

# Directors' Report To the Shareholders

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim.  
Respected Shareholders,  
Assalamu Alaikum Wa-Rahmatullahi Wa-Barakatuh.

The Board of Directors is delighted to extend a warm welcome to all of you at the 37th Annual General Meeting of your esteemed Purabi General Insurance Company Limited. We are pleased to present the Directors' Report alongside the Audited Financial Statements and Auditors' Report for the financial year concluded on December 31, 2024, for your thoughtful review and approval. Despite navigating through numerous challenges, we are grateful to Almighty Allah for enabling us to successfully conclude another prosperous year in 2024. This Annual Report has been meticulously prepared in compliance with the Companies Act 1994, directives issued by Bangladesh Securities & Exchange Commission, listing regulations Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC (DSE) along with all other relevant laws and regulations. The report comprehensively showcases our company's overall operational performance throughout the year 2024.

## Global Economic Perspective:

The World Economic Outlook (WEO) serves as a comprehensive assessment of global economic prospects and policy frameworks. It delivers detailed analysis and forecasts of worldwide economic trends for both immediate and medium-term periods, forming a crucial component of the International Monetary Fund's oversight of economic developments and policy implementations across member nations and the broader global economic landscape. The outlook examines factors influencing developed, emerging, and developing economies while addressing contemporary issues of critical importance.

Global economic expansion, recorded at approximately 3.2 percent during 2023, is anticipated to maintain this trajectory throughout 2024. The projection for 2024 has been adjusted upward by 0.1

percentage points from the January 2024 WEO Update and by 0.3 percentage points from the October 2023 WEO. This expansion rate remains subdued compared to historical benchmarks, attributed to immediate challenges including persistently elevated borrowing costs and reduced fiscal stimulus, combined with enduring consequences from the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's military intervention in Ukraine, diminished productivity growth, and escalating geo-economic fragmentation. Global headline inflation is projected to decline from its 2023 annual average of 6.8 percent to 5.9 percent in 2024, with developed economies expected to achieve their inflation objectives ahead of emerging markets and developing nations.

The current five-year forecast for global growth stands at 3.1 percent, representing the lowest projection in recent decades. The convergence pace toward enhanced living standards for middle and lower-income nations has decelerated, suggesting persistent global economic inequalities.

This realignment is harmonizing inflation rates across nations and has collectively contributed to reduced global inflationary pressure. Global headline inflation is expected to decrease from an annual average of 6.7 percent in 2023 to 5.8 percent in 2024 and 4.3 percent in 2025, with advanced economies anticipated to return to their inflation targets sooner than emerging market and developing economies. As global disinflation continues its progression, generally aligned with baseline expectations, potential obstacles on the path to price stability remain possible. While goods prices have stabilized, services inflation continues to be elevated across numerous regions, emphasizing the significance of understanding sectoral dynamics and appropriately calibrating monetary policy.

Global outlook risks are currently well-balanced. On the downside, potential price surges stemming from geopolitical tensions, including the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the Gaza-Israel situation, combined with

persistent core inflation in tight labor markets, could elevate interest rate expectations and depress asset valuations. Varying disinflation rates among major economies might trigger currency fluctuations that strain financial sectors. Elevated interest rates could produce more substantial cooling effects than anticipated as fixed-rate mortgages reset and households manage high debt levels, potentially causing financial distress. Geo-economic fragmentation could intensify, with increased barriers to trade, capital flows, and migration implying supply-side deceleration.

As the global economy approaches a controlled deceleration, the immediate priority for central banks is ensuring inflation achieves a smooth touchdown by avoiding premature policy easing or excessive delays that could result in undershooting targets. Multilateral cooperation remains essential to minimize the costs and risks associated with geo-economic fragmentation and climate change, accelerate the transition to sustainable energy, and facilitate debt restructuring processes.

### **Bangladesh Economic Outlook:**

Bangladesh is currently pursuing a comprehensive reform agenda in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), encompassing enhanced exchange rate flexibility, strengthening banking sector stability, and advancing public financial management systems. These strategic initiatives are designed to reinforce macroeconomic foundations and foster sustained long-term economic development.

For the fiscal year 2024-25, Bangladesh's economic trajectory is projected to experience a gradual acceleration, with GDP growth estimates ranging between 6.2% and 6.5%. This optimistic outlook depends on sustained global economic stability, consistent remittance inflows, and successful execution of comprehensive structural reform programs. Primary risk factors encompass external economic disruptions, ongoing inflationary challenges, and climate-induced economic vulnerabilities.

During FY2023-24, Bangladesh's economy exhibited notable resilience while navigating a complex global landscape characterized by geopolitical uncertainties,

inflationary trends, and declining worldwide demand. Notwithstanding these external pressures, the nation sustained steady economic expansion, propelled by robust domestic consumption patterns, continuous remittance contributions, and consistent performance across critical sectors including agriculture, services, and export-focused manufacturing industries.

Bangladesh's GDP expansion is projected to moderate to approximately 5.6% for FY2023-24, representing a slight decline from pre-pandemic benchmarks while reflecting necessary macroeconomic recalibrations implemented to ensure economic stability. This growth trajectory has been underpinned by strong agricultural sector performance and a progressive recovery in service-oriented economic activities.

Inflationary pressures persisted throughout the period, maintaining an average rate of approximately 9.2%, primarily attributed to elevated food costs and import expenses influenced by the depreciation of the Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) alongside global commodity price fluctuations. In response, Bangladesh Bank implemented a restrictive monetary policy framework to address inflationary concerns, incorporating interest rate modifications and liquidity management protocols.

The external economic sector demonstrated encouraging stabilization indicators. Export revenues, predominantly driven by the Ready-Made Garments (RMG) industry, sustained robust performance levels, although growth momentum has decelerated in alignment with diminished global market demand. Remittance contributions, representing a crucial foreign exchange source, remained consistent and provided essential balance of payments support.

**Export Performance:** Export expansion remained moderate, with anticipated growth of 9.0% during FY2024. The ready-made garment industry maintained its resilience, while non-garment export categories continued to face operational challenges.

**Import Trends:** Import activities were projected to increase by 7.0%, primarily driven by heightened demand for capital equipment and intermediate production materials.

Remittance Flows: Worker remittances were forecast to expand by 8.4%, supported by market-responsive exchange rate mechanisms and government incentive programs.

Current Account Position: The current account deficit was expected to contract moderately to 0.5% of GDP, benefiting from enhanced remittance inflows and improved export performance metrics.

The BDT exchange rate experienced sustained pressure throughout much of the fiscal period, although recent policy interventions have contributed to reduced market volatility. Foreign exchange reserves concluded the fiscal year at approximately USD 20-22 billion, providing adequate coverage for 4-5 months of import requirements.

The government maintained its commitment to fiscal responsibility while emphasizing strategic public investments in infrastructure development, energy sector advancement, and revenue collection enhancement through tax administration reforms and digital transformation initiatives. The fiscal deficit remained within sustainable parameters, with increased dependence on domestic financing mechanisms.

In summary, addressing these economic challenges requires Bangladesh to develop stronger institutional capacity and restructure its economic policy framework through a new phase of structural transformation. This transformation strategy will emphasize innovation by leveraging emerging technological opportunities through skilled workforce development, with heightened focus on stimulating investment activities, including foreign direct investment (FDI). Such economic policy reorientation will facilitate accelerated recovery and strengthen the nation's resilience against future economic shocks, ultimately enabling sustainable long-term economic growth and comprehensive development.

### **Bangladesh Economic Growth: An Overview of FY2023-24**

In the fiscal year 2023-24 (FY2024), Bangladesh's economic growth experienced a marked deceleration, registering the lowest rate in the past four years. The final Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth stood at 4.22%, falling short of the provisional

estimate of 5.82%. Several factors contributed to this downturn, including sustained inflation, weakened export performance, and prevailing political uncertainty.

Just a few months earlier, in January, the World Bank had forecasted a more optimistic 4.1% growth. However, this outlook quickly dimmed as declining private investment, persistently high consumer prices, instability in the financial sector, and escalating political tensions eroded confidence in the economy.

The World Bank's Macro Poverty Outlook, released on 23 April 2024 as part of its South Asia Development Update, painted a concerning picture. It projected that between FY2024 and FY2025, a significant portion of the population could fall into extreme poverty, surviving on less than \$2.15 per day.

Rising inflation and growing unemployment have placed immense pressure on low-income households. With inequality already on the rise for several years, the current situation is likely to aggravate disparities further. Forecasts suggest a full-point increase in the Gini index. While families receiving remittance flows may experience partial relief, the majority-nearly three out of every five households-are expected to draw down their savings to navigate the mounting economic stress.

### **Sector-wise Economic Performance**

Agriculture: The agricultural sector saw steady, albeit modest, growth of 3.30% during FY2024, marginally lower than the 3.37% growth recorded in the previous fiscal year.

Industry: Industrial activity significantly declined, with the sector growing by only 3.51% compared to 8.37% in FY2023. Reduced manufacturing output and a slowdown in construction contributed heavily to this contraction.

Services: The services sector remained relatively robust, achieving a growth of 5.09%. However, this too represented a slight dip from the 5.37% expansion in the preceding year.

Inflation remained one of the most pressing macroeconomic challenges throughout FY2024, with the average rate reaching 9.72% in June 2024. Escalating food prices and currency depreciation were key drivers of inflationary pressure. In response, the central bank tightened monetary policy by raising interest rates, aiming to rein in inflation and stabilize the foreign exchange market.

### **Macroeconomic Situation-Bangladesh Perspective**

During the fiscal year 2023–24, Bangladesh's economy faced considerable challenges influenced by ongoing global uncertainties, notably the prolonged Russia-Ukraine conflict. According to provisional figures released by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the national GDP recorded a growth rate of 5.82%, with the total economic output valued at Tk. 50,48,027 crore—an increase of Tk. 5,57,185 crore over the previous year.

Bangladesh's per capita GDP rose to Tk. 2,94,191 (USD 2,675) in FY2023–24, up from Tk. 2,62,868 (USD 2,643) in FY2022–23 and Tk. 2,31,861 (USD 2,687) in FY2021–22. Despite the increase in Taka terms, the USD equivalent of per capita GDP showed limited growth due to exchange rate depreciation. Similarly, per capita Gross National Income (GNI) reached Tk. 3,06,144 (USD 2,784) in FY2023–24, up from Tk. 2,73,360 (USD 2,749) the year before, though again restrained in USD terms due to currency weakness.

In terms of sectoral performance, the agriculture sector expanded by 3.21%, a slight drop from the previous year, contributing 11.02% to GDP—down by 0.28 percentage points. Within agriculture, crops and horticulture remained dominant, contributing 5.15% to GDP at constant prices.

The industrial sector posted a growth rate of 6.66%, reflecting a 1.71-point reduction compared to the prior year. On the other hand, the services sector maintained stability, contributing 51.04% to GDP in FY2023–24, marginally down from 51.05% in FY2022–23.

Regarding consumption patterns, BBS estimated that total consumption expenditure contributed 72.39% to GDP, comprising 66.78% from the private sector and 5.61% from public consumption. However,

overall consumption dropped by 1.85 percentage points compared to the previous fiscal year.

Inflationary pressure persisted throughout the year, driven by global and domestic factors. The average inflation rate rose to 9.73% in FY2023–24 from 9.02% in the previous year. Food inflation reached 10.65%, while non-food inflation stood at 8.86%, further tightening household purchasing power.

Revenue mobilization efforts continued, with FY2022–23 seeing total revenue collection of Tk. 3,66,658 crore, equivalent to 8.26% of GDP. The National Board of Revenue (NBR) contributed Tk. 3,19,731 crore (7.20% of GDP), while non-NBR tax and non-tax revenues accounted for Tk. 7,994 crore (0.18%) and Tk. 38,933 crore (0.88%) respectively.

The revised FY2023–24 budget outlined total public expenditure at Tk. 7,14,418 crore (14.15% of GDP), including operating expenses of Tk. 4,53,228 crore (8.98%) and development spending of Tk. 2,60,007 crore (5.15%), with ADP implementation totaling Tk. 2,45,000 crore (4.85%).

Significant monetary policy changes were also introduced. From July 1, 2023, lending rates were tied to the SMART (Six-Month Moving Average Rate of Treasury Bills). However, this system was abolished on May 8, 2024, paving the way for fully market-based interest rates. As a result, the weighted average lending rate surged from 7.31% in June 2023 to 11.52% by June 2024. Similarly, the average deposit rate climbed from 4.38% to 5.49% during the same period.

In capital markets, the total value of issued securities stood at Tk. 4,43,309.25 crore as of June 30, 2024—representing a 6.29% year-on-year increase. However, the external sector witnessed a mixed performance. Export earnings declined by 4.34%, totaling USD 44.48 billion in FY2023–24, compared to USD 46.50 billion in the previous year. Imports fell by 11.1%, standing at USD 66.73 billion versus USD 75.06 billion in FY2022–23.

Labor exports and remittances remained key support pillars. In FY2023–24, approximately 11.81 lakh workers went abroad, and remittance inflows reached USD 23.91 billion—an increase of 10.65% from USD 21.61 billion in the preceding fiscal year.



Nevertheless, pressure on the balance of payments persisted, resulting in an 11.65% depreciation of the Taka against the US dollar.

### **Global Insurance Perspective (2024)**

The global insurance industry in 2024 continued to face mounting challenges, largely driven by the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related catastrophes. Events such as the record-breaking wildfires in Los Angeles-estimated to cost insurers nearly USD 40 billion-have placed substantial pressure on underwriting profitability. These disasters, among the costliest in U.S. history, have led some insurers to reconsider their exposure in high-risk regions, withdrawing coverage altogether in certain markets.

To navigate this evolving risk landscape, many global insurers have turned to parametric insurance solutions. These models, which trigger predetermined payouts when specific conditions are met, are gaining traction due to their efficiency in speeding up claims settlement and reducing administrative complexities.

Meanwhile, persistent global inflation has pushed up the cost of claims across multiple lines of business, most notably in health and property insurance. This trend contributed to a notable increase in non-life insurance premiums worldwide-averaging a 12.4% rise in nominal terms in 2023, according to OECD data.

The insurance industry is also undergoing an accelerated digital transformation. Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and automation are revolutionizing underwriting accuracy, claims processing, and customer engagement. However, the adoption of these tools brings new risks, particularly around data privacy, algorithmic fairness, and regulatory oversight. As digital operations expand, insurers are also confronting growing cybersecurity threats. The rise of ransomware attacks and data breaches has not only increased the demand for cyber insurance products but has also prompted companies to strengthen their internal cyber risk frameworks.

On the regulatory front, compliance requirements continue to evolve. In particular, frameworks like the

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) in the U.S. are shaping how insurers handle personal data. These laws mandate stringent controls over data access, usage, and protection-pushing insurers toward more comprehensive governance mechanisms.

In the United Kingdom, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) introduced notable reforms in 2024, aimed at enhancing competitiveness in the commercial insurance sector. These changes include updated definitions of commercial risk contracts and exemptions for large corporate policies from standard consumer regulations. While intended to foster innovation and reduce compliance burdens, some concerns remain about whether these reforms offer adequate safeguards for smaller enterprises.

### **Current Position of the Insurance Sector**

Alongside agriculture and industry, the insurance sector has also experienced considerable growth, though its contribution to the national economy remains below expectations. According to the Bangladesh Economic Review (BER) 2024, while the banking sector contributes 2.60 percent to GDP, the insurance industry's participation stands at merely 0.25 percent. However, encouragingly, the insurance sector has achieved 5.31 percent growth compared to the banking sector's 4.55 percent as reported by BER 2024. This growth trajectory could be significantly amplified through the adoption of new revenue enhancement strategies.

### **Regulatory Oversight and Challenges**

Despite promising prospects for Bangladesh's insurance sector-driven by economic expansion, rapid industrialization, increased per capita income, and improved life expectancy-overall insurance penetration remains disappointingly low. Currently, the insurance penetration ratio stands at a mere 0.5 percent, significantly below global benchmarks and lagging behind neighboring countries such as India (4.0), Sri Lanka (1.2), and Pakistan (0.8).

Industry experts have identified specific factors contributing to low insurance product penetration and sluggish industry growth, including trust deficits, shortage of institutionally trained insurance

professionals, and inadequate effective awareness campaigns.

**Government's Role and IDRA**

Beyond the essential awareness-building process to extend insurance reach to broader audiences, government oversight plays a crucial role in sector supervision. This oversight is vital for establishing transparent monitoring mechanisms that create mutually beneficial situations for both clients and companies.

The government established the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA) in 2011 to supervise insurance business operations and protect policyholder interests. In claim disputes, policyholders now have the option to lodge complaints with IDRA. Responding to such complaints, IDRA possesses authority to settle claims up to BDT 5 lakh for life insurance customers and up to BDT 20 lakh for general insurance customers respectively. This enhanced settlement threshold, achieved without court proceedings, represents a significant customer-friendly initiative. Furthermore, IDRA has recently issued directives mandating that insurance companies must resolve any customer complaints within a maximum period of 30 days.

**Bancassurance: New Horizons**

In a recent development, Bangladesh Bank and the Insurance Development Regulatory Authority introduced Bancassurance agreements and accompanying guidelines in December 2023, signaling potential transformation in Bangladesh's traditional insurance landscape. Both banking and insurance industry experts anticipate that banks, leveraging their extensive trust networks and vast micro-level reach, could bring about substantial positive changes through collaboration with the insurance sector, thereby significantly impacting the overall economy.

**Purabi General Insurance Company Limited's Market Position**

In this context, Purabi General Insurance Company Limited has established itself as a robust entity in the sector. In 2024, the company achieved gross premium income of BDT 258.08 million with net

premium reaching BDT 133.69 million. The company demonstrated its financial strength by recording profit after tax of BDT 91.84 million. With total assets of BDT 1,574.47 million and earnings per share of BDT 1.54, the company maintains a stable and strong market position.

**Business Performance in 2024**

The Company maintains its market well position among private domestic entities and secured the significant market share within the private sector during 2024. Strategic emphasis was placed on enhancing protection business offerings. Our persistent focus on customer retention resulted in premium income reaching BDT 258.08 million in 2024. Despite continued economic volatility and intense competition among insurers, 2024 proved to be another successful year for the organization. These achievements reflect the dedication of our Marketing Officers, the robustness of our organizational framework, and our continuous efforts to refine business strategies while maintaining service quality, improving customer experience, and optimizing procurement costs across all business segments.

Particulars	2024	2023	Growth (%)
Gross Premium Income	258.08	238.27	8.31
Net Premium Income	133.69	114.90	16.35
Net Claim	4.57	15.25	70.03
Net Profit before Tax	139.63	102.91	35.68
Net Profit after Tax	91.84	70.92	29.50
Total Assets	1574.47	1450.12	8.58
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	1.54	1.19	29.41
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)	1.55	1.12	38.39
Net Assets Value (NAV) Per Share	14.09	13.77	2.32

**Risk Management and Concerns**

Purabi General Insurance Company operates under a comprehensive Risk Management Strategy and Framework specifically designed to identify, manage, monitor, and mitigate various risk exposures. A formal Risk Management Policy has been established to support these objectives. The Company acknowledges that risk constitutes an inherent business component, and prudent risk acceptance remains essential for generating shareholder value. Insurance organizations face multiple risk categories including Investment Risks, Insurance Risks, Market Risks, Operational Risks, and Reputational Risks. To address these risks effectively, the Company strictly adheres to guidelines issued by the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA).

## Disclosure of Extraordinary Items

No extraordinary gains or losses were recorded during the financial year 2024.

## Related Party Transactions

Details of contracts and arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties during 2024 are referenced in the comprehensive disclosure of related party relationships and transactions, including arm's length transaction specifics, as presented in Notes of the financial statements.

## Statement of Remuneration paid to Directors including Independent Directors:

All Directors of Purabi General Insurance Company Limited, including Independent Directors, serve as Non-Executive Directors and receive only a Meeting Attendance Fee of BDT 8,000 (eight thousand taka only) per Board meeting.

## Financial Statements, Proper Books of Account, and Appropriate Accounting Policies:

Purabi General Insurance Company Limited has prepared its financial statements in full compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Companies Act of 1994, and other applicable regulatory frameworks. The Board of Directors has ensured that the company maintains accounting records with reasonable accuracy and precision.

## Key Financial Performance Highlights for 2024:

- Gross Premium Income: BDT 258.08 million
- Net Premium Income: BDT 133.69 million
- Profit after Tax: BDT 91.84 million
- Total Assets: BDT 1,574.47 million
- Earnings per Share: BDT 1.54

Financial estimates and judgments relating to the financial statements have been formulated on prudent and reasonable foundations to ensure that the company's financial operations are presented with transparency and accuracy.

## Standards Maintained in Financial Statement Preparation:

- The financial statements fairly present the Company's financial position, operational results, cash flows, and changes in equity
- Appropriate books of accounts have been meticulously maintained by the Company
- Consistent accounting policies have been applied in preparing the financial statements, with accounting estimates based on reasonable and prudent judgment
- International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh, have been strictly followed
- The internal control system is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored
- Quarterly financial statements have been presented separately, showing consistent performance across reporting periods
- No significant deviations from the previous year's operating results were identified

Joint Certification by Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO):

The senior management has jointly certified to the Board of Directors that:

- (a) They have thoroughly reviewed the financial statements for the year 2024
- (b) To the best of their knowledge and belief:
  - (i) These statements contain no materially false information, nor omit any material facts that could be misleading
  - (ii) These statements collectively present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and comply with existing accounting standards and applicable laws
  - (iii) No fraudulent, illegal, or code-of-conduct-violating transactions

were entered into by the Company during the year

As mandated by BSEC Corporate Governance Code Condition No. 1(5)(xxvi) and Annexure-A, the CEO & CFO Declaration regarding Financial Statements has been disclosed separately.

#### **Internal Control and Compliance Framework:**

Purabi General Insurance Company Limited has established a comprehensive and robust internal control mechanism covering all major operational processes. The Internal Control & Compliance Department ensures adherence to policies, regulations, and procedures while testing and reporting on the adequacy of internal financial controls through the Company's Audit Committee.

**Internal Control System:** The internal control framework encompasses all processes designed to ensure reliable financial reporting, timely feedback on operational and strategic goal achievement, and compliance with applicable policies, procedures, laws, and regulations. Control reviews are conducted by the Internal Control & Compliance Department through risk-based audit plan execution, covering process auditing, transaction verification, and systems evaluation.

#### **Protection of Minority Shareholders' Interests:**

Purabi General Insurance Company Limited consistently prioritizes the interests of all shareholders. The Company's Share Department provides comprehensive information and services to shareholders to ensure efficient service delivery.

Since inception, the Company has been organizing regular Annual General Meetings (AGM) in accordance with the Companies Act of 1994, providing forums for discussing company progress, significant activities, and strategic developments.

Minority shareholders are effectively protected from abusive actions by controlling shareholders, whether direct or indirect, with robust mechanisms in place for redress. Consequently, shareholders receive timely and comprehensive information about the Company's performance and developments,

ensuring transparency and stakeholder engagement.

**Going Concern:** The Board of Directors has thoroughly reviewed the strategic business plan of Purabi General Insurance Company Limited and is confident that the Company possesses sufficient resources to sustain its operations in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Financial Statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption.

**Pattern of Shareholding:** The Company affirms that its shareholding structure and any share transfers during the year complied with all statutory regulations. No capital was infused by the promoters during the reporting period.

**Management Discussion and Analysis:** An in-depth analysis of the Company's operational status, financial changes, and strategic direction has been included in the Management Discussion and Analysis section. This also addresses the requirements of the Corporate Governance Code 1(5)(xxv) 2018.

**Appointment of Statutory Auditors:** In accordance with Section 210 of the Companies Act, 1994, an auditor must be appointed at each Annual General Meeting to serve until the next AGM. Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co. previously served as the statutory auditor of the Company. For the financial year 2025, the Board has selected PKF Aziz Halim Khair Chowdhury & Co., a distinguished audit firm, to be appointed as the statutory auditor. This appointment will be placed for shareholder approval at the 37th Annual General Meeting scheduled for 1st September 2025.

**Corporate Governance:** Purabi General Insurance Company Limited maintains a robust corporate governance framework built on an independent Board, clear separation between oversight and executive functions, and well-structured Board Committees. The Company upholds principles of fairness, transparency, accountability, and responsibility. These governance practices are embedded in the day-to-day operations and align with the regulatory standards of relevant authorities. As a leading non-life insurer in Bangladesh, PGICL is guided by a team of seasoned professionals committed to maintaining the best standards of governance to safeguard the interests of both



policyholders and shareholders.

**Appointment/Re-appointment of Corporate Governance Compliance Auditor (BSEC):** In accordance with the Corporate Governance Code issued by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), Purabi General Insurance Company Limited had appointed Mollah Quadir Yusuf & Co. (Chartered Accountants) as the Corporate Governance Compliance Auditor in the 36th AGM. They provided the required certificate/report on compliance with the code and will retire upon the conclusion of the 37th AGM. Being eligible for re-appointment, Mollah Quadir Yusuf & Co. (Chartered Accountants) has expressed interest in continuing for the financial year 2025. The Board recommends their re-appointment, subject to shareholder approval at the 37th AGM.

**Appointment of Corporate Governance Guidelines Compliance Auditor (IDRA):** In line with the Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), Purabi General Insurance Company Limited had appointed Mollah Quadir Yusuf & Co. (Chartered Accountants) as the Corporate Governance Compliance Auditor in the 36th AGM. They provided the required certificate/report on compliance with the code and will retire upon the conclusion of the 37th AGM. Being eligible for re-appointment, Mollah Quadir Yusuf & Co. (Chartered Accountants) has expressed interest in continuing for the financial year 2025. The Board recommends their re-appointment, subject to shareholder approval at the 37th AGM.

**Elect/Re-elect of Directors:** As per the Companies Act, 1994 and the Articles of Association of the Company, one-third of the Directors will retire by rotation at the 37th Annual General Meeting. Eligible Directors have offered themselves for re-election subject to shareholder approval at the AGM. The following Directors will retire and are eligible for re-election:

- Col. Md. Saleh Ahmed (Retd.)
- Mr. Mohammad Iqbal
- Mr. Faisal Kabir Chowdhury

**Information Technology:** Purabi General Insurance

Company Limited has implemented a comprehensive Policy Administration System to enhance service delivery to both internal and external stakeholders. This system is seamlessly integrated with the Financial Accounting System powered by Confidence Software Ltd. The integrated platform supports strategic business operations and enables efficient service execution. PGICL's IT infrastructure is managed by a team of skilled professionals, ensuring robust technological support. In today's insurance landscape, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays a vital role in maintaining operational efficiency and delivering quality service.

#### **Asset Growth and Financial Strength:**

The Company's total asset base reached BDT 1,574.47 million in 2024, demonstrating growth from BDT 1,450.12 million in 2023. This asset expansion primarily resulted from strategic investments in fixed assets and the sustained growth trajectory of our general insurance operations across various business segments.

Our strengthened asset position, combined with effective liability management, reinforced our standing as one of the financially robust insurance companies in Bangladesh's non-life insurance sector during 2024.

#### **Credit Rating Excellence:**

Purabi General Insurance Company Limited maintained its prestigious AA credit rating in 2024, as confirmed by our most recent assessment. Alfa Credit Rating Company recognized our exceptional performance across multiple critical evaluation parameters:

- Outstanding claims settlement capability demonstrating financial reliability
- Negligible risk factors with comprehensive risk-free operational framework
- Exceptional short-term financial commitment fulfillment capacity
- Robust protection factors ensuring complete policyholder security

- Seasoned and experienced management team with proven industry leadership
- Strong liquidity position supporting all operational requirements
- Efficient management expense control delivering operational excellence
- Substantial surplus of assets over liabilities ensuring long-term financial security

### **Corporate Social Responsibility Excellence:**

During 2024, Purabi General Insurance Company Limited continued to demonstrate activities as one of Bangladesh's most socially responsible corporate entities, consistently fulfilling our obligations to society since our establishment. Recognizing that our business success stems from the communities we serve, we maintained active engagement in various social welfare initiatives throughout the year. Our comprehensive CSR philosophy encompasses responsibility toward all stakeholders, including clients, employees, shareholders, business partners, and society as a whole.

### **Human Capital Excellence and Development:**

Throughout 2024, we reinforced our fundamental belief that human capital represents an organization's greatest strategic asset. Our organizational culture continuously encouraged innovation, creative thinking, challenging conventional approaches, and pushing performance boundaries while ensuring that hierarchical structures never impeded individual capabilities and contributions.

Our workforce demonstrated exceptional passion for learning and remarkable adaptability to evolving industry dynamics during the year. Operating under the guiding principle that "People are the key to success," we consistently recognized and nurtured our employees as both human and intellectual capital essential for sustained organizational excellence.

### **Protection of Minority Shareholder Interests:**

Throughout 2024, our Board of Directors ensured complete protection of minority shareholder

interests through transparent governance practices and equitable treatment of all stakeholders.

**Acknowledgement and Gratitude:** The Board of Directors expresses sincere appreciation to all stakeholders who have contributed to Purabi General Insurance Company Limited's continued growth and success. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to our valued shareholders for their sustained confidence and trust in our organization. Our dedicated employees deserve special recognition for their unwavering commitment, professionalism, and exceptional performance that forms the foundation of our achievements.

We are deeply thankful to our esteemed policyholders and clients who have chosen Purabi General Insurance as their trusted partner. Our appreciation also extends to the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC, Sadharan Bima Corporation (SBC), Bangladesh Insurance Association (BIA), Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Finance, and all other regulatory bodies for their continued guidance and support.

The cooperation received from government agencies, business partners, and all stakeholders has been instrumental in our progress. We remain committed to upholding the trust placed in us and will continue striving for excellence in serving all our stakeholders.

Thank you all,

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Mojibul Islam

Chairman