker section of the society in urban & rural areas.
- To promote habit of saving money, making insurances and pension investment among poor people.
- To help poor people get loans at cheap rates from normal banks to prevent them from becoming victims in the hands of local moneylender.

Agent Banking

Agent Banking refers to providing financial services to the underserved population through engaged agents who conduct banking transactions on behalf of the bank. These agents or retailers who are usually the owners of outlets, are increasingly becoming an important distribution channel in reaching to the unbanked segment of the society in addition to the existing customer with a wide array of financial services especially to geographically dispersed locations.

- Bridges the gap between the bank and the unbanked people
- Makes banking services accessible to rural people
- Offers cost-effective banking services
- Minimizes the operating and establishment costs for banks

Mobile Banking

Mobile banking is the act of making financial transactions on a mobile device (cell phone, tablet, etc.). This activity can be as simple as a bank sending fraud or usage activity to a client's cell phone or as complex as a client paying bills or sending money abroad. Advantages to mobile banking include the ability to bank anywhere and at any time. Disadvantages include security concerns and a limited range of capabilities when compared to banking in person or on a computer.

School banking

Bangladesh Bank introduced a school banking policy in a bid to disseminate financial inclusion across the country and encourage the students to develop a habit of saving money.

To this end, the BB on the day issued a circular to managing directors and chief executive officers of all the scheduled banks saying that students aged between 6 and 12 years would be able to open an account with a bank under the school banking policy.

The parents or the legal guardians of the students will operate the accounts that could be opened with an initial deposit of Tk 100, the BB circular added.

Both the student and his/her guardian will have to fill up the 'uniform account opening form' to open the account.

The school banking accounts will be converted into general savings accounts when the students go past 18 and if they are willing.

GDP growth

The GDP growth rate is how much more the economy produced than in the previous quarter. The ideal rate is between 2 and 3%. In a healthy economy, unemployment and inflation are in balance. The natural rate of unemployment will be between 4.7% and 5.8%.

Inflation

Inflation is a quantitative measure of the rate at which the average price level of a basket of selected goods and services in an economy increases over a period of time. It is the constant rise in the general level of prices where a unit of currency buys less than it did in prior periods. Often expressed as a percentage, inflation indicates a decrease in the purchasing power of a nation's currency.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income is a measure of the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region. Per capita income can be used to determine the average per-person income for an area and to evaluate the standard of living and quality of life of the population. Per capita income for a nation is calculated by dividing the country's national income by its population.

Supplementary Discussion**Investment banks vs Merchant Bank:**

- ⇒ Investment bank is a banking company that deals with established firms and fulfils their long term capital requirement, by acting as an intermediary between the company and investors.
- ⇒ A merchant bank refers to a banking company whose key area is international finance and so its work is related to corporate investment, trade finance and real estate investment.
- ⇒ While merchant banks engage in international financing activities, investment banks are concerned with underwriting and issuance of securities.

On shore bank vs offshore bank:

- ⇒ Onshore banking is the banking activity which is undertaken within the territories of the nation.
- ⇒ Offshore banking is one which is located outside the country of residence of the depositors.
- ⇒ In Onshore banking, the initial deposit is much lesser than the offshore banking account.
- ⇒ Only non resident individual can open an account in the offshore banking.

Tax vs Duty:

- ⇒ Tax is a mandatory obligation payable to the govt.
- ⇒ Duty is a fee charged by the govt. on manufacture and import/ export of goods.
- ⇒ Tax is levied on income, wealth, services etc.
- ⇒ Duty is levied on goods and financial transactions.

Surplus Budget vs Deficit Budget:

- ⇒ A budget surplus is a period when income of the govt. exceeds the expenditure.
- ⇒ A budget deficit is a period when the expenses of the govt. has exceeded the income during that period.
- ⇒ In general budget deficit is common while budget surplus occurs rarely.
- ⇒ In the period of budget surplus, tax reduction may be granted but which is not available during budget deficit period.

Expansionary monetary Bangladesh Bank Policy:

The policy in which the money supply is increased along with minimization of interest rate is known as expansionary monetary policy.

- ⇒ **Contractionary monetary policy:** The policy in which the money supply is decreased along with increased of interest rate is known as contractionary monetary policy.
- ⇒ An expansionary monetary policy might be used during a recession to encourage bank to extend credit to customers and entrepreneurs.
- ⇒ A contractionary monetary policy might be used to prevent or control inflation during a period of economic growth.
- ⇒ **Expansionary Fiscal policy:** The policy in which the govt. minimizes taxes and increases public spending.
- ⇒ **Economic growth contractionary fiscal policy:** The policy in which the govt. increases taxes and reduces public expenditure.
- ⇒ Commercial paper is used by banks to meet their short-term obligations.
- ⇒ Commercial bills help companies to get money in advance.

Loan vs Borrow

- ⇒ A loan is given under a condition that it should be repaid within a certain period of time.
- ⇒ A person borrows money from his friends on his relatives sometime not under any condition.

SWIFT Code:

Society for worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication code (SWIFT) is an internationally recognized identification code for banks around the world. SWIFT codes are comprised of 8 to 11 alphanumeric characters. The international Organization of standardization (IOS) was the authoritative body that approved the creation of SWIFT codes.

Ex: If you are trying to make transfer from one bank to another make sure you know the swift code to make it easier.

Loan vs Mortgage:

- ⇒ A simple loan is a loan that needs no collateral whereas mortgage is a loan where the borrower has to keep his property in the name of the bank till he repays the loan amount in full.
- ⇒ A simple loan is unsecured, carries high rate of interest and is for a shorter time period.
- ⇒ A mortgage is secured, carries lower rate of interest and is given for a longer time period.

Pay order vs Demand Draft:

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- ⇒ A pay order is a mode of payment that is to be cleared in the very specific branch of the bank that issued it.
- ⇒ Demand Draft is a mode of payment that gets closed in any branch of the issuing bank.

Online banking vs E-banking

- ⇒ Online banking and e-banking are more ways to conduct banking transactions sitting in the comfort of one's own house without going to the bank physically.
- ⇒ E-banking is broader in spectrum than online banking in the sense that it encompasses the use of ATM cards for withdrawal of money and making payments to merchants even without going online.

Check vs promissory Note:

- ⇒ While a check is one time payment, a promissory note is a promise made to pay back a loan; either in installments or in one go at a later date.
- ⇒ Check is drawn on a bank whereas promissory note can be made by any individual in favour of another person.

Teacher's Discussion

Instant Practice

নির্দেশনাঃ এই অংশ শিক্ষক ক্লাস ডিসকাশনের আলোকে ক্লাসে অবশ্যই Solve করবেন ।

- 01. The organization of the South East Asian Countries is known as-**
A. OPEC B. ASEAN C. NATO D. UNCTADE. SAARC
- 02. SAARC stands for**
A. South Asian Association of Regional Countries.
B. South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation.
C. South Asian Academy of Regional Company.
D. South Asian Allies of Regional Countries.
- 03. The first BIMSTEC summit was held in**
a. Bangkok b. Goa c. New Delhi d. Dhaka
- 04. What does NAFTA stand for?**
a. North African Free Trade Act b. North American Transportation Association
c. New Arkansas Free Transam Act d. North American Free Trade Agreement
- 05. CIRDAP stands for**
a. Centre on Integral Rural Development for Asia and Pacific.
b. Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific.
c. Centre for Integral Regional Development for Asia and Pacific.
d. Center for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific.
e. None
- 06. What is ACU & countries under ACU?**
a. African Common Union: African Countries
b. American Common Union: North & South American Countries
c. American Customs Union: American Countries
d. Asian Clearing Union: India, Pakistan, Iran, Nepal, SriLanka, Myanmar, Bangladesh
- 07. A present group of nations known as G-8 started first as G-7, which one among the following was not one of them?**
a. Canada b. Italy c. Russia d. Japan
- 08. The main object of the G20 was to bring together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy. It was established in**
a. 1995 b. 1999 c. 1985 d. 2000
- 09. Which two South American countries are parts of OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)?**
a. Columbia and Venezuela b. Ecuador and Angola
c. Ecuador and Venezuela d. Peru and Chile

- 10. The D-8 is an organization of eight--- countries?**
 a. Asian b. African c. Developed d. Developing
- 11. APEC stands for-**
 a. Arab Petroleum Exporting Co-operation b. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
 c. Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation d. Arab People Economic Co-operation
 e. Asia-Pacific Exporters Co-operation
- 12. United Nations system agencies include**
 a. International Court of Justice b. General Assembly
 c. Security Council d. World Bank Group
- 13. International body 'IMF' is abbreviation of-**
 a. Inter country Momentary Funds b. Inter-regions Money Funds
 c. Intergovernmental Manager of Funds d. World Health Organization
- 14. Who was the first President of ADB?**
 a. Takeshi Watanabe b. Warner E Liepach
 c. Xiaohang Young d. None of above
- 15. What is the full form of AIIB?**
 a. Asian infrastructure investment bank b. Asian information investment bank
 c. Asian industrial investment bank d. Asian infrastructure industrial bank
- 16. Where is the headquarters of BRICS or NDB?**
 a. Shanghai b. Beijing c. Johannesburg d. New Delhi
- 17. Scheduled bank is a bank which, by notification in the official gazette, is declared as scheduled bank by**
 a. Bangladesh Bank b. Government of Bangladesh
 c. Banker's Association of Bangladesh d. International Monetary Fund
- 18. Which is the first Indian Commercial Bank that was fully owned and managed by Indians?**
 A) Sonali Bank Ltd. B) Agrani Bank Ltd. C) Bangladesh Bank
 D) A+B E) None of these
- 19. Which of the following organization decides Repo Rate ?**
 A) Sonali Bank B) Janata Bank C) Agrani Bank D) Bangladesh Bank E) Rubali Bank
- 20. In which year Uttara Bank was nationalized?**
 A. 1971 B. 1973 C. 1974 D. 1975 E. None of these
- 21. What is /are the main aim of financial inclusion?**
 A) to maintain a certain quantity of liquid assets with themselves at any point of time of their total time and demand liabilities.
 B) to control money supply in the economy.
 C) to provide basic banking services to all section of society in urban areas or rural areas at affordable cost
 D) Only A and B
 E) None of these
- 22. Which of the following is not a State owned commercial Bank?**
 A. SBL B. JBL C. ABL D. BKB E. None of these
- 23. Which of the following statements is/are true about Bitcoins ?**
 A. It is a virtual currency B. It is a crypt-currency and a payment system
 C. It is a software protocol D. Two Types of keys are required to use Bitcoin E. All of these
- 24. Fiscal Policy is concerned about which of the following ?**
 A. Export and Import B. Issue of currency
 C. Population Control D. Public Revenue and Expenditure E. None of these
- 25. CRR stands for which of the following ?**
 A. Credit Reserve Ratio B. Credit Reverse Ratio
 C. Cash Reserve Ratio D. Cash Reverse Ratio E. None of these
- 26. NBFIs stands for which of the following?**
 A. National Banking Institution Bank B. Non- Banking Financial Institution
 C. Non-Borrowing Financial Institution D. National Banker's Financial Institution

- E. None of these
27. **What do you mean by Minimum Cash Reserve ?**
 A. It is a percentage of Capital in Bank B. It is a percentage of reserves in Bank
 C. It is a percentage of aggregate deposits of the bank
 D. It is A percentage of aggregate loans and advances of the bank E. None of these
28. **What do you mean by NNP of a country?**
 A. New National Product B. Net New Product
 C. National Net Product D. Net National Product E. None of these
29. **What do you mean by Gross Domestic Product ?**
 A. Market value of all final goods and services within a country
 B. Cost of production of all final goods and services within a country
 C. Cost of services within a country in a year
 D. Market value of all final goods and services within a country in a year E. None of these
30. **Who administered Monetary Policy ?**
 A. GOVT. B. SBL C. BB D. M.O.F E. None of these
31. **“Your Trusted Partner of innovative banking” is the Tag line of Which bank ?**
 A. SBL B. JBL C. ABL D. UCBL E. None of these
32. **What is the reason behind Depreciation of an asset?**
 A) Theft B) Wear and Tear C) Labour Trouble D) Fire in the Unit E) None of these
33. **LIBOR stands for which of the following ?**
 A) Liberal Inter Bank Offered Rate B) Liberal Inter Bank Official Ratio
 C) London Inter Bank Official Ratio D) London Inter Bank Offered Rate E) None of these
34. **Which of the following is the flow of funds from one country to another to earn a short-term profit ?**
 A) Hard Currency B) Soft Currency
 C) Cheap Money D) Hot Money E) None of these
35. **What is the Floating Rate?**
 A) Repo Rate B) Reverse Repo Rate
 C) The Rate of Interest provided by the Bank to another Bank
 D) Rate of interest that changes with change in market rate E) None of these
36. **What is the current Bank Rate of Bangladesh?**
 A) 6.5% B) 6.25% C) 7% D) 5.25% E) None of these
37. **What is the function of Acid-test ratio?**
 A) It counts the amount of loan. B) It measures business liquidity.
 C) It regulates the interest rates of Bank. D) It gives decision regarding NPA E) None of these
38. **What is the present Repo Rate in Bangladesh?**
 A) 4% B) 4.25% C) 6.25% D) 6% E) None of these
39. **What is a Bank Draft?**
 A. It is the cheque which a bank draws itself B. It is letter from the bank
 C. It is an instruction not to honor a stop payment D. It is an instruction to banker to collect customer's debt
 E. None of these
40. **Which of the following refers to the flow of funds from one country to another to earn a short-term profit?**
 A. Hot Money B. Soft Currency C. Hard Currency D. Cheap Money E. None of these

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ASEAN Plus Three (APT): APT is a forum that functions as a coordinator of cooperation between Association of Southeast ASEAN Nations and the three East Asian nations of China, Japan and South Korea. The first leaders meeting was held in 1997 and the group's significance and importance was strengthened by the Asian Financial Crisis. The grouping was instobonalized by 1999.

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): ASEAN Regional Forum is an informal multilateral dialogue of 27 members that seeks to address security issues in the Asia-Pacific region. ARF met for the first time in 1994.

Member Countries of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations)

#	Country	Capital
i.	Brunei Darussalam	Bandar Seri Begawan
ii.	Cambodia	Phnom Penh
iii.	Indonesia	Jakarta
iv.	Lao PDR	Vientiane
v.	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
vi.	Myanmar	Naypyidaw
vii.	Philippines	Manila
viii.	Singapore	Singapore
ix.	Thailand	Bangkok
x.	Vietnam	Hanoi

- ✓ 34th ASEAN Summit, TBA, Thailand, March/April 2019
- ✓ 35th ASEAN Summit, TBA, Thailand, October/ November 2019

More about (SAARC), SAFTA, SAFTA

First Secretary-General: Abul Ahman

20th Summit Held 2019: Colombo, Sri Lanka

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1085. SAARC comprises of eight Member states: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka Afghanistan Became a member (eighth) on April 3, 2007. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987.

During the Summit in Dhaka

- ✓ 1st Summit 1985
- ✓ 7th Summit 1993
- ✓ 13th Summit 2005

- **The main objective of SAFTA** is to promote fair competition in trade in SAARC countries to ensure their equitable benefits for economic development.
- The major functions of SAFTA are as follows: To establish a free trade area in South Asia through the elimination of tariffs.

Regional Centers

Regional Centre	Location	Country
SAARC Agricultural Centre (SAC)	Dhaka	Bangladesh
SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC)	Dhaka	Bangladesh
SAARC Forestry Centre (SFC)	Thimphu	Bhutan
SAARC Development Fund (SDF)	Thimphu	Bhutan

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SAARC Documentation Centre (SDC)	New Delhi	India
SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre (SCZMC)	Male	Maldives
SAARC Information Centre (SIC)	Kathmandu	Nepal
SAARC Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS Centre (STAC)	Kathmandu	Nepal
SAARC Human Resources Development Centre (SHRDC)	Islamabad	Pakistan
SAARC Energy Centre (SEC)	Islamabad	Pakistan
SAARC Cultural Centre (SCC)	Colombo	Sril Lanka

List of the SAARC Member countries, Capitals, President and its Prime Minister

Member Country	Capital	President	Prime Minister
Afghanistan	Kabul	Mohammad Ashraf Ghani	Abdullah Abdullah
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Abdul Hamid	Sheikh Hasina
Bhutan	Thimpu	Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck	Dasho Tshering Wangchuk
India	New Delhi	Ram Nath Kovind	Narendra Modi
Maldives	Male	Abdulla Yameen	-
Nepal	Kathmandu	Bidhya Bhandari	Khadga Prasad S---
Pakistan	Islamabad		
Srilanka	Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte (administrative) Colombo (commercial)	Maithripala Sirisena	Ranil Wickremesinghe

Nice to Know about SAARC

- ❖ Where is the SAARC Headquarters located?
Answer: Kathmandu
- ❖ What is the Official language?
Answer: English
- ❖ How many countries does SAARC have with Observer Status?
Answer: Nine. Name of Nine Observer States- China, Australia, European Korea, United States, Myanmar.
- ❖ When was SAARC Secretariat in Kathmandu established?
Answer: On 16th Jan 1987.
- ❖ How many Apex Bodies does SAARC have?
Answer: Six. The organization seeking recognition should be a regional apex body with a minimum of four constituent units at the national level. The organization should be working in promoting social, economic and cultural development of the region as envisaged in the SAARC Charter.

SAARC Apex Bodies

- i. SAARC chamber of Commerce & Industry (SCCI)
 - ii. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in Law (SAARCLAW)
 - iii. South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA)
 - iv. South Asia Foundation (SAF)
 - v. Foundation of SAARC Writers and Literature (FOSWAL)
 - vi. South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC)
- SAARC also has about 18 recognise bodies.

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- ❖ SAFTA is related with.....
Answer: SAARC
- ❖ What is the full form of SAFTA?
Answer: South Asian Free Trade Area.
- ❖ SAARC VISA Exemption Schemecater in to existence in-
Answer: South Asian Free Trade Area.
Answer: in 1992
- ❖ How many landlocked country are there in SAARC?
Answer: 3 (Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan)
- ❖ Who has received SAARC Literary Award twice?
Answer: Suman Pokhrel, Nepali poet, writer and translator
- ❖ Where and when had last SAARC meet taken place and who had chaired that meeting?
Answer: From 26th to 27th Novembers Kathmandu. Sushil Koirala had chaired the meeting.
- ❖ About First Meeting with date and place
Answer: The first SAARC meet had taken place from 7th to 8th December 1085 in Bangladesh. The host leader Ataur Rehman Khan.
- ❖ How far is Delhi, Dhaka, Islamabad, Colombo and Kabul from Kathmandu.
Answer: 790 km, 630 km, 1380 km, 2300 km and 1710 km.

More about BIMSTEC

Summits: Kathmandu, Nepal (30, 31 Aug 2018) 4th

It Meeting of the Governing Board and Scientific Advisory Council of the BIMSTEC Center Weather & Climate was held in New Delhi, India on 30 July 2018 & workshop entitled were weather/climate Disaster warming for BIMSTEC Region” was held in New Delhi, ---- on 31 July 2018

More about North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)

The North American Free Trade Area is the trade block created by the North American free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and its two supplements, the North American Agreement on Environmental cooperation (NAAEC) and the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC) whose members are Canada, Mexico and the United States. It came into effect on 1 January 1994. It is the world’s largest free trade area.

More about North American Free Trade Area (CIRDAP)

Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific is a Bangladesh-base intergovernmental organization involved in rural development and poverty alleviation. It was established on 6 July 1979 at the initiative of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region

Initially it had six members, CIRDAP has now grown up as a centre of 15 member countries. The agency is **headquartered** in **Chameli House**, a British Raj-era mansion in front of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in Dhaka. **Present director-general** is Fiji’s Tevita Boseiwaqa.

01. Afghanistan	09. Nepal
02. Bangladesh (Host State)	10. Pakistan
03. India	11. Philippines
04. Lao PDR	12. Sri Lanka
05. Iran	13. Thailand
06. Lao PDR	14. Vietnam

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07. Malaysia	15. Fiji (Joined as 15 th member on June 2010)
08. Myanmar	

☐ FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) –Member Organization.

More about ACU

Membership in the ACU is open to central banks located in the geographical area of ESCAP?

State	Central Bank	Year
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bank	1974
Bhutan	Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan	1999
India	Reserve Bank of India	1974
Iran	Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1974
Maldives	Maldives Monetary Authority	2009
Myanmar	Central Bank of Myanmar	1977
Nepal	Nepal Rastra Bank	1974
Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	1974

More about G20

i. .

#	Country	Capital	#	Country	Capital
1.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	11.	Japan	Tokyo
2.	Australia	Canberra	12.	Mexico	Mexico City
3.	Brazil	Brasilia	13.	Russia	Moscow
4.	Canada	Ottawa	14.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
5.	China	Beijing	15.	South Africa	*
6.	France	Paris	16.	South Korea	Seoul
7.	Germany	Berlin	17.	Turkey	Ankara
8.	India	New Delhi	18.	United Kingdom	London
9.	Indonesia	Jakarta	19.	U.S.A	Washington D.C
10.	Italy	Rome	20.	European Union	

More about OPEC**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**

#	Country	Capital	Crude Oil Reserves Billion Barrels	#	Country	Capital	Crude Oil Reserves Billion Barrels
1.	Algeria	Algiers	12.20	8.	Kuwait	Kuwait City	101.50
2.	Angola	Luanda	8.27	9.	Libya	Tripoli	48.36
3.	Congo	Brazzaville	1.94	10.	Nigeria	Abuja	37.07
4.	Beydir	Quito	8.27	11.	Qatar	Doha	25.24
5.	Equatorial Gaine	Malabo	1.10	12.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	266.46
6.	Gabon	Libreville	2.00	13.	U.A.E	Abu Dhabi	97.80
6.	Iran	Teheran	158.40	14.	Venezuela	Caracas	300.88
7.	Iraq	Baghdad	142.50				

Source: World Atlas updated on January 8, 2019 by Jessica Dillinger

Countries with the Largest Proven Oil Reserve

Rank	Country	Reserves (millions of barrels), 2017 US EA	Rank	Country	Reserves (millions of barrels), 2017 US EA
1.	Venezuela	300,878	11.	Nigeria	37,062
2.	Saudi Arabia	266,455	12.	Kazakhstan	30,000
3.	Canada	169,709	13.	China	25,620
4.	Iran	158,400	14.	Qatar	25,244
5.	Iraq	142,503	15.	Brazil	12,999
6.	Kuwait	101,500	16.	Algeria	12,200
7.	United Arab Emirates	97,800	17.	Angola	8,273
8.	Russia	80,000	18.	Ecuador	8,273
9.	Libya	48,363	19.	Mexico	7,640
10.	United States	39,230	20.	Azerbaijan	7,000

Source: World Bank and OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2019

More about APEC

- ✓ The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an economic forum for a group of Pacific Rim countries to discuss matters on regional economy, cooperation, trade and investment. The current membership of APEC consists of 21 members, which includes most countries with a coasting on the Pacific Ocean. The last countries to have joined APEC, during its sixth leader's summit in Kuala Lumpur, November 1998 were Peru, Russia and Vietnam. APEC's 21 member Economies are the United States; Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; The Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Republic of Korea; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

More About World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

- o The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is the oldest World Bank Institution, it was established in 1945.
- o It lends money to the developing and underdeveloped countries at a very low interest rate.
- o Area of focus for providing loans- agriculture, irrigation, urban development, healthcare, family welfare, dairy development, etc.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (IDA)

- o It is also known as soft window of the World Bank, it was established in 1960.
- o Its basic aim is to give infrastructural support to the member countries.
- o It provides long-term interest free loans for the development of economic services.
- o Its loans are known as Credits.
- o The term World Bank generally refers to just the IBRD and IDA, whereas the term World Bank Group is used to refer to all five institutions.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

- o It is also known as the Private arm of the World Bank, it was established in 1956.
- o It lends money to private sector companies of its member nations with commercial interest (but comparatively low).
- o It finances and provides advice for private-public projects in partnership with private investors.
- o It invests only when it can make a special contribution that complements the role of market investors as a foreign financial investor (FFI).

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY (MIGA)

- o It was established in 1988.
- o It encourages foreign investment in developing countries by offering insurance to foreign private investors against loss caused by non-commercial political risks.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES (ICSID)

- o It was established in 1966.
- o It is an investment dispute settlement body whose decisions are binding on the parties.
- o It was set up under the 1966 'Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States.
- o It settles the investment disputes between the foreign companies and the host countries where the investment have been done.

FAST FACTS ON WORLD BANK

- o World Bank was formed on July 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference.
- o Headquarter of World Bank is located at Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)
- o The main purpose of the world bank is "Reduction of Poverty".
- o Current member nations of world bank are 188.
- o Now the president of the World Bank is Jim Yong Kim.
- o World Bank is comprises of two institutions - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA).
- o World Bank is member of the United Nations Development Group as well as World Bank Group.
- o World Bank Group includes - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association, International Finance Corporation, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes.
- o The president of the world bank comes from the largest shareholder. Members are represented by a Board of Governors.
- o If a country wants to be a member of world bank, it has to purchase the shares of world bank group institutions as per agreement, rules and regulations set.
- o The five largest shareholders are U.S. , U.K. , France, Germany and Japan.
- o The largest shareholders nations has their own Executive Directors.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF WORLD BANK

- o To help in reconstruction and development of member countries.
- o Spread peace all over the world regarding financial terms.
- o Helps to the economies of those countries destroyed by wars.
- o Helps to developing and less developed countries by crediting the finance.
- o To promote private foreign investments.

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- o To promote long term balanced growth of international trade.
- o Maintenance of equilibrium in balance of payments of member countries and also to increase the standard of living as well as labor conditions of developing and less developed countries.
- o Investment of money in productive purposes only.
- o World Bank provides various technical services to member countries. "The Economic Development Institute" and a "Staff College" has established by world bank in Washington.
- o World Bank can grant loans to a member country up to 20% of that country;s share in the paid up capital.
- o The interest rate, quantities of loans and all any other terms and conditions are determined by world bank itself.
- o The borrower nation has to repay either in reserve currencies or in the currency in which the loan was sanctioned.

MEMBERSHIP

- o Any country can become the member of world bank if 75% of the existing member countries approved the application.
- o Any member nation can also resign from its membership voluntarily or if any country violates the rules of the world bank.

MANAGEMENT

- o Management of world bank includes - Board of Governors, Board of Executive Directors, Loan Committee, Advisory Committee, President and other members of the staff.
- o Board of Governors of the world bank includes one Governor (Finance Minister) and one alternate governor (governor of central bank) appointed by each member country for a term of 5 years. Each governor has voting power in relation to its financial contribution to the capital of the bank. Board is required to meet at least once in a year.
- o Executive Directors are 21 and out of this 6 are appointed by the six largest shareholders like USA, UK, Germany, France and Japan. The remaining 15 members are elected by the rest of member countries. It meets once a month to carry on daily routine work.
- o President is appointed by board of executive directors.
- o World Bank perform its functions with the help of two committees - Advisory Committee and the Loan Committee. Advisory Committee includes 7 experts appointed by the Board of Governors. Loan Committee is constituted by the executive directors and loan is provided as per the economies of member countries.

LENDING PROCEDURES

- o Loans out of its own funds
- o Loans out of borrowed capital
- o Loans through Bank's Guarantee

More About IMF

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 189 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs): The Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) as an international reserve asset or reserve money in the international monetary system was established in 1969 with the objective of alleviating the problem of international liquidity. The IMF has two accounts of operation- the General Account and the Special Drawing Account.

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The IMF employs three main functions – surveillance, financial assistance, and technical assistance- to promote the stability of the international monetary and financial system.

World Bank and international Monetary Fund

Feature	World Bank	International Monetary Fund
Founded	July 1944	December 1945
Headed by	President	Managing Director
First President/MD	Eugene Meyer	Camille Gutt
Headquarters	Washington D.C.	Washington D.C.
Constituents	There are two major institutions-IBRD and IDA.	A single organization with four credit lines.
Meaning	A global organization established to fund and advises the developing countries, the World Bank has to develop them economically.	International Monetary Fund, It is an international organization that maintains the global monetary system.
Central purpose	To promote economic and social progress in developing countries by helping to raise productivity so that their people may live a better and fuller life.	To oversee a monetary system that will encourage trade, create jobs, expand economic activity, and raise living standards throughout the world.
Regular reports published	World Development Report	World Economic Outlook
Source of funding	Borrowing through issue of bonds, grants from donor nations.	A pool of resources to which each member nation contributes a certain amount of money proportionate to its economic size and strength.
Recipients of funding	IBRD- Developing nations- Slightly higher interest rate than borrowing rate and repaying time of 12 to 15 years IDA- very poor developing nations, interest free with a repaying time of 35 to 40 years.	All nations rich or poor to rectify the problem of balance of payments. Interest rates are slightly below market rates and amount must normally be repaid within three to five years and no case later than ten years.

More about ADB

Functions of Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- i. To make loans and equity investments for economic and social development of its developing members countries.
- ii. To provide for technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of development projects and advisory services.
- iii. To respond to the request for assistance in coordinating developmental policies and plans in developing member countries.
- iv. This bank constituted Asian Development Fund in 1974, which provides loans to Asian countries on concessional interest rates.

More about History of Bank

After the liberation of Bangladesh the twelve Banking companies who were doing business in Bangladesh, were nationalized by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh under president's order No.26 of 1972 entitled **The Bangladesh Bank (Nationalizations) Order, 1972** on March 26, 1972.

History of Private Banks in Bangladesh

There were no domestic private commercial banks in Bangladesh until 1982; When the Arab-Bangladesh Bank Ltd. commenced private commercial banking in the country. Five more commercial banks came up in 1983 and initiated a moderate growth in banking financial institutions. Despite slow growth in number of individual banks, there had been a relatively higher growth of branches of nationalized commercial banks (NCBs) during 1973-83. There number had increased from 1512 in 1973-74 to 4603 in 1982-83.

Nice to Know

❖ What is IMF?

Answer: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) founded in December 1945 is an intergovernmental organization to:

- i. Promote cooperation on international monetary issues;
- ii. To promote exchange stability;
- iii. To facilitate balanced growth of international trade; and
- iv. To make the general resources of the fund temporarily available to members to permit them to members to permit them to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments.

❖ **What is the difference between IMF and World Bank?**

Answer: Lending: IMF promotes exchange stability and orderly exchange relations among its member countries. World Bank assists developing countries via long-term financing of development projects and programs. While IMF lend for Short Term.

Type of Projects:

- World Bank especially extends loan for development projects and also for health and education
- IMF looks over the international monetary system while World Bank promotes the economic development of the poor countries.
- The IMF is a small institution as compare to World Bank and unlike the World Bank, has no affiliates or subsidiaries.

Organization Structure: The structure of World Bank is more complex than IMF. World Bank comprises two institutes; the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Washington DC, is the base for World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund.

❖ Which country has the world's one-fourth oil reserve?

Ans. Saudi Arabia.

❖ Which among the following organization is a best example of an agreement between Oligopolists?

Ans. OPEC

❖ Who is the Secretary general of OPEC?

Ans. Mohammad Sanusi Barkindo

Note: Mohammed Sanusi Barkindo has been appointed to a three-year term as Secretary General of OPEC with effect from 1 August 2016; He Mohammad Sanusi Barkindo began his tenure as the Secretary General of OPEC. An accomplished oil technocrat, he possesses a wealth of experience in the oil and gas industry, both in his home country, Nigeria, and internationally.

❖ Which among the following is world's largest freshwater lake?

Ans. Lake Superior

Note: World's largest lake is Caspian Sea. However world's largest freshwater lake in respect to the volume of water is Lake Baikal. Michigan-Huron which is a single water body in United States & Canada is largest Freshwater Lake if considered one body by surface area. However Lake Superior in US & Canada is largest single lake with respect to surface area if Michigan-Huron is counted as two lakes. In his condition if Michigan & Huron are third and fourth largest lakes. Lake Baikal is also world's deepest lake.

❖ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia etc. are known as Balkan Countries. The term Balkan derived from the following landforms?

Ans: A Mountain.

❖ What is the World Bank?

Lecture-1

ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB

career care

Answer: The world Bank is a group of five institutions; The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), established in 1945, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956, the International Development Association (IDA), established in 1960, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), established in 1088. The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established in 1966. The Common objective of all four institutions is to help raise standards of living in developing countries by channeling financial resources to those countries from developed countries

- ❖ When and why the World Bank was formed?
 - i. The World Bank was created at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference in July 1944. It is headquartered in Washington, D.C, USA.
 - ii. The World Bank is not a private institution that and so is not owned by a specific person.
 - iii. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) were created at the end of between the makings of governments. This required international institutions that would promote capitalist policies and strengthen the power of the corporate sector.
- ❖ What was the Bretten Woods Conference?

Answer: It was a United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference of 44 Governments held in 1944 at Bretten Woods, USA. It led to the establishment of IBRD- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

 - ✓ Qimiao Fan is the World Bank's new Country Director for Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal

Student's Discussion

Practice Test (Regional Economic Integration)

নির্দেশনাঃ এই অংশ শিক্ষক ক্লাসে পড়াবেন না। শিক্ষার্থীরা ক্লাস ডিসকাশনের আলোকে বাসায় সলভ করবেন। তবে শিক্ষক ইচ্ছে করলে এখান থেকে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন ক্লাসে টেস্ট বেইজড (আবশ্যিক নয়) সমাধান করতে পারেন।

01. Which of the following visions constitute ASEAN 2015?

- A. Asean Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025
- B. Asean Economic Community Blueprint 2025
- C. Asean Socio-Cultural Community
- D. Above the All

Answer: D

02. What is the full form of ASEAN?

- A. Association of South East Asia Nations.
- B. Administration of Southern East Asian Nations.
- C. Organization of South East Asian Nations.
- D. Administration of South East Asian Nations.

Answer: A

03. How many members are in the ASEAN?

- A. 18
 - B. 67
 - C. 10
 - D. 53
- Answer: C

04. Which of the following country is not the member of the ASEAN?

- A. Laos
- B. Cambodia
- C. Philippines
- D. Mauritius

Answer: D

05. When was ASEAN established?

Bangladesh Meteorological Department (Assistant Gologist): 2004

- A. 1963
- B. 1967
- C. 1985
- D. 1996

Answer: B

06. Which of the following is a member of ASEAN?

- A. Bhutan
- B. Nepal
- C. Thailand
- D. Maldives
- E. None of these

Answer: C

- 07. Which of the following country is not the member of the ASEAN?**
 A. Thailand b. Indonesia C. Malaysia D. Bangladesh
 Answer: D
- 08. Which of the following country/ countries is/ are the member of ASEAN?**
 A. Singapore B. Vietnam C. Thailand D. 1, 2, and 3
 Answer: D
- 09. Where was first ASEAN summit held?**
 A. Manila B. Singapore C. Bali D. Jakarta
 Answer: C
- 10. Where is the headquarters/ Secretariat of ASEAN?**
 A. Bali B. Jakarta C. Manila D. Singapore
 Answer: B
- 11. What is the objective of the ASEAN?**
 A. To increase competition among the members countries for better products.
 B. To integrate the economics of the region to make region more attractive for investors.
 C. To promote economic cooperation in South East Asia and ensure economic stability in the region.
 D. b and c both
 Ans. D
- 12. First summit of South Asian Association for Regional was held in or The first SARC summit was held in**
 a. Beijing b. Karachi c. Dhaka d. Delhi
 Answer: C
- 13. Currently how many members are in the SAARC organization?**
 a. 6 b. 7 c. 8 d. 10
 Answer: C
- 14. The 8th member country of SAARC is Sonali Bank Ltd.**
 a. Afghanistan b. Japan c. China d. Iraq
 Answer: A
- 15. Headquarter of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is located in.**
 a. China b. Yugoslavia c. Bangladesh d. Nepal
 Answer: D
- 16. Which country is not a member of South Asian Association for regional Cooperation?**
 a. Pakistan b. Myanmar c. Maldives d. Sri Lanka
 Ans. B
- 17. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is an organization of**
 a. Five countries b. Eight countries c. Seven countries d. Four countries
 Ans: B
- 18. A part from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh who are the other member countries of SAARC?**
 a. Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand and Singapore.
 b. Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia and Maldives.
 c. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.
 d. Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore and Sri Lanka.
 Ans: C
- 19. SAARC was formed in Dhaka on _____**
 a. November 7, 1984 b. October 3, 1985 c. September 5, 1984 d. December 8, 1985
 Ans: D
- 20. When was SAARC established?**
 a. 1986 Islamabad b. 1993 Delhi c. 1984 Katmandu d. 1985 Dhaka
 Ans: D
- 21. Which of the following is not the main purpose for formation of SAARC.**
 a. To Combat Terrorism

- b. To Promote the Welfare of the people of South Asia.
 c. To form mutual defense against foreign aggression
 d. To accelerate economic growth and natural development.

Ans: C

22. Which of following countries got observer status in SAARC

- a. Korea and China b. Russian and China c. Japan and China d. Thailand and Indonesia

Ans: C

23. In acronym SAARC, "C" stands for__

- a. committee b. Commonwealth c. Conference d. Cooperation

Ans: D

24. Which of the following statements regarding SAARC countries is correct?

- a. All the countries with which India has borders are members of SAARC, Sri Lanka and the Maldives being Islands.
 b. Except Sri Lanka and Maldives, no other SAARC country has island as a part of its territory
 c. No SAARC country other than India has a common border with another member country, Sri Lanka and the Maldives being island
 d. Except Sri Lanka and the Maldives, all the SAARC countries have common border with China.

Ans: C

25. Name the first Secretary-General of SAARC

- a. Nazim Karim b. Abu-al-Ahsan c. Rafi Nizami d. None of them

Ans: B

26. 2010-2020 in the SAARC decade of_

- a. The rights of the labor b. The rights of the women
 c. The rights of the child d. Intra-regional Connectivity

27. In which year SAARC Commission was formulated?

- a. 1990 b. 1991 c. 1992 d. 1993

Ans: B

28. SAARC law was accorded recognition in which year?

- a. 1991 b. 1992 c. 1993 d. 1994

Ans: D

29. Who is the current secretary general of SAARC?

- a. Dr. Shell Kant Sharma b. Kumar Shrestha
 c. Abu-al-Ahsan d. Amjad Hussain B. Sial

Answer: D

30. Which country was a major donor financing the SAARC?

- a. Pakistan b. Srilanka c. India d. Bangladesh

Ans: B

31. Which country introduced the concept of SAARC? Bangladesh Krishi Bank (Assistant Officer): 2007, Pubali Bank Ltd. -----

- a. ----- b. Bangladesh c. Nepal d. Sri Lanka

e. None Ans: B

32. Which of the following SAARC member has the highest population?

- a. Bangladesh b. Pakistan c. Nepal d. Afghanistan

Ans: B

33. Which of the following SAARC member has best HDI rank in the whole group?

- a. India b. Pakistan c. Sri Lanka d. Bhutan

Ans: C

34. Where is the headquarters of the SAARC? /SAARC Secretariat is situated in/ SAARC secretariat is situated in which country?

- a. Manila b. Kathmandu c. N--- d. Jakarta

Ans: B

- b. Bay of Bengal Integration for multicultural Scientific, Technological and Eco-friendly Center
 c. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic cooperation
 d. Bangladesh, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand Economic Cooperation

Ans: C

49. What type of organization is BIMSTEC? / IFIC Bank Ltd.

- a. Financial b. Social c. Economical d. Technological

Ans. C

50. Which country is not a member of the BIMSTEC? Exim Bank Ltd. (officer): 2004

- a. Bangladesh b. India c. China d. Sri Lanka

Ans. C

51. Who signed NAFTA when it was first implemented (subject to approval by the legislatures of the countries concerned)?

- a. Mulroney, Gortari, George H.W. Bush b. Mulroney, Kennedy, Gortari
 c. Mulroney, Gortari, Nixon d. Carter, Gortari, Mulroney

Ans. A

52. Which American president actually signed the NAFTA following approval by Congress?

- a. Jimmy Carter b. George W. Bush c. Bill Clinton d. George H. Bush

Answer: C

53. What presidential candidate opposed NAFTA?

- a. Al Gore b. Bill Clinton c. Richard Nixon d. Ross Perot

Ans. D

54. When did United States, Mexico Canada sign the NAFTA?

- a. December 17, 1992 b. July, 30 1992 c. January 20, 1993 d. November 25, 1992

Ans. A

55. The regional trade agreement be the USA, Canada and Mexico is ---- as-

- a. Mercosur b. NAFTA c. ASEAN d. the EU Ans. B

56. The North American Free Agreement came into effect January-

- a. 2004 b. 1994 c. 1984 d. 1974

Ans. B

57. Where is the Head Officer of the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) Located?

- a. Saudi Arab b. Iran c. Japan d. Singapore

Ans: B

58. The Head Office of Asian Clearing Union (ACU) is situated in-

- a. Dhaka b. Tehran c. Delhi d. Islamabad

Ans. B

59. Which one of the following countries is a G-7 country?

- a. Brazil b. Canada c. Sweden d. China e. None

Ans. B

60. In which country the first International Army Games was held?

- a. China b. Brazil c. Kuwait d. Russia Ans. D

61. Which of the following describes correctly the Group of Seven (G-7) countries?

- a. They are developing countries b. They are industrialized countries
 c. They are holding Atomic Bomb technology d. They are countries that can launch their won satellites

e. None Ans. B

62. Which country does belong to the group of G-8 countries?

- a. Switzerland b. China c. Brazil d. Canada e. None

Ans. C

63. Which of the following is a member state of G-8?

- a. Singapore b. India c. Brazil d. Belgium e. None

Ans. E

64. Which one of the following countries is a G-7 country?

- a. Brazil b. Canada c. Sweden d. China e. None
 Ans: B
- 65. Which country does belong to the group of G-8 countries?**
 a. Switzerland b. China c. Brazil d. Canada e. None
 Ans. D
- 66. Which of the following is a member state if G-8?**
 a. India b. Singapore c. Brazil d. Belgium e. None
 Ans. E
- 67. Which Asian Country belongs to the G-8 countries?**
 a. India b. Bangladesh c. Japan d. Pakistan e. Sri Lanka
 Ans. C
- 68. Which country does not belong to the group of G-8 countries?**
 a. Japan b. China c. USA d. Canada e. None
 Ans. B
- 69. Which of the following countries is not a member of G-8?**
 a. Australia b. France c. Germany d. Italy e. None
 Ans. A
- 70. Which of the following countries are all members of the G-20?**
 a. India, Indonesia, Italy b. Japan, Bangladesh, Vietnam
 c. Japan, China, Vietnam d. North Korea, Italy, Indonesia e. None
 Ans. A
- 71. Which of the following city is organizing the recent G20 summit held in 30 November-10 December 2018?**
 a. Brisbane b. Buenos Aires c. Antalya d. Hamburg Ans. B
- 72. Which of the following is not the member of the G20?**
 a. Indonesia b. Singapore c. Mexico d. Turkey Ans. B
- 73. Which of the following is not the member of the G20?**
 a. China b. Turkey c. Malaysia d. Italy e. None
 Ans. C
- 74. Where was the first summit of G20 held?**
 a. USA b. Britain c. Canada d. France Ans. A
- 75. The G-20 superseded the G-33. ---- had superseded itself.**
 a. G-22 b. G-15 c. G-7 d. G-77 Ans. A
- 76. Where is the permanent Secretariat of the G20?**
 a. The Washington, United States of America
 b. London, United Kingdom
 c. Sydney, Australia
 d. The G-20 operates without a permanent secretariat Ans. D
- 77. In 2018, there are 20 members of the G-20. Now, Group of 20 has finance ministers and central bank governors of 19 countries ----- is the 20th member.**
 a. the European Union b. The United Nations c. SAARC d. NATO Ans. A
- 78. The G-20 members represent about**
 a. 50% of global GDP b. 75% of global GDP c. 79% of global GDP d. 90% of global GDP
 Ans. D
- 79. Brent index is associated with-**
 a. Shipping rate index b. Copper future prices
 c. Crude oil prices d. Gold future prices
 e. None
 Ans. C
- 80. The Headquarter of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is situated in:**
 a. Geneva b. Vienna c. Ne York d. Paris e. Abu Dhabi

Ans. B

81. **OPEC is the cartel for the product-** a. Jute b. Copper c. Petroleum d. Coffee e. None

Ans. C

82. **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was established in-**

a. Austria b. Iraq c. Abu Dhabi d. Saudi Arabia Ans. B

83. **Which one is the unit of measuring weight of crude oil?**

a. KG b. Ounce c. Gallon d. Barrel e. Liter

Ans. D

84. **What is this "tight oil"?**

- a. It is a crude oil that is found in petroleum-bearing shale formations that have relatively low porosity and permeability
 b. It is an unconventional oil produced from oil shale by pyrolysis, hydrogenation, or thermal dissolution
 c. It is an unconventional oil obtained from organic-rich fine-grained sedimentary rocks
 d. It is a colloquial term for high cost petroleum crude due to fluctuations in international crude oil prices.

Ans. A

85. **Which country has the largest proven oil reserve in the world?**

a. Saudi Arabia b. USA c. Russia d. Venezuela

Ans. D

86. **Which of the following countries is not a member of the OPEC?**

a. Angola b. Yemen c. UAE d. Algeria e. Ecuador

Ans. B

87. **Which is the main export item of middle East?**

a. Gold b. Petroleum c. Fish d. camel e. None

Ans. B

88. **OPEC is associated with the international trading of which of the following commodities?**

a. Oil b. Paper c. Coal d. Energy and Gas e. None

Ans. A

89. **OPEC is associated with the international trading of which of the following commodities.**

a. Coal b. Paper c. Oil d. Energy and Gas e. None

ans. C

90. **Which of the following organizations control the price of crude oil in the world market?**

a. APEC b. OPEC c. United Nations d. European Union e. None

Ans. B

91. **Which countries are not included in D-8 countries?**

a. India, Nepal, Srilanka b. Egypt, Indonesia, Iran
 c. Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan d. Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey

Ans. A

92. **The World Bank is a-**

a. Multinational Bank b. National Bank
 c. International Financial Institution d. UN Body

e. None Ans. C

93. **One wing out of five wings of World Bank named as 'IFC' is abbreviation or IFC stands for-**

a. Intergovernmental Financing Company b. International Finance Corporation
 c. Internal Finance Company d. Intergovernmental Financing Corporation

Ans. B

94. **IFC is a (an)_**

a. Commercial Bank b. International association of finance companies
 c. Bi-lateral trade organization d. Investment bank for Asia-Pacific
 e. Private sector development wing of the World Bank

Ans. E

95. **IFC (International Finance Corporation) is the part of following organization?**

- a. FBI b. UNICEF c. IMF d. World Bank e. UNDP
 Ans. D

96. The World Bank has supported Bangladesh since_____

- a. 1971 b. 1972 c. 1973 d. 1974
 Ans. B

97. International financial institution 'World Bank' was founded in

- a. October, 1948 b. April, 1949 c. July, 1944 d. May, 1945
 Ans. C

98. Which of the following is not a part of the World Bank Group?

- a. IDA b. IBRD c. IFC d. IMF e. ICSID Ans. D

99. Organization which is not a member of World Bank Group is

- a. International Monetary Fund b. International Finance Corporation
 c. International Development Association d. International Bank for Development and Reconstruction
 Ans. A

100. What are the forms of assistance that the World Bank provides to its members?

- a. Technical and financial b. Political and financial
 c. Political and economic d. Technical and military
 Ans. A

101. The World Bank Group is made up of how many organizations?

- a. 3 b. 5 c. 8 d. 10
 Ans. B

102. Which organization of the World Bank Group deals with matters related to the development of the poorest countries in the world?

- a. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 b. The International Development Association
 c. The International Finance Corporation
 d. The Multilateral Investment Agency
 Ans. B

103. Which of the following institutions is not part of the World Bank community? Or_____ does not belong to the World Bank Group.

- a. IFC b. ICSID c. IDA d. WTO e. IBRD
 Ans. D

104. What is the purpose of international development law for which the World Bank Group strives?

- a. The development of world peace and stability
 b. The development of economic co-operation amongst the World Bank's members
 c. The development of a world currency
 d. The development of national economies, the increase of productivity and the bettering of standards of living around the world
 Ans. D

105. The operations of the World Bank Group lie at the heart of international development law. Which of the following explains the efforts of the World Bank Group to promote the ideals of international development law?

- a. The World Bank Group maintains as world balance of payments and issues legal directives for the promotion of free world trade
 b. The World Bank Group issues loans to the public and the private sector of certain countries by stimulating investment flows
 c. The World Bank Group resolves dispute arising out of subsidies and adjudicates in conflicts between different trading blocs?
 d. The World Bank Group acts as a forum for the negotiation of international treaties
 Ans. B

106. Least-developed countries are a key area in international development law. What is a least developed country under the approach which most of the leading international organizations take?

- a. A country which has a low tertiary education index
- b. A country which has a weak economy and exports little
- c. A country which has a deficit in its current account of balance of payments
- d. A country which is economically vulnerable, with little income and a weak human assets index

Ans. D

107. Development in international law is process. What does this process promote?

- a. Mainly human development
- b. Mainly economic development
- c. Mainly social development
- d. Mainly political development

Ans. B

108. Which of the following is an affiliate of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development?

Bangladesh Bank (Officer): 2015

- a. IDA
- b. IMF
- c. UNICEF
- d. UNDP

Ans. A

109. Why is sustainable development a principle of paramount importance in international law?

- a. Because it promotes world peace
- b. Because it is a principle which did not exist before
- c. Because it is a principle recognized by the International Court of Justice as well as by a number of leading international organizations
- d. Because non-governmental organizations support this principle

Ans. C

110. Can dispute settlement take place under the World Bank Group's auspices?

- a. No, because the World Bank Group is a political forum
- b. No, because the World Bank Group is an economic forum
- c. Yes, through the International court of justice machinery
- d. Yes, through the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

Ans. D

111. Goals of World Bank includes

- a. promotion of foreign investment
- b. promotion of international trade
- c. facilitation of capital investment
- d. all of above

Ans. D

112. First country who has received loan from World Bank is

- a. United Kingdom
- b. Russia
- c. France
- d. Germany

Ans. C

113. World Bank is a recognized member of

- a. United Nations Development
- b. United Nations Development Group
- c. United Nations Security Council
- d. United Nations General Assembly

Ans. B

114. Who is the present president of World Bank?

- a. Eugene Meyer
- b. Jim Youn Kim
- c. George Wood
- d. Rober Zoellick

Ans. B

115. Why World Bank was established?

- a. To promote the International Trade
- b. To reconstruct the economies damaged during the Second World War
- c. To improve the adverse balance of payment situation of the nonmember countries
- d. None of the above

Ans. B

116. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a. Every member country of the IMF automatically becomes the member of the World Bank
- b. The World Bank has 45 founder members
- c. India is not the founding member of the World Bank
- d. IMF is the part of World Bank group

Ans. A

117. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

- a. IBRD (established): 1945
- b. IFC (established): 1948
- c. IDA (established) : 1960
- d. MIGA (established): 1988

Ans. B

118. Currently how many members are in the IBRD?

- a. 193
- b. 198
- c. 189
- d. 206 ans. C

119. IBRD is the official name of-

- a. IMF
- b. World Bank
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of these Ans. B

120. Who of the following never appointed as the President of the World Bank Group?

- a. Paul Krugman
- b. Robert Zoellick
- c. George Woods
- d. Eugene Meyer Ans. A

121. Which of the following is not the function of the World Bank?

- a. To provide long term loan to the member countries
- b. To provide loan to private investors belonging to member countries on its own guarantee
- c. To ensure exchange rate stability
- d. To provides loan mainly for productive activities

Ans. C

122. Headquarter of 'World Bank' is located in-or Where is the headquarters of the World Bank Group located?

- a. Geneva, Switzerland
- b. Washington D.C, United States
- c. Berlin, Germany
- d. Brussels, Belgium

Ans. B

123. Which, Institution is known as the "Soft Loan Window" of World Bank?

- a. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- b. International Development Association (IDA)
- c. International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- d. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Ans. B

124. Which of the following UN agencies focuses on poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards worldwide?

- a. World Bank
- b. IMF
- c. ILO
- d. WHO Ans. A

125. MIGA is an organization of RAKUB (Senior Officer): 2010

- a. World Bank
- b. IMF
- c. Nato
- d. European Union
- e. ITO

Ans. A

126. "World development Report" is an annual publication of:

- a. World Bank
- b. International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
- c. World Trade Organisation
- d. International Monetary Fund

Ans. A

127. What is the role of the IMF?

- a. It controls the budgets of national governments
- b. It acts as a forum for international economics
- c. It observes world exchange rates, balance of payments and multilateral payments
- d. It seeks to promote free international trade

Ans. C

128. Which of the following is known as the paper Gold?

- a. US Dollar b. Pound c. Demand draft d. Special Drawing Right
 Ans. D

129. SDR is the currency unit of

- IBRD b. IDA c. ADB d. SAFTA e. IMF
 Ans. E

130. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)

- a. is an international resource asset which constitute the unit of account of IMF
 b. Special Development Resource with the World Bank USED to help economic growth of LDC's
 c. Special Discount Rates given by a company to major Shareholders
 d. Special Dispensation Right prescribed by UN to project the right of minorities
 Ans. A

131. On joining IMF, each member is assigned a quota in special drawing rights (SDRs) Corresponding to its-

- a. Relative position in the world economy b. Relative position in the world politics
 c. Relative position in the world nuclear forum d. None
 Ans. A

132. How does the IMF meet its primary objective?

- a. By promoting free international trade
 b. By overseeing the balance of payments, acting as a forum of world negotiation and regulating world exchange rates
 c. By acting as an arbitrator for the dispute settlement of world trade matters
 d. By aligning its primary objective with the monetary objectives of national governments
 Ans. B

133. Which of the following place is the headquarters of IMF (International Monetary Fund)? Or where is the International Monetary Fund (IMF) headquarters located?

- a. Geneva b. Paris c. Washington d. Hague
 Ans. C

134. Major functions of 'IMF' are

- a. Overseas arrangements of fixed exchange rate
 b. providing short term capital
 c. providing leadership on health matters
 d. both a and b
 Answer: D

135. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded on_____.

- a. 27 December 1944 b. 27 December 1945 c. 27 December 1946 d. 27 December 1947
 Ans. B

136. Which country's socialist leader and president declared total independence from IMF and World Bank?

- a. Bolivia b. Venezuela c. Mexico d. Spain
 Ans. A

137. What determines how large a vote a member will have in IMF deliberations or how much foreign exchange it may withdraw from the funds?

- a. Size of its population b. Amount of quota subscription
 c. Level of its poverty d. Amount of quota demanded
 ans. B

138. Which of the following are called Bretton woods Twins?

- a. IMF & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
 b. IMF & World Trade Organization
 c. IBRD & World Trade Organization
 d. None
 Ans. A

139. What is the IMF's primary objective?

- a. The overall promotion of world trade
 b. The fixation of the value of world currencies
 c. The promotion of free trade
 d. The promotion of its policies in certain countries around the world

Ans. A

140. When was IMF established? Or International Monetary Fund was established in the year-

- a. 1945 b. 1946 c. 1946 d. 1947 Ans. A

141. Which of the following is not the objective of the IMF?

- a. To promote international monetary cooperation
 b. To ensure balanced international trade
 c. To ensure exchange rate stability
 d. To provide loan to private sectors

Ans. D.

142. How many countries are the members of IMF?

- 189 b. 180 c. 196 d. 192 Ans. A

143. Which country has the largest quota which was about Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 42 billion dollars in 2011?

- a. Russia b. China c. German d. The USA Ans. D

144. What is the maximum period of a member country which use the foreign exchange extended by IMF to extricate itself from its balance of payments problems?

- a. 10 years b. 7 years c. 5 years d. 3 years Ans. C

145. Which of the following statement is not true about the International Monetary Fund?

- a. IMF was established along with the word bank
 b. IMF is the result of the Bretton woods conference
 c. Christine Lagarde is the current Chief Executive Officer of the IMF
 d. Currently 193 countries are the members of the IMF

Ans. D

146. IMF has its headquarters in _____.

- a. Geneva b. Washington DC c. London d. New York Ans. B

147. Who is the current IMF Managing Director?

- a. Gordon Tullock b. Olivier Blanchard c. Dominique Strauss-Kehn d. Christine Lagarde

Ans. D

148. The Economies of the developing nations are monitored by _____

- a. ILO b. WTO c. IMF d. WB Ans. C

149. IMF (International Monetary Fund) is the result of-

- a. Hawana Conference b. Bretton Woods conference
 c. Geneva conference d. Rome conference

Ans. B

150. IMF and World Bank were created through

- a. Yalta Conference b. New Deal
 c. Treaty of Versailles d. Bretton Woods Agreement

Ans. D

151. The World Bank and IMF are the result of which of the following conferences?

- a. Rome conference b. Geneva conference c. Bretton Woods conference d. London conference
 e. None Ans. C

152. Which of the following is known as "Twin of Bretton Woods"?

- a. IMF, IDA b. ILO, IDA c. IMF, IBRD d. ILO, IBRD

Ans. C

153. Which of the following is/are also known as Bretton woods institution?

- a. IMF b. WTO c. Lehman Brothehrs
 d. Federal Reserve system d. None

A) Pubali Bank Ltd. B) Uttara Bank Ltd. C) AB Bank Ltd. D) The City Bank E) None of these

197. Fiscal policy is related with which of the following ?

A) Public Revenue and Expenditure B) Education for All C) Import and Export
D) Issue of Currency E) None of these

198. What is/are true about IMF?

A) It's headquarter is situated at Washington, D.C.
B) It works to foster economic stability and global growth by providing policy, advice and financing to members
C) It negotiates conditions on lending and loans under their policy
D) It oversees the fixed exchange rate arrangements between countries
E) All of these

199. Who is the chief of IMF?

A) Robert Zoelick B) Christine Lagarde C) Kristalina Georgieva D) Takehiko Nakao E) None of these

200. Which of the following is not a bank-related term ?

A) Writ B) Blue Book C) Blockade D) Liquid E) Real time Gross Settlement

201. Which of the following is not a Bank?

A. HSBC B. Sonali Bank C. Janata Bank D. HBFC E. None of these

202. Which of the following is not a Foreign bank ?

A. Citi Bank B. HSBC C. Standard Chartard Bank D. SBT E. None of these

203. What is known as the certain percentage of bank deposits which banks are required to keep with RBI in the form of reserves or balances ?

A. Statutory liquidity ratio B. Repo Rate C. Reverse Repo Rate
D. Cash Reserve Ratio E. None of these

204. The rate, at which BB lends money to commercial banks against securities when commercial banks has less funds for Short Term, is/are known as which of the following ?

A. Repo Rate B. Repurchase Rate C. Policy Rate D. Only A and B E. All of these

205. What is the main tool to control money supply in case of banking?

A. Bank Rate B. Repo Rate C. Reverse Repo Rate D. LTV Ratio E. None of these

206. Which of the following is the first Modern bank of Bangladesh?

A. Dacca Bank B. Hindustan Bank C. General Bank D. A+B E. None of these

207. Which one is the first bank to introduce Agent Banking?

A. Sonali Bank B. Janata Bank C. Agrani Bank D. Bank Asia E. None of these

208. Which of the following statement is /are true about green banking?

A. It stresses on environmental friendly practices B. It aims at reducing carbon footprint from banking activities.
C. It promotes deployment of clean energy technologies D. It needs private sector investments
E. All of these

209. What is a Bad Bank ?

A. It gives loan at a very high interest rate
B. It takes over all bad loans and help to sell the property in a private market
C. It takes more time to sanction a loan
D. The loan-policy of this bank is very complex E. None of these

210. NPA stands for which of the following ?

A. Non Profitable Assets B. New Performing Assets
C. Non Permanent Assets D. Non Performing Assets E. None of these

211. PARA stands for which of the following?

A. Private Sector Asset Rehabilitation Agency B. Public Associated Rehabilitation Agency
C. Public Sector Asset Rehabilitation Agency D. Private Acquired Rehabilitation Agency E. None of these

212. 34. Which of the following is/ are the function(s) of world Bank ?

A. It works for reduction of poverty worldwide
B. It provides loans to countries of the world for capital programs
C. It promotes gender equality
D. It ensures environmental sustainability
E. All of these

213. IMPS stands for which of the following?

- A. Intermediate Payment Service B. Inter Metro Payment Service
 C. Inter Market Payment Service D. Immediate Payment Service E. None of these

214. Which of the following is not an advantage of Bitcoins ?

- A. It can not be stolen B. No transaction cost is required
 C. No central Bank has authorized Bitcoin D. It can not be tracked E. All are advantages

215. What is/ are the objective(s) of IMF ?

- A. To promote international monetary cooperation B. To ensure balanced international trade
 C. To exchange rate stability D. To minimize exchange restrictions by promoting multilateral payments
 E. All of these

216. The economic growth of a country can be measured by which of the following ?

- A. Net National Product B. Net Domestic Product
 C. Per Capita Real Income D. Gross Domestic Product E. None of these

217. BEFT stands for which of the following ?

- A. BD Electronic Fund Transfer B. DD Equity Fund Transaction
 C. BD Electronic Fund Transaction D. Bank Electronic Fund Transfer E. None of these

218. Which of the following steps has taken by the BB to tackle bad loans?

- A. It proposes to include some members to constitute requisite benches
 B. It works on a framework to facilitate consistent decision making in bankruptcy
 C. It reconstitutes an Oversight Committee to operate banking ordinance
 D. It works on a framework to facilitate consistent decision making in insolvency
 E. None of these

219. Which of the following statements is true about Deflation ?

- A. It is an increase of price of goods and services that projects Indian Economy
 B. It happens when goods are fewer and buyers are more
 C. It happens when there is more demand and less supply
 D. It is a continuous decrease in prices of goods and services
 E. None of these

220. PLR stands for which of the following?

- A. Premium Interest Rate B. Prime Interest Rate
 C. Prime Investment Rate D. Premium Investment Rate E. None of these

221. IPO stands for which of the following?

- A. Initial Payment Offering B. Initial Public Offering
 C. Intermediate Public Offering D. Immediate Payment Offering E. None of these

222. Which of the following is not a Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh?

- A. CRISIL B. ICRA C. SEBI D. Fitch Ratings E. None of these

223. SEZ stands for which of the following?

- A. Special Economic Zone B. Standard Economic Zone
 C. Sectional Economy Zone D. Sub-Urban Economic Zone E. None of these

224. Which of the following statements is/are true about KYC ?

- A. It stands for 'Know Your Customer'
 B. It is the process of banking business identifying and verifying the identity of it's clients
 C. It's main purpose is to stop illegal money laundering
 D. It prevents identity theft and fraud E. All of these

225. What do you mean by Amount at Risk ?

- A. It is the due amount of loan
 B. It is the balance of sum payable not covered by reserves
 C. It is the total value of NPA
 D. It denotes the below minimum balance in a bank account
 E. None of these

226. ABM stands for which of the following ?

- A. Automatic Balance Machine B. Automated Balance Machine

- C. Auto-generated Banking Machine D. Automated Banking Machine E. None of these
- 227. Which of the following statements is not true about bankruptcy ?**
 A. It is a condition in which a firm is unable to meet its obligations
 B. It is a condition in which a person can not meet his/her liabilities
 C. In bankruptcy, all the assets of a company are surrendered to the court for administrator
 D. It is the state of being completely penny less E. None of these
- 228. General Insurance does not provide protection in which of the following ?**
 A. Cattle Insurance B. Medical Insurance C. Crop Insurance
 D. Fire Insurance E. None of these
- 229. What is mortgage ?**
 A. Security on the immovable property for a loan
 B. Security on the movable property for a loan C. Concession on the immovable property
 D. Facility on the immovable property E. None of these
- 230. Which term is known as a fixed deposit receipt that is kept with the bank for its safety ?**
 A. Safe deposit B. Valid Safe deposit C. Safe custody D. Locker E. None of these
- 231. Which of the following is the primary regulator of Banking business?**
 A. Government B. Finance Ministry C. Parliament D. BB E. None of these
- 232. A bank can refuse open an account on behalf of which of the following ?**
 A. Artificial Persons B. Arrested Person C. Convicted Person D. Undesirable Person E. None of them
- 233. What is the purpose of reporting by the banks about suspicious transactions to the anti money laundering committee?**
 A. To combat finance of terrorism B. To check the inflow of crime money
 C. To check inflow of the money earned out of sale of narcotics
 D. To check the hawala transactions E. All of the above
- 234. What is FDI ?**
 A. Frozen Direct Investment B. Foreign Direct Investment
 C. Functional Direct Investment D. Functional Debit Investment E. None of these
- 235. What is the main source of National Income of Bangladesh?**
 A. Agriculture B. Industrial Sector C. Trade Sector D. Tourism Sector E. Service Sector
- 236. CBS stands for which of the following ?**
 A. Core Banking Software B. Core Banking System
 C. Core Banking Solution D. Core Banking Service E. Core Banking Section
- 237. What do mean by Mixed Economy?**
 A. Co-Existence of Rich and Poor B. Co- Existence of Public and Private Sectors
 C. Co-Existence of agricultural and industrial Sectors
 D. Co-Existence of Small and Large Industries E. None of these
- 238. What do you mean by Net National Product of a country ?**
 A. GDP minus depreciation allowances B. GNP plus depreciation allowances
 C. GNP minus depreciation allowances D. GDP plus depreciation allowances
 E. GDP minus Net Income from Abroad
- 239. MAT stands for which of the following?**
 A. Maximum Alternate Tax B. Maximum Alternate Time
 C. Maximum Alternate Time D. Minimum Alternate Tax E. None of these
- 240. What is Green Index ?**
 A. It is the total export of a nation B. It is the nation's wealth according to GNP per Capita
 C. It is the nation's wealth according to the provisions of control on Green House Gases
 D. It is the nation's wealth according to GDP per Capita E. It is the total wealth from the forest area
- 241. NDTL stands for which of the following?**
 A. Net Demand & Time Liabilities B. Net Demand & Tax Liabilities
 C. New Demand & Tenure Liabilities D. National Deposits & Total Liabilities E. None of these
- 242. NAV stands for which of the following?**
 A. Net Average Value B. Net Actual Value

- D.Promissory Notes E. None of these
- 262. A savings bank account opened with a zero balance of minimum balance is known as which of the following?**
 A.No frill account B.Current Account C. Call Deposit
 D.Savings-bank ordinary account E. None of these
- 263. NOF stands for which of the following?**
 A.New Original Funds B.Net Owned Funds
 C.Net Origin Funds D. New Opened Funds E. None of these
- 264. Which of the following is not a classification of Scheduled Banks?**
 A.SBL B. JBL C. ABL D. BB E. All of these
- 265. CSR stands for which of the following?**
 A.Corporate Sector Responsibility B.Customer Satisfaction Responsibility
 C.Corporate Social Responsibility D.Corporate Social Reforms E. None of these
- 266. What is Microcredit ?**
 A. It is the amount given by Govt. for Small Industries Development
 B. It is the amount given to the students as education loan
 C. It is the small credit given to poor
 D. It is the installment given by Farmers against Loan E. None of these
- 267. Which of the following are the main products of Retail Banking?**
 A. Card Products B. Deposit Products C. Loan products D. Only B and C E. All of these
- 268. LAF stands for which of the following?**
 A. Least adjustment facility B.Liquidity adjustment facility
 C. Long adjustment facility D.Liabilities adjustment facility E. None of these
- 269. What do you mean by 'Tax Haven' ?**
 A. It is a country where people need not to pay Municipal tax
 B. It is a country where people can dump the illegal money without any problem
 C. It is a country where foreigners need not to pay any tax on their income
 D. It is a country where people need not to pay Luxury tax
 E. None of these
- 270. Which of the following can be called as a non-institutional lender?**
 A. Small Banks B.Grameen Banks C. Money Lenders
 D.Credit Cooperative Societies E. Micro Finance Institutions
- 271. In which city, BB does not have a regional office?**
 A. Chittagong B. Khulna C. Bogra D. Rajshahi E. None of these
- 272. Which of the following is not considered as a Govt. Security ?**
 A.Dated Securities B.Call or Put Option Bonds C.T- Bill
 D.Floating rate Bonds E. None of these
- 273. Which of the following terms is used in Banking and Finance ?**
 A.Scattering Loss B.Oscillation C.Revenue D.Shielding E. Line of Sight
- 274. ADB stands for which of the following ?**
 A. Asian Development Bank B.American Development Bank
 C.Australian Development Bank D.African Development Bank E. None of these
- 275. The bank where the majority(more than 50%) stake is hold by Govt. is known as which of the following?**
 A. Commercial Banks B. Government Banks
 C.Public Sector Banks D. Nationalized Banks E. None of these
- 276. Which of the following terms signifies the difference between the import and export of a country ?**
 A.Balance of payment B. Trade Sheet C.Credit Balance
 D.Balance of Trade E. Balance of Profit
- 277. Your committed partner progress is the Tagline of which bank ?**
 A. SBL B. JBL C. ABL D. BKB E. None of these
- 278. In which year Janata Bank is Nationalized ?**

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- A.1968 B.1972 C.1964 D.1966 E.1969
- 279. Which of the following is known as the Money loaned by a bank or other institution which is repayable on demand ?**
A.Demand Loan B. Cash Credit C.Call Money
D. Short Term Loan E. Long Term Loan
- 280. Who is the President of ADB ?**
A.Takehiko Nakao B.Raghuram Rajan C.Kristalina Ivanova Georgieva
D.Thomas Jordan E. None of them
- 281. Which of the following statements shows the assets and liabilities of a business at a certain date. ?**
A. Account Sheet B. Accounts Payable C. Balance Sheet
D. Accounts Receivable E. None of these
- 282. Which section of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with the Cheue ?**
A.Section 4 B.Section 5 C.Section 6 D. Section 10 E.Section 12
- 283. Who governs the purchases of securities ?**
A. Transaction Tax B.Securities Tax C.Purchase Tax D.Securities Transaction Tax
E. None of these
- 284. Which section of Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 deals with the Bill of Exchange?**
A.Section 1 B.Section 3 C.Section 7 D.Section 12 E.Section 5
- 285. In which kind of banking, the bank invests money mostly in government bonds and securities ?**
A.Para Banking B.Narrow Banking C.Green Banking D.Retail Banking E. None of these
- 286. What is the main motto of Green Banking ?**
A. It gives Agricultural Loans B. It provides study loan to the students of Agriculture
C. It promotes deployment of clean energy technologies
D. It provides financial assistance for plantation purpose
E. None of these
- 287. RTGS stands for which of the following?**
A.Retail Time Gross Settlement B.Real Time Gross Settlement
C.Reverse Time Gross Settlement D.Realization Time Gross Settlement E. None of these
- 288. What is known as a Banker's Cheue?**
A.Credit Card B.Demand Draft C.Debit Card D.Banker's Draft E. Pay Order
- 289. Which of the following can be called as an inter-bank application ?**
A.Transactions of Government B. Automatic Clearing House
C. Delivery Vs Payment D.RTGS E. All of these
- 290. AIIB stands for which of the following?**
A. Asia India Development Bank B.Asia Inter Development Bank
C.Authorized Infrastructure DevelopmentBank D.Asia Infrastructure Development Bank
E. None of these
- 291. In which country the Head uarters of Asian Development Bank is situated?**
A.China B.Philippines C.India D.Sri Lanka E. Japan
- 292. Which of the following funds are dealt by the Capital Market of Bangladesh Financial System ?**
A. Long-term Funds B.Short-term Funds C.Hedge Funds D. Government Funds E. None of these
- 293. MBS stands for which of the following?**
A. Money-Backed Security B. Mortgage-backed Security
C. Material-Backed Security D. Manual-Backed Security E. None of these
- 294. Who is the Principle Regulator of Bangladesh Capital Market?**
A.BB B. BSEC C. M.O.C D. M.O.F E. None of these
- 295. What is used by the monetary authorities to control the inflation?**
A.MCLR B.Reverse Repo Rate C.Repo Rate D.Base Rate E. None of these
- 296. Swiss Bank will share information automatically of financial account information with which of the following countries from 2019?**
A. Pakistan B. India C.Sri Lanka D.Both Band C E. Both A and B
- 297. SLR stands for which of the following ?**

- A. Standard Liquidity Ratio B. Statutory Liquidity Ratio
C. Stable Liquidity Ratio D. Substitute Liquidity Ratio E. None of these
- 298. Increase in which of the following can increase the cost of borrowing and lending of the banks ?**
A. Base Rate B. Reverse Repo Rate C. MCLR D. Repo Rate E. None of these
- 299. FCNR stands for which of the following?**
A. Foreign Currency Non-Repatriable B. Foreign Currency Net-Repatriable
C. Foreign Currency Natural Repatriable D. Freeze Currency Non-Repatriable E. None of these
- 300. What is the function of Mixed Banking?**
A. It performs all kind of functions assigned to the bank
B. It undertakes the activities of commercial and investment banking together
C. It provides easy access to the complete financial portfolio of clients
D. All of these E. None of these
- 301. Which of the following unit of money has the equal intrinsic and face value ?**
A. Flat Money B. Full Bodied Money C. Paper Money D. Optional Money E. None of these
- 302. Which money has less production cost than its face value?**
A. Paper Money B. Commodity Money C. Flat Money D. Optional Money E. Token Money
- 303. Which of the following is known as the Weak Currency?**
A. Hard Currency B. Soft Currency C. Hot money D. Cheap Money E. Paper Money
- 304. Which organization maintain Cash Reserve Ratio?**
A. SBL B. JBL C. Govt. D. BD E. None of these
- 305. Which of the following accounts does not provide interest?**
A. Savings Account B. Current Account C. Fixed Deposit Account D. All of these E. None of these
- 306. Invisible Export is related to which of the following ?**
A. Prohibited Goods B. Services C. Unrecorded Goods
D. Goods Through Smuggling E. None of these
- 307. Which of the following refers to the flow of funds from one country to another to earn a short-term profit?**
A. Hot Money B. Soft Currency C. Hard Currency D. Cheap Money E. None of these
- 308. What is a Bank Draft?**
A. It is the cheque which a bank draws itself B. It is letter from the bank
C. It is an instruction not to honor a stop payment D. It is an instruction to banker to collect customer's debt
E. None of these
- 309. Section 13 of Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 deals with which of the following ?**
A. Promissory Note
B. Negotiable Instruments C. Reserve Fund D. Cheque
E. None of these
- 310. What is Fiat Money?**
A) The money which is temporarily accepted by Govt. keeping Gold as deposit
B) The money which decreed by the Govt. as money
C) The money which is temporarily accepted by Govt. keeping Silver as deposit
D) The money which is accepted internationally E) None of these
- 311. What is the present Repo Rate in Bangladesh?**
A) 4% B) 4.25% C) 6.25% D) 6% E) None of these
- 312. What is the current Bank Rate of Bangladesh?**
A) 6.5% B) 6.25% C) 7% D) 5.25% E) None of these
- 313. What is the function of Acid-test ratio?**
A) It counts the amount of loan. B) It measures business liquidity.
C) It regulates the interest rates of Bank. D) It gives decision regarding NPA E) None of these
- 314. Which of the following assets can easily be converted into cash?**
A) Current Assets B) Intangible assets C) Fixed Asset
D) All of these E) None of these
- 315. What is the Floating Rate?**

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ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB

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- A) Repo Rate B) Reverse Repo Rate
 C) The Rate of Interest provided by the Bank to another Bank
 D) Rate of interest that changes with change in market rate E) None of these

316. Bank accepts interest free deposits in which of the following cases?

- A) Savings Account B) Savings Account for Minors C) Deposits of Minority Groups
 D) Current Account E) None of these

317. Which of the following denotes the ratio between cash in hand and total assets maintained by the bank?

- A) SBR B) SLR C) CBR D) CLR E) None of these

318. Which kind of banking offered by the banks which generally provides incentives for employees at a company?

- A) Narrow Banking B) Branch Banking C) Investment Banking D) Group Banking E) None of these

319. Which of the following is the flow of funds from one country to another to earn a short-term profit ?

- A) Hard Currency B) Soft Currency
 C) Cheap Money D) Hot Money E) None of these

320. Which of the following currencies fluctuates as a result of the political or economic uncertainty of a country?

- A) Hard Currency B) Soft Currency C) Cheap Money D) Dot Money E) None of these

321. LIBOR stands for which of the following ?

- A) Liberal Inter Bank Offered Rate B) Liberal Inter Bank Official Ratio
 C) London Inter Bank Official Ratio D) London Inter Bank Offered Rate E) None of these

322. What is the reason behind Depreciation of an asset?

- A) Theft B) Wear and Tear C) Labour Trouble D) Fire in the Unit E) None of these

[Answer Key of General Knowledge (BD. Affairs)]

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. B	6. C	7. D	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. D	12. C	13. C	14. A	15. D	16. B	17. B	18. C	19. D	20. D
21. C	22. C	23. D	24. C	25. B	26. D	27. B	28. D	29. D	30. B
31. B	32. B	33. C	34. B	35. A	36. A	37. C	38. A	39. B	40. A
41. C	42. B	43. D	44. C	45. D	46. B	47. D	48. C	49. C	50. C
51. A	52. C	53. D	54. A	55. B	56. B	57. B	58. B	59. B	60. D
61. B	62. C	63. E	64. B	65. D	66. E	67. C	68. B	69. A	70. A
71. B	72. B	73. C	74. A	75. A	76. D	77. A	78. D	79. C	80. B
81. C	82. B	83. D	84. A	85. D	86. B	87. B	88. A	89. C	90. B
91. A	92. C	93. B	94. E	95. D	96. B	97. C	98. D	99. A	100. A
101. B	102. B	103. D	104. D	105. B	106. D	107. B	108. A	109. C	110. D
111. D	112. C	113. B	114. B	115. B	116. A	117. B	118. C	119. B	120. A
121. C	122. B	123. B	124. A	125. A	126. A	127. C	128. D	129. E	130. A
131. A	132. B	133. C	134. D	135. B	136. A	137. B	138. A	139. A	140. A
141. D	142. A	143. D	144. C	145. D	146. B	147. D	148. C	149. B	150. D
151. C	152. C	153. A	154. C	155. C	156. B	157. B	158. A	159. C	160. A
161. B	162. A	163. C	164. B	165. D	166. D	167. C	168. B	169. A	170. D
171. C	172. A	173. D	174. C	175. C	176. D	177. C	178. C	179. C	180. D
181. B	182. D	183. B	184. C	185. D	186. D	187. B	188. D	189. A	190. D
191. C	192. B	193. D	194. B	195. A	196. C	197. A	198. E	199. B	200. E
201. D	202. D	203. D	204. E	205. B	206. B	207. D	208. E	209. B	210. D
211. C	212. E	213. D	214. C	215. E	216. C	217. A	218. E	219. D	220. B
221. B	222. E	223. A	224. E	225. B	226. D	227. E	228. B	229. A	230. C
231. D	232. D	233. E	234. B	235. E	236. C	237. B	238. C	239. D	240. C
241. A	242. C	243. A	244. D	245. C	246. A	247. B	248. A	249. D	250. A
251. D	252. A	253. E	254. C	255. C	256. D	257. A	258. E	259. E	260. D

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ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB

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261. B	262. A	263. B	264. D	265. C	266. C	267. E	268. B	269. B	270. C
271. E	272. C	273. C	274. A	275. C	276. D	277. B	278. B	279. C	280. A
281. C	282. C	283. D	284. E	285. B	286. C	287. D	288. D	289. C	290. D
291. B	292. A	293. B	294. B	295. C	296. E	297. B	298. D	299. A	300. B
301. B	302. E	303. B	304. D	305. B	306. B	307. A	308. A	309. B	310. B
311. D	312. E	313. B	314. A	315. D	316. D	317. B	318. B	319. D	320. B
321. D	322. A								

বিগত বছরের প্রশ্ন ও সমাধান (২০১৮-২০১৯)

- 01. G-15 is an economic grouping of** Combined 8 Banks (S.O-19)
 A) 1st World Nations B) 2nd World Nations
 C) 3rd World Nations D) 4th World Nations **Ans. C**
- 02. Each year World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day is celebrated on** Combined 8 Banks (S.O-19)
 A) June 8 B) June 18 C) May 18 D) May 8 **Ans. D**
- 03. The headquarter of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are at** Combined 8 Banks (S.O-19)
 A) Algiers B) Vienna C) Lagos D) Kuwait **Ans. B**
- 04. ASEAN is headquartered at** Sonali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-19)
 A) Jakarta B) Male C) Katmandu D) Kuala Lumpur **Ans. A**
- 05. Money market is a market for** Sonali Bank Ltd., Senior Officer (FF-19)
 A) short term fund B) long term fund C) hedge fund D) risk free assets **Ans. A**
- 06. The branch of science that studies cells is called** Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) cytology B) entomology C) homoplastic D) hormonology **Ans. A**
- 07. The scientist who first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun was** Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) Newton B) Dalton C) Copernicus D) Einstein **Ans. C**
- 08. The standard sea level in millibars is**
 A) 1013 mb B) 1060 mb C) 960mb D) 990 mb **Ans. A**
- 09. The absorption of isolation, the most significant part is** Sonali Bank Ltd., Senior Officer (FF-19)
 A) Carbon di-Oxide B) Oxygen C) haze D) Ozone **Ans. A**
- 10. The fraction of solar energy reflected from Earth into space is known as** Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) insulation B) albedo C) irradiation D) heat loss **Ans. B**
- 11. Which of the following metals is known to pollute the air of big cities with a large number of vehicles?** Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) Mercury B) Iron C) Lead D) Copper **Ans. C**
- 12. Which from the following can cause a tsunami?** Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) Volcano B) Avalanche C) Tornado D) Earthquakes **Ans. D**
- 13. The value of gold is determined in** Sonali Bank Ltd., Senior Officer (FF-19)
 A) Rome B) Washington C) Russia D) London **Ans. D**
- 14. World's biggest solar power plant is situated in?** Sonali Bank Ltd., Senior Officer (FF-19)
 A) China B) UAE C) Saudi Arabia D) None **Ans. A**
- 15. The ozone layer restricts** Combined 5 Banks, Officer (Cash-19)
 A) Ultraviolet radiation B) Infrared radiation
 C) Visible light D) Gamma Rays **Ans. A**

16. Wright brothers are regarded inventors of the Combined 5 Banks, Officer (Cash-19)
 A) Hot Air Balloon B) Aero plane C) Bicycle D) None **Ans. B**
17. The energy of food is measured in Combined 5 Banks, Officer (Cash-19)
 A) Kelvin B) Bushel C) Calories D) None **Ans. C**
18. Fathometer is used to measure Combined 5 Banks, Officer (Cash-19)
 A) Rainfall B) Sound intensity C) Ocean depth D) Earthquakes **Ans. C**
19. Hygrometer is used to measure Combined 5 Banks, Officer (Cash-19)
 A) relative humidity B) purity of milk C) specific gravity D) none of these **Ans. A**
20. For galvanizing iron which of the following metal is used? Combined 8 Banks (S.O-19)
 A) Lead B) Zinc C) Aluminum D) Copper **Ans. B**
21. Study of life in outer space is known as Combined 8 Banks (S.O-19)
 A) Neobiology B) Enterbiology C) Endbiology D) Exobiology **Ans. D**
22. Which of the following organization of World Bank is known as 'soft loan window'? BB, AD (General-18)
 A) IBRD B) IDA C) IFC D) MIGA **Ans. B**
23. Which of the following is the name of the bank established by BRICS? BB, AD (General-18)
 A) BRICS Development Bank B) Developing Bank
 C) New Development Bank D) Newly Developed Bank **Ans. C**
24. Which of the following is the regulator of Capital market in Bangladesh? BB, AD (General-18)
 A) BSEC B) DSE C) Bangladesh Bank D) ICB **Ans. A**
25. Special Drawings Rights (SDRs) is related to- BB, AD (General-18)
 A) IMF B) IDB C) ADB D) HSBC **Ans. A**
26. Which country does not belong to G-7? BB, AD (General-18)
 A) Russia B) Japan C) Germany D) Italy **Ans. A**
27. 'Black Monday' is related to- BB, AD (General-18)
 A) Stock Market B) Terrorism C) Environment D) Women's Right **Ans. A**
28. The motion picture titled 'Theory of Everything' is base on the life of- BB, Officer (General-18)
 A) Albert Einstein B) Isaac Newton C) Stephen Hawking D) Steve Jobs **Ans. C**
29. Bangladesh Bank recently announced a new CRR to increase the flow of money by- in the money market. BB, Officer (General-18)
 A) 10000 crore B) 12000 crore C) 15000 crore D) 16000 crore **Ans. A**
30. The humidity of air measured in percentage is called- 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Absolute humidity B) Specific humidity C) Relative humidity D) All of these **Ans. C**
31. Which one among the following is responsible for formation of 'Ozone Holes' in the stratosphere? 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Chloro Fluoro Carbons B) Benzopyrene
 C) Hydrocarbons D) UV radiation **Ans. A**
32. A bank's 'fixed deposit' is also referred to as a BB, Officer (General-18)
 A) Term Deposit B) Saving bank deposit C) Current deposit D) Demand deposit **Ans. A**
33. The branch of science dealing with the study or collection of coins, banknotes, and medals is known as- 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Aphnology B) Numismatis C) Chrematistics D) Accountancy **Ans. B**
34. In absorption of insolation, the most significant part is played by 8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
 A) Ozone B) Oxygen C) Haze D) Carbon dioxide **Ans. C**
35. During periods of inflation, tax rates should 8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)

- A) Increase B) Decrease C) Remain constant D) Fluctuate **Ans. A**
8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- 36. Who is not a member of World Trade Organization?**
 A) Bangladesh B) Morocco C) Mexico D) Russia **Ans. Note**
- 37. Profits of a firm that are distributed or given out to its investors are called-**
3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
 A) Bonds B) Equity C) Dividends D) None **Ans. C**
- 38. Money market is a market for-**
3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
 A) short-term fund B) long-term fund C) hedge fund D) risk free assets **Ans. A**
- 39. Fathometer is used to measure-**
3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
 A) Ocean depth B) Earthquakes C) Rainfall D) Sound intensity **Ans. A**
- 40. Of the various non-conventional energy sources that are being tapped, which has the largest potential?**
3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
 A) Water power B) Wind power C) Solar power D) Biomass power **Ans. C**
- 41. The chief constituent of gobar gas is-**
3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
 A) ethane B) methane C) hydrogen D) carbon dioxide **Ans. B**
- 42. Bangladesh Shilpa Bank and Shilpa Rin Sangstha have merged into-**
5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
 A) BDBL B) DBBL C) DDBL D) BDBL **Ans. A**
- 43. Which one of the following is not a Central Bank?**
Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
 A) Bangladesh Bank B) Bank of England
 C) Federal Reserve System D) State Bank of India **Ans. D**
- 44. Which of the following country is the highest emitter of CO₂?**
Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
 A) Bangladesh B) India C) Pakistan D) China **Ans. D**
- 45. Which institution in a federal system of government is called 'Balancing Wheel' of the Constitution?**
Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
 A) Executive B) Legislature C) Judiciary D) None **Ans. C**
- 46. According to the SIPRI fact sheet, the third most military spender country in 2017 was-**
 A) USA B) China C) Saudi Arabia D) Russia **Ans. C**
- 47. Brand name YKK is related to-**
Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
 A) Zipper B) Cars C) Cell phone D) Motorcycle **Ans. A**
- 48. Scientific discovery is a kind of-**
Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
 A) National property B) Personal property
 C) Collective property D) International property **Ans. D**
- 49. The device used for measuring altitudes is-**
Sonali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
 A) altimeter B) ammeter C) audiometer D) galvanometer **Ans. A**
- 50. Where is the headquarters of Asian development Bank (ADB) situated?**
Sonali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Manila B) Delhi C) Bangkok D) Hong Kong **Ans. A**
- 51. Which one of the following glasses is used in bullet proof screens?**
Sonali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Soda glass B) Pyrex glass C) Jena glass D) Reinforced glass **Ans. D**
- 52. The Finance Commission is appointed after every-**
Sonali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
 A) 2 year B) 3 years C) 4 years D) 5 years **Ans. D**
- 53. Point of Sale (POS) machine is widely used by the-**
Sonali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Tellers B) Merchants C) Government D) Central Bank **Ans. B**

54. The first legislative response in Bangladesh for addressing the problem of defaulting on bank loans and other financial obligations was made by creating Artha Rin Adalat in the year-
Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) 1993 B) 1990 C) 2007 D) 2003 **Ans. D**
55. What is the name of the central bank of China?
Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) Central Bank of China B) Reserve Bank of China
C) People's Bank of China D) Bank of China **Ans. C**
56. As per World Bank criteria, Bangladesh graduated to the lower middle- income status in the year:
Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) 2013 B) 2014 C) 2015 D) 2016 **Ans. C**
57. সার্কের সদর দপ্তর কোথায়?
BKB, (Data Entry/CO-18)
A) কাঠমান্ডু B) মালে C) ঢাকা D) নয়াদিল্লি **Ans. A**
58. The radiant energy of the Sun results from-
PKB, (SEO-18)
A) Nuclear fusion B) Nuclear fission C) Cosmic radiation D) Combustion **Ans. A**
59. Fathometer is used to measure-
PKB, (SEO-18)
A) Sound intensity B) Earthquakes C) Rainfall D) Ocean depth **Ans. D**
60. Which of the following is called Blue Planet?
PKB, (SEO-18)
A) Saturn B) Earth C) Jupiter D) Mars **Ans. B**
61. বাংলাদেশ বীমা উন্নয়ন ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ কর্তৃপক্ষ (IDRA) কত সালে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়?
JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
A) ২৬ জানুয়ারি, ২০১০ B) ২৬ জানুয়ারি, ২০১১ C) ৩ মার্চ, ২০১০ D) ১৮ মার্চ, ২০১১ **Ans. B**
62. সরকারি হিসাব অনুযায়ী ২০১৫ সাল পর্যন্ত বাংলাদেশে প্রাইভেট জীবন বীমা কোম্পানির সংখ্যা কয়টি?
JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
A) ২৬টি B) ৩০টি C) ৪০টি D) ৪৩টি **Ans. N**
63. দক্ষিণ গোলার্ধে বছরের দীর্ঘতম দিন কোনটি?
JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
A) ২১ ডিসেম্বর B) ২২ ডিসেম্বর C) ২৩ ডিসেম্বর D) ২৫ ডিসেম্বর **Ans. B**
64. কিসের অভাবে ফসলের পরিপক্বতা বিলম্বিত হয়?
JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
A) দস্তা B) সালফার C) নাইট্রোজেন D) পটাশিয়াম **Ans. B**
65. এনজিওপল্লাস্টি হচ্ছে-
JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
ক. হৃৎপিণ্ডের বন্ধ শিরা বেলুনের সাহায্যে ফুলানো
খ. হৃৎপিণ্ডে- নতুন শিরা সংযোজন
C) হৃৎপিণ্ডের মৃত টিস্যু কেটে ফেলা
D) হৃৎপিণ্ডের টিস্যুতে নতুন কোষ সংযোজন **Ans. A**
66. বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের বর্তমান গভর্নরের নাম কী?
[Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]
A) আতিয়ার রহমান B) সালেহ আহমেদ C) ফরাস উদ্দিন D) ফজলে কবির **Ans. D**
67. বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক নয় কোনটি?
[Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]
A) সোনালী ব্যাংক B) বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক C) জনতা ব্যাংক D) ব্র্যাক ব্যাংক **Ans. B**