

Socially Responsible Investments of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL)

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Abstract

This study briefly focuses on the status and growth of the socially responsible investments of IBBL. To conduct this study, researchers have collected both primary and secondary data. Primary data have been collected through questionnaire with interview of 50 clients in Hathazari who are under the umbrella of Rural Development Scheme (RDS) of Hathazari branch of IBBL. It is observed that, almost all investment schemes of IBBL is biased to the socially responsible investments and the schemes are designed considering safety and well being of the society. The special feature of the investment policy of the bank is 'investment on the basis of profit-loss sharing in accordance with the tenets and principles of Islamic Shari'ah'. Earning profit is not the only motive and objective of the bank's investment mechanism, significant stress is also given on attaining social welfare and in creating employment opportunities. The bank is financing various economic groups in different sectors in both urban and rural areas for improving their economic condition as well as social status.

Key Words: *Socially Responsible Investment, Charitable, Development, Shariah.*

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1. Introduction

Investment is the action of deploying funds with the intention and expectation that they will earn a positive return for the owner. Funds may be invested in either real assets or financial assets. When resources are spent to purchase fixed and current assets for use in a production process or for a trading purpose, the investment is in real assets. For example, the establishment of factory or the purchase of raw materials and machinery for production purposes. On the other hand, the purchase of a legal right to receive income in the form of capital gains or dividends would be indicative of financial investments. Specific examples of financial investments are deposits of money in a bank account, -the purchase of *Mudaraba* Savings Bonds or stock in a company. Ultimately, the savings of investors in financial assets are investment by the respective company into real assets in the form of the expansion of plant and equipment. Since Islam condemns hoarding savings and a 2.5 percent annual tax (*Zakat*) is imposed on savings, the owner of excess savings, if he is unable to invest in real assets, has no option but to invest his savings in financial assets.

When money is deposited with an Islamic Bank, the bank, in turn, makes investments in different forms approved by the Islamic Shariah with the intent to earn a profit. Not only a bank, but also an individual or organization can use Islamic modes of investment to earn profits for wealth maximization.

IBBL has become successful in maintaining those types of investment as per *Shari'ah* with abolishing interest and which are also beneficial to human beings and society as well. That is why in recent past some conventional banks of Bangladesh have been converted into Islamic banks and a large number of conventional banks have already opened Islamic banking branches to provide Islamic banking services. In this paper an attempt has been made to identify the socially responsible investments usually made by Islamic banks, more specifically those of IBBL.

2. Literature review

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has grown enormously in the last 25 years and most business organizations feel to give in charity. The business organizations involving charitable activities giving and reflecting the highly competitive environment of the 1990s has been termed "strategic charity." It involves corporate giving which serves dual purposes: contributing funds to charitable causes while simultaneously benefiting the firm's financial bottom line and enhancing business political legitimacy (Hemphill, 1999, p. 57). 'Strategic charity' has become an accepted practice that allows a corporation to satisfy altruistic impulses to contribute in charitable causes while serving the bottom line. In this way the corporate community investment has emerged through the objectives of CSR programs and business organizations some times take care of neighbor through its philanthropic responsibility programs (Carrol, 1979).

A socially responsible business, according to Friedman, is for it to “use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase profits so long as it stays within the rules of the game, and engages in open and free competition without deception or fraud” (Friedman, 1970: p126).

The prohibition of debt arrangements - most Islamic economic institutions advise participatory arrangements between capital and labor. The latter rule reflects the Islamic norm that the borrower must not bear all the cost of a failure, as "it is Allah who determines that failure, and intends that it fall on all those involved."

Dhumale and Sapcanin (1999) drafted a technical note in which they tried to analyze how to combine Islamic banking with micro-finance. They took into consideration the three main instruments of Islamic finance (*mudaraba*, *musharaka* and *murabaha*) trying to use them as tools to design a successful micro-finance program.

Islamic finance, micro-finance and socially responsible finance share most of their principles, such as:

- Prohibition of all forms of economic activity which are morally or socially injurious
- Egalitarian approach (no restriction to any category of clientele)
- Focus on the well being of the community as a whole, concentrating on the poor, destitute or deprived sections of the society
- Aim at social justice
- Advocacy of entrepreneurship
- Advocacy for financial inclusion through partnership finance (Ferro N. June 2005)
- Participatory approach
- Risk sharing

Moreover, they both constitute forms of finance that represent unconventional but effective solutions to financial needs, focusing on activities that lack capital but are promising and show a potential. (Segrado, Chiara. University of Torino-August 2005)

3. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to identify the socially responsible investments of IBBL and to find its impact on society.

To achieve the broad objective the following specific objectives need to be achieved:

- ✓ To identify the socially responsible investments of IBBL.
- ✓ To measure the impact of the socially responsible investments of IBBL on the economy of Bangladesh.
- ✓ To explain how the social welfare activities of IBBL contribute in achieving the ultimate goal of Islamic Economic System.

4. Methodology of the study

To make the effort a success, researchers have collected both primary and secondary data. Primary data have been collected through questionnaire with interview of 50 clients in Hathazari who are under the umbrella of Rural Development Scheme (RDS) of Hathazari branch, IBBL. The study is mainly based on secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from various publications of IBBL, Annual Report of IBBL, Different publication regarding Islamic Banking, Different books and National and International research articles and websites. The data thus collected have been tabulated first manually. Then they have been analyzed by employing both statistical and financial techniques such as percentage of growth, diagrammatic & graphical presentation, financial ratios etc.

5. Socially Responsible Investments

In order to diversify IBBL’s investment portfolio, the bank engaged itself in investment operations through special schemes introduced over the years. The bank introduced Rural Development Scheme, Transport Investment Scheme, Car Investment Scheme, Small Business Investment Scheme, Micro-Industrial Investment Scheme, Investment Scheme for Doctors, Household Durables Scheme, Housing Investment Scheme, Real Estate Program, Agriculture Implements Investment Scheme, Women Entrepreneurs Investment Scheme, etc. Besides, the bank is financing various economic groups in different sectors in both urban and rural areas for uplift of their economic condition.

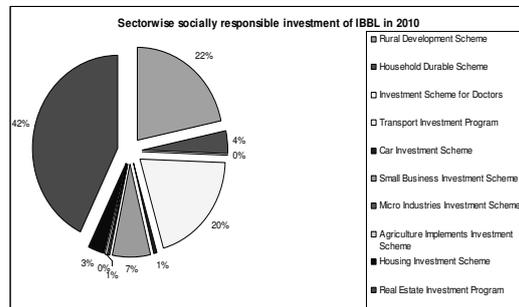
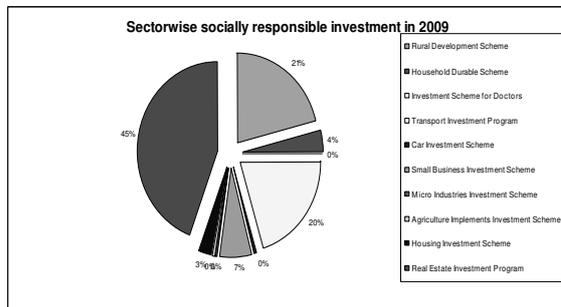


Figure: 1-sectorwise investment in 2009

Figure: 2-sector wise investment in 2011

5.1 SMEs and Welfare Oriented Special Schemes

SME has become a common slogan today around the world including Bangladesh. It is now very much in the public and trade support institutions policy limelight in Bangladesh. Financial institutions, including state owned and private commercial banks, are also rendering their support by providing investment facilities and promotional services to SMEs. SMEs including micro-enterprises made a significant contribution to economic and industrial development in Bangladesh like any other economies. Various survey findings show that SMEs from the backbone of private sector, making up over 90% of enterprises, and account

for 80% of the industrial employment and about 40% of industrial output. Despite its tremendous impact and scope, access to finance has the key problem for SMEs for last two decades despite taking various programs by the government.

Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. is a multi-product financial institution operating on Islamic Shari’ah offering a broad variety of financial assistance to institutional and individual client through its Branch. Since its inception, it has introduced several investment schemes to cater to the needs of SMEs keeping in view the needs of different sectors and various sections of people for their socio-economic uplift and to improve their quality of life.

Under SME investment, the bank invests from Tk. 200 thousand to Tk. 30 million in various manufacturing, trading and service concerns. Sectors under Small Enterprise are:

- a) **Manufacturing:** Enterprise involving production process viz. Food and Agro-based, Leather, Textile, Handicrafts, Pharmaceutical, Engineering, Electrical Accessories, Recycling Enterprises etc.
- b) **Trading:** Enterprises involving Purchase and Sales, Export and Import etc.
- c) **Service:** Enterprises providing services to other persons/organization/ viz. Telecommunication, Transport, Information Technology, Clinics, Hotel-Restaurants, Workshop.
- d) Any other items areas suitable for this scheme.

Under SME banks size of the investment Tk. 0.20 - 5.00 million for Small Enterprise and Tk. 5.00 – 100.00 million of Medium Enterprise. Security depends on the nature of business, different modes and amount of investment.

If we look at the performances of the bank it will be found that the bank has a moderate growth since 2007.

Year wise SME Exposure of IBBL

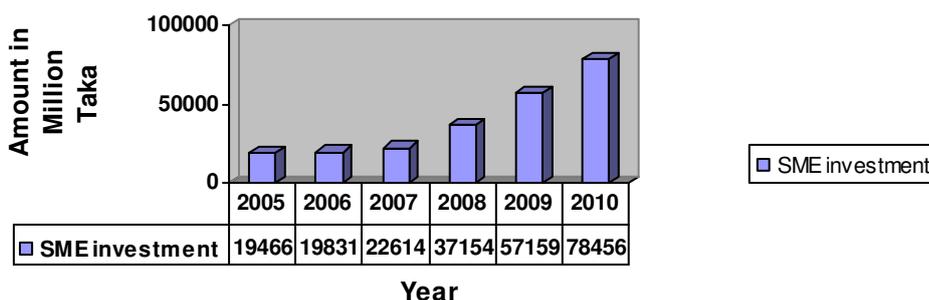


Figure: 3-Year wise SME exposure of IBBL

5.2 Household Durable Scheme (HDS)

The objective of the Scheme is to increase standard of living and quality of life of the fixed income group by extending them investment facilities to purchase household articles such as furniture like almirah, sofa set, wardrobe, electric and electronic equipment like television, refrigerator, gas cooker, air conditioner, PC, electronic generator-IPS, UPS, motor cycle, cement, rod, wood, etc. for construction of house , gold ornaments, tube-well, mobile telephone set, etc. medical /engineering instruments/ equipment, educational instruments/ book etc. for students. This scheme aims to assist the service holders with limited income in purchasing household durables and to create opportunity for the service holders to enjoy the benefit of modern and sophisticated living and at the time lead a decent and honest life. The bank's contribution in this sector shows a steady growth curve.

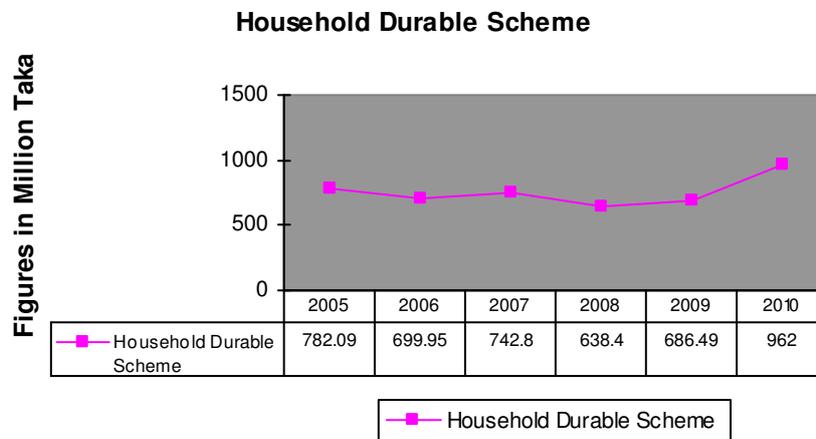


Figure: 4-Household Durable Scheme

5.3 Housing Investment Scheme (HIS)

The bank has introduced this scheme to serious housing problem in the urban areas and to make arrangement for comfortable accommodation of the fixed income group. Officials of the Defense Forces, Permanent Officials of Government, Semi-Government and Autonomous Organization, Teachers of the established Universities, University College and Medical Colleges, Graduate Engineers, Doctors and Established Professionals, Bangladeshi Officials of Reputed Multinational Companies, International Financial Organizations, Donor Agencies, Foreign Embassies etc. Officials of local established and reputed Public Limited Companies, Wage Earner Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Accountant, Teachers and any other profession doing good job abroad with hand-some pay-package shall be eligible to apply for availing investment facilities under the Scheme. This scheme follows Hire Purchase under *Shirkatul Melk* (HPSM) mode of investment.

Though in the initial period investment in this sector was high (609.78 Million Taka in 2005), it shown a decreasing trend and became the lowest of Taka 419 Million in 2010.

Housing Investment Scheme

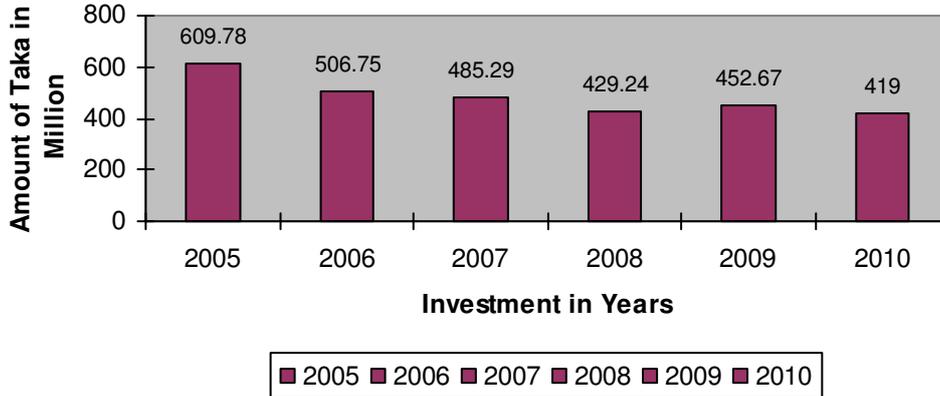


Figure: 5- Housing Investment Scheme

5.4 Real Estate Investment Program

Professionals, Service-holders, Businessmen, Real Estate Developer and other categories of people who are not entitled for availing investment facilities under Housing Investment Scheme, shall be eligible under this Program. Investment is to be extended to build new houses and for extension/completion of the house already constructed, commercial building, shopping complex, flat/apartment etc. As on 31st December 2010 investment under this program was Taka 10155 million in comparison of that of Taka 5859.75 Million in 2005. Thus the investment became almost double in 6 (six) years.

Real Estate Investment Program

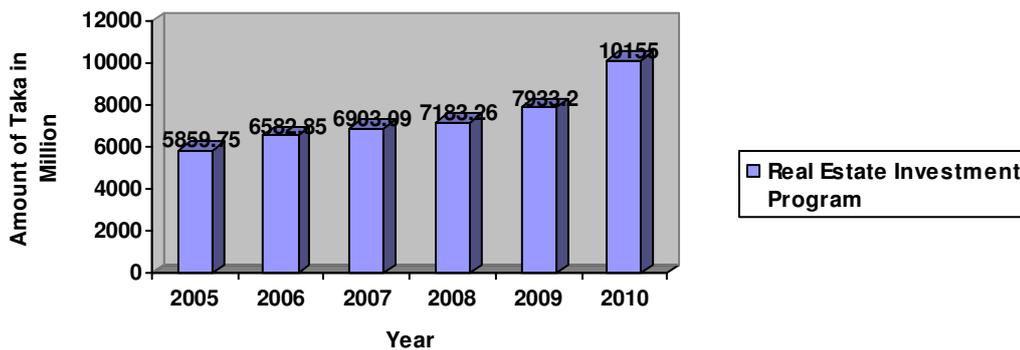


Figure: 6- Real Estate Investment Program

5.5 Transport Investment Program

The role of modern communication is most vital for the socioeconomic growth and uplift of a developing country like Bangladesh. A sound and efficient communication network is the prerequisite for sustained development through the expansion of trade, commerce and industry. In this backdrop the demand for road and water transports has increased manifold throughout the country. Moreover, the use of modern transports has increased keeping pace with the rise of the standard of living of the professionals. Considering all these facts, Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited has introduced '**Transport Investment Scheme**'. Under this Scheme investment is being allowed to the existing successful businessmen and potential entrepreneurs in this sector for all types of road and water transport like bus, mini-bus, truck, launch, cargo-vessel, transport for rent-a-car service, and baby-taxi, tempo, pick-up van for self-employment, and ambulance for clinic and hospital. The bank is also extending investment facilities to multinational companies, established business houses and well to do officials and professionals for acquisition of private cars, micro bus and jeeps. Under this scheme follow Hire Purchase under *Shirkatul Melk* (HPSM) mode of investment.

The bank has show a steady growth rate over the year in this sector as it is found Taka 2947.38 Million in 2005 while it stood at Taka 4732 Million in 2010.

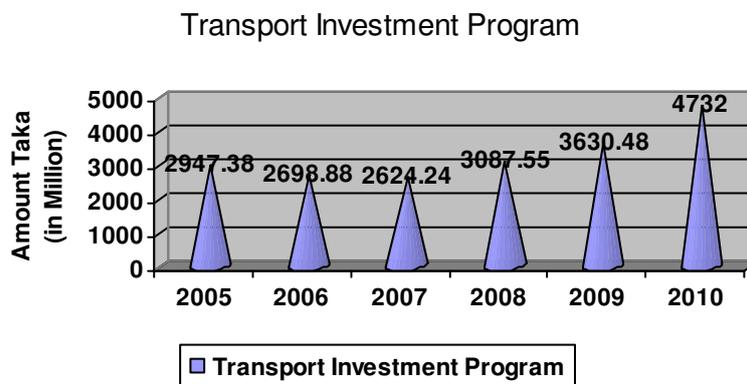


Figure: 7- Transport Investment Program

5.6 Car Investment Scheme

Islami Bank, being welfare oriented banking institution, has by now deigned and implemented a good number of investment schemes keeping in view the needs of different sectors and various sections of the people for their socioeconomic enlistment and to improve their quality of life. The investment schemes including the "Transport Investment Scheme" and the "Household Durables Investment Scheme" so far introduced have gained popularity and received wide response from the people.

Car is considered as an essential mode of transport in the modern society, particularly by a section of the officials, business houses and business executives and established professionals for movement in discharging their duties and responsibilities punctually and efficiently. To meet this need, Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited has introduced “**Car Investment Scheme**” for the mid and high ranking officials of government and semi-government organizations, corporations, executives and directors of big business houses and companies and also for persons of different professional groups on easy payment terms and conditions. This scheme follows Hire Purchase and Hire Purchase under *Shirkatul Melk* (HPSM) mode of investments.

Though the bank has a steady growth of investment up to 2009, it shows a rapid growth of 158% in 2010 in this sector which has been observed from the following Bar diagram where the investment stood at Taka 139 million in 2010 which was Taka 53.81 million in 2009.

5.7 Investment Scheme for Doctors (ISD)

A good number of newly graduated doctors from Medical Colleges are unemployed. Many of the medical graduates are waiting for job because the opportunity for Government service is limited. If these young doctors could be self-employed by extending investment facilities, they could make modern medical facilities available at the door-steps of rural people. The bank has taken up this Scheme to help unemployed qualified doctors to go for self-employment and to provide latest medical equipment to specialist doctors to extend modern Medicare facilities throughout the country.

Besides, experienced and specialist physicians who are providing Medicare facilities to the people in different towns with their limited and outdated medical equipment will be able to improve the standard of their techniques of treatment and also make the modern treatment facilities available to more people, if investment facilities are extended to them for procurement of modern and improved medical equipment. The constitution of Bangladesh has made it obligatory to ensure good health for all and the government is also committed to ensure good health for all by 2000 years.

In view of the above facts, Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited has taken the initiative and introduced the "Doctors Investment Scheme" to ensure modern treatment and medical facilities available to the people through extension of Bank's investment facilities for self-employment of newly graduated doctors and at the same time extending investment facilities to the established medical practitioners to procure modern and sophisticated medical equipment. Under this scheme follows Hire Purchase *Shirkatul Melk* for purchase/procurement of medical equipment and appliances, motor cycle and other items, and *Bai-Muajjal* for establishment of Chambers, Clinics and purchase of medicines etc.

From the beginning this scheme has been showing a decreasing trend which can be identified from the curve given below:

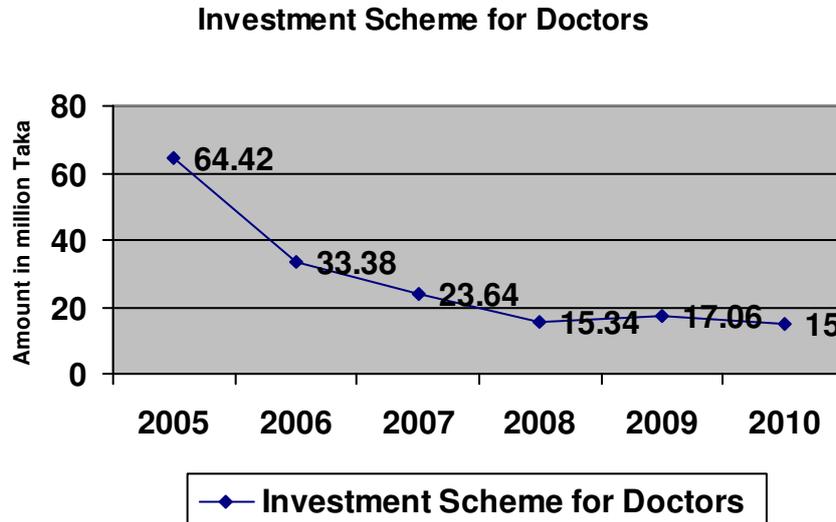


Figure: 8- Investment Scheme for Doctors

5.8 Small Business Investment Scheme (SBIS)

- Islami Bank, as welfare oriented financial institution, is committed to generate employment and bring about an overall improvement in the socioeconomic condition of the people and the quality of their life. The Bank, to make effective contribution in this respect, has taken-up a special programmed and introduced 'Small Business Investment Scheme' to make the small traders, entrepreneurs and neglected unemployed youths of urban and rural areas self-reliant by providing them required financial support. This Scheme has been taken up for self-employment of educated unemployed youth of rural and urban areas and to provide investment to small businessmen and entrepreneurs. Investment is extended for about 200 economic activities in sectors as live-stock, fishery, agro-farming, processing and business, manufacturing, trading/shop-keeping, transportation, forestry and service viz. laundry, signboard painting etc.

This scheme follow Hire Purchase *Shirkatul Melk* for all kinds of machinaries i.e. Equipment & transport sector and *Bai-muajjal-TR* for trading shop keeping, agro-processing and raw materials for manufacturing purposes mode of Investment.

As the main objective of the scheme is to play a role in the alleviation of poverty and minimize unemployment, the bank always maintains an impressive growth in this sector.

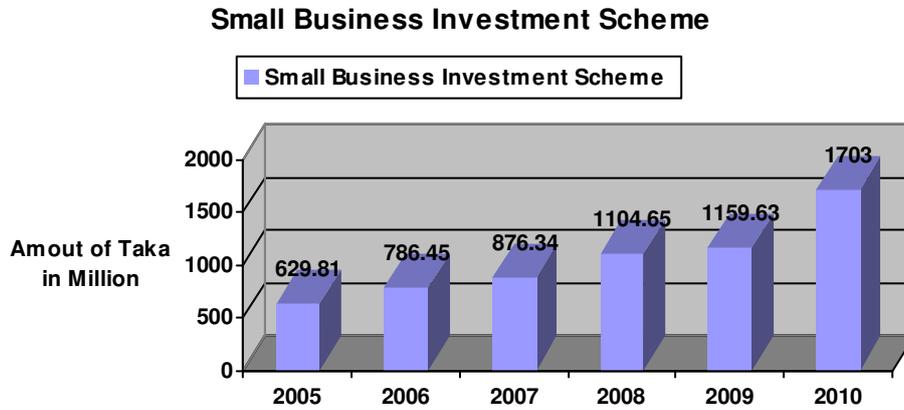


Figure: 9- Small Business Investment Scheme

5.9 Agriculture Implements Investment Scheme (AIIS)

Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited is welfare oriented Bank. It can play positive and important role in the economic development, progress and uplift of the country by investing in the agricultural sector. The Bank has, therefore, introduced ‘**Agriculture Implements Investment Scheme**’ to provide power tillers, power pumps, shallow tube wells, thresher machines etc. on easy terms to unemployed rural youths for self-employment and to the Farmers to help augment production in agriculture sector. This scheme follows Hire Purchase and Hire Purchase under *Shirkatul Melk* (HPSM) mode of investments. The main objective of this Scheme is to create opportunities for self-employment of unemployed rural youths, to help farmers to augment agricultural production and to assist in the introduction and use of modern technology in the agricultural sector. The increasing growth of investment in this sector is satisfactory.

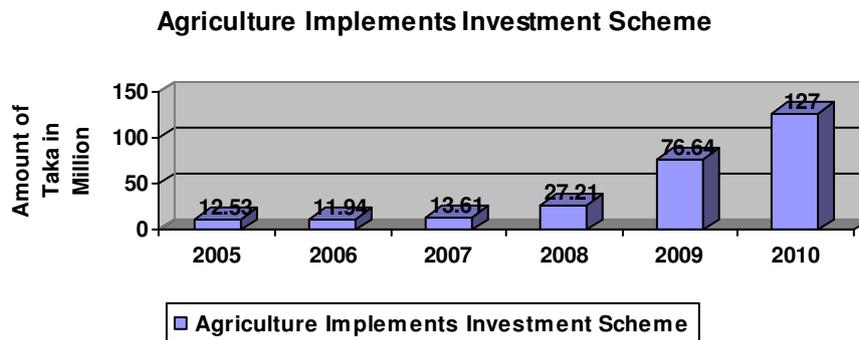


Figure: 10- Agriculture Implements Investment Scheme

5.10 Micro Industries Investment Scheme (MIIS)

To create wider base for industries as to encourage establishment of micro-industries in different areas of the country by the potential entrepreneurs and for diversification of the bank's Investment portfolio, the bank introduced 'Micro-Industries Investment Scheme'. Different sectors including food and agriculture based industries, plastic and rubber industries, forestry and furniture industries, engineering industries, leather industries, chemical industries, textile industries, recycling industries, service industries, electrical accessories industries, computer technology industries, paper products industries, handicrafts industries, fishery and live stock farming, hollow bricks, roof tiles and any other viable micro-industries have been identified for financing under the Scheme. This scheme follows Hire-Purchase *Shirkatul Melk* (HPSM) Capital Machinery and *Bai- Muajjal* for Raw Materials.

Though micro industrial investment plays an important role in the industrialization of a developing country, IBBL has never shown steady performances in this sector. As a result almost always it shows an ups and down trend.

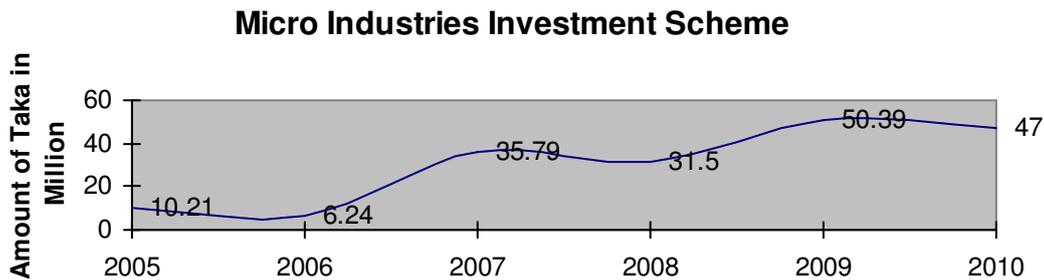


Figure: 11- Micro Industries Investment Scheme

5.11 Rural Development Scheme (RDS)

Bangladesh is predominantly an agriculture country with vast majority living in rural area. More than 40% of people live below the poverty line. Seasonal unemployment and under employment is so acute that many people remain idle and without job in most of the time of the year. As a result people in large number are migrating to urban areas, particularly in metropolis in search of employment thereby creating social and environmental hazards. Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. has, therefore, introduced a Scheme from July 1995 to assist expedite the developments the rural economy and develop model villages through integrated rural development approach. The objective of the Scheme is to create income generating and

productive self-employment opportunities through extension of investment for the development of rural areas and thereby contribute me alleviating rural poverty. Investment will be allowed for the purpose of, amongst others, production of 21 types of main crops viz. food, cereals and cash crops. Off firm activities like Dairy, Beef Fattening, Goat Rearing, Poultry, Shop Keeping, Peddling etc. rural transport like Rickshaw, Rickshaw-van, Cart etc. Irrigation equipment, Hand tube well, Housing materials, in all covering about 343 types of economic activities. Islami Bank Foundation, a subsidiary of the bank, engaged in Social Welfare activities shall, side by side, take care of the requirement of Sanitation, Medicare and Education of the Village through integrated area development approach under Islamic Model. As on 31st December 2008 total investment under this scheme was Taka 28795 million as against Taka 24239 million as on 31st July 2010 showing a growth rate of 15.8%, this investment was disbursed among 679443 clients who are under 128843 groups under 10830 villages on 1379 unions of 296 thanas under 61 districts of seven Divisions. 145 branches of the bank are conducting this scheme.

Year wise general investment trend

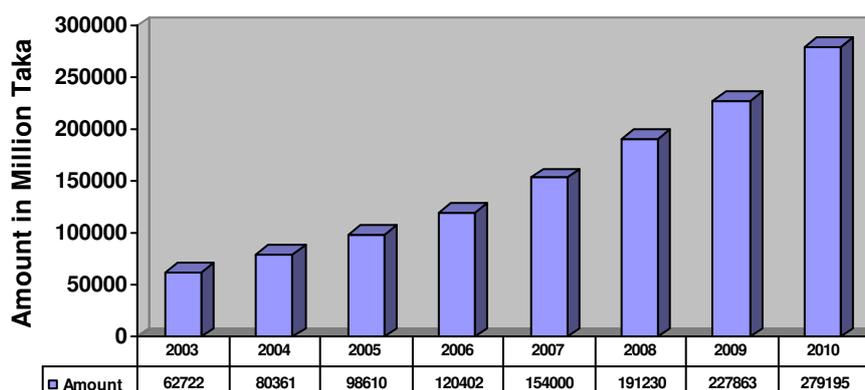


Figure: 12- Rural Development Scheme

The investment of the bank demonstrated steady growth over the years. The total investment of the bank stood at taka 227863 million as on 31.12.2009 as against taka 191230 million as on 31.12.2008 registering a growth rate of 19% which were taka 154000 million in 2007, taka 120402 million in 2006. The total Investment stood at taka 279195 millions as on 31.12.2010, showing a growth rate 23% against the corresponding period of the previous year (Table-1). The total member of investment clients was about 550000 in that period.

The analysis of SME investment has shown that in periods between 2008 and 2009 the growth rates were very high (64% in 2008 and 54% in 2009) and became lower in 2010 (37%) (Table-2). The breakdown of SME investment is also showing an interesting trend as it is seen that the percentage of SE to total SME was 67.37% and the percentage of ME to total SME was 32.67% which has been changed dramatically as we find the reverse in 2010. It is found that the percentage of SE to total SME was 23.40% while the percentage of ME to total SME was 76.60% as on 31.04.2010 (Table-3). From table-4 it is seen that the growth rate of the bank's socially responsible investments in all sectors were 12.22% and 11.28% in the year 2005 and 2006 which became 9.49% and 8.14% respectively in 2007 and 2008. Then it came down to 7.82% in 2009 which once again turns into a better rate of 8.38% in 2010. But it has rapid growth in Rural Development Scheme, Small Business Investment Scheme and Agriculture Implements Investment Scheme. Thus the slowing down of overall growth rate of socially responsible investment is the result of some change in investments policies as the bank has increased its investment in the productive sectors while the investments in comparatively less important sectors have been reduced. The bank has rightly increased its investment in the productive sectors which has been playing an important role in the alleviation of poverty, especially in the rural areas. To find the impact of such investments in the economy a survey has been conducted regarding its Rural Development Scheme the outcome of which shows positive indications.

6. Findings from Questionnaire Survey

To conduct the survey fifty clients in Hathazari Thana (Police Station) have been visited who are under the umbrella of RDS Department of Hathazari Branch, IBBL. From the survey through questionnaire (Appendix-2) it is found that 46% clients belong to the age range of 18-30 while 30% belongs to 31 - 40 age groups. Most of the clients are uneducated and middle aged and 95% of clients are women and married, 5 to 10 percent of the clients are widowed. About 60% were found totally illiterate. Of the women clients, 60% were found housewives who are not involved in income generating activities while other members were involved in activities like farming and livestock rearing, fish farming, CNG driving, grocery shop, handicraft business, sewing activity etc.. It is also found that after getting the loan from IBBL their monthly income has increased by near about 40% than before they took help from RDS Scheme. Collection rate of the bank is 99% on an average of total investments. Such loans are given in groups and each group consists of five members who are very much cooperative to each other. Thirty percent of the total clients of RDS visited in this survey are found to enjoy loans before from other organizations while the rest of the 70% of the clients

have never enjoyed any sort of loan before. About 72% of the clients have taken loan for business purpose, 10 to 15 percent clients have taken loan for their personal use while 12 to 15 percent took loans for other purposes. The reason of loans distributed for personal purposes is the inefficient operation procedures of RDS.

Most of the clients and field officer think that even though it increased the income of the clients by a handsome amount it would have been far better if there were training facilities for RDS Clients. Clients have no idea about interest or interest free transitions they take loan when their money needed organization doesn't factor. They are still happy as the finance of IBBL is less costly and the payment procedure is easier than its competitors.

It is also found that all RDS officers are male whose age ranges from 25 to 35. educated persons having basic knowledge about Islamic Financial System. They are moderately satisfied on their jobs.

7. Conclusion

The bank has shown high growth rates in the initial years of its socially responsible investments but with the passage of time it became slower and then a steady growth is found. From the study it is seen that the growth rate of the bank's socially responsible investments in all sectors were 12.22% and 11.28% in the year 2005 and 2006 which became 9.49% and 8.14% respectively in 2007 and 2008 . Then it came down to 7.82%% in 2009 which once again turns into a better rate of 8.38% in 2010. The reasons for such decreasing trend of growth rates are the fall of investment in Household Durable Scheme, Investment Scheme for Doctors and Housing Investment Scheme while it shows steady growth in Transport Investment Program and Real Estate Investment Program. But it has rapid growth in Rural Development Scheme, Small Business Investment Scheme and Agriculture Implements Investment Scheme. Thus the slowing down of overall growth rate of socially responsible investment is the result of some change in investments policies as the bank has increased its investment in the productive sectors while the investments in comparatively less important sectors have been reduced. The bank has rightly increased its investment in the productive sectors which has been playing an important role in the alleviation of poverty, especially in the rural areas.

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Appendix: Appendix:**Table-1: Year wise general investment trend since its inception**

Year	Investment	Rate of Increase	Year	Investment	Rate of Increase
1983	55.94	0%	1997	13095.31	-13%
1984	457.70	718%	1998	13454.75	3%
1985	948.55	107%	1999	18283.07	36%
1986	1412.60	49%	2000	27471.48	50%
1987	1809.14	28%	2001	35271.92	28%
1988	2132.38	18%	2002	46314.77	31%
1989	2358.43	11%	2003	62722	28%
1990	3252.47	38%	2004	80361	28%
1991	4283.12	32%	2005	98610	23%
1992	5164.16	21%	2006	120402	22%
1993	5542.50	7%	2007	154000	28%
1994	8076.49	46%	2008	191230	24%
1995	11532.82	43%	2009	227863	19%
1996	13539.35	17%	2010	279195	23%

Table-2: Year wise position of SME Investment to Total Investment of IBBL:**Figure in Million**

SL No.	Category	Year					
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Total Investment	98610	120392	154000.0	191230	227863	279195
2	SME Investment	19466	19831	22614	37154	57159	78456
3	Growth Amt.	3766	365	2783	14540	20005	21297
4	Growth of SME Investment	24%	2%	14.0%	64%	54%	37%

Table-3: Break up of SME Investment:**Figure in Million**

SL No.	Category	Year						
		2006	2007	2008	2009	31 st March 2010	29 th April 2010	31 st May 2010
1	Small Enterprise (SE)	13359.25	11050.59	8399.14	11718.79	13002.48	12666.13	12792.79
2	Medium enterprise (ME)	6472.53	11564.09	28755.74	37609.79	39007.44	41454.97	41869.52
3	Total	19831.78	22614.68	37154.88	49328.58	52009.92	54121.10	54662.31
4	% of SE of total SME	67.37%	48.87%	22.61%	23.76%	25.00%	23.40%	23.40%
5	% of ME of total SME	32.67%	51.13%	77.39%	76.24%	75.00%	76.60%	76.60%

Table4:- Sector wise Socially Responsible Investments

Amount in Taka (Million)							
SL No.	Project Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Rural Development Scheme	1106.47	2242.22	2884.66	3011.72	3752.20	5110
2	Household Durable Scheme	782.09	699.95	742.80	638.40	686.49	962
3	Investment Scheme for Doctors	64.42	33.38	23.64	15.34	17.06	15
4	Transport Investment Program	2947.38	2698.88	2624.24	3087.55	3630.48	4732
5	Car Investment Scheme	27.75	23.54	31.46	41.16	53.81	139
6	Small Business Investment Scheme	629.81	786.45	876.34	1104.65	1159.63	1703
7	Micro Industries Investment Scheme	10.21	6.24	35.79	31.50	50.39	47
8	Agriculture Implements Investment Scheme	12.53	11.94	13.61	27.21	76.64	127
9	Housing Investment Scheme	609.78	506.75	485.29	429.24	452.67	419
10	Real Estate Investment Program	5859.75	6582.85	6903.09	7183.26	7933.20	10155
Total Investment of these Schemes & Programs		98610	120402	154000	191230	227863	279195
Percentages of these Schemes & Programs		12.22%	11.28%	9.49%	8.14%	7.820%	8.38%

Source: Annual Conference Report of IBBL-2011 Annual Reports of IBBL