

its responsibilities by ensuring that the company is appropriately and effectively managed and controlled. (2) Management actively manages and operates the company in a sound and prudent manner. (3) Organizational and procedural controls supported by effective management information system to soundly and prudently manage the company's exposure to risk. (4) An independent audit mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of the organizational and procedural controls.

The Head of ICC will report his activities and findings to the Senior Management. However, the Head of Audit will report directly to ACB and will be responsible to the ACB. Head of Compliance and Head of Monitoring will report to Head of IC&CD. The BODs approves the objectives, strategies and overall business plans of the bank and the ACB assists the BODs in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. The financial risks, the audit process, and the bank's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business conduct.

2.31.6 Guideline on Information & Communication Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is increasingly becoming an invaluable and powerful tool for driving development, supporting growth, promoting innovation and enhancing competitiveness. Its introducing global environment which will bring all nations around the world to come together to form a global networked community. Banks are increasingly using sophisticated digital technology for banking activities with a view to achieve more customers' satisfaction with less cost. In addition, it increases the efficiency of the banking and payment system, benefiting customers and merchants leading to bridging additional risks.

Information assets are critical to the services provided by the Bank to its customers. Protection and maintenance of these assets are vital to its sustainability. In order to ensure protection of critical IT assets from unauthorized access, modification, disclosure and destruction the Bank has already taken initiative, which safeguard the interest of customers. In this context Bank has implemented a core banking software ensuring adequate security. The Bank has a Data Center which is fault-tolerant, allowing us to upgrade, install patch, maintenance and any activity without downtime. The information of core banking in the event of any disaster, the Bank has implemented a disaster Recovery Site. ICT Division performed DR Live operation for 64 hours after implementation of upgraded Hardware, Software and Network and Security devices. The Bank has already developed its policy guideline of Bangladesh Bank. Active Directory Domain Controller (ADC) is implemented in all branches and head office according to the Guideline of Bangladesh Bank. ICT Division has implemented the ICT Inventory Management System Software with the help of which all ICT assets are properly monitored and secured with assigned custodians for all branches and divisions.

Training is the key component of ICT Risk Management. The Bank has been continuously conducting training sessions on sensitive ICT tasks (i.e. Operation Procedure, Business Continuity Planning, Disaster Recovery Planning, Certification Preparation Training, etc.) for relevant employees. ICT Division has also established an IT Lab for training arrangement of ICT and non-ICT background employees of FSIBL. The Bank has been maintaining adequate physical security inside its workplace to properly protect ICT resource. The bank is strictly following the Information security standard of Bangladesh bank covering Password Control, User ID Maintenance, Input Control, Network security, conducting internal ICT audit to all its branches and Head Office Divisions to ensure proper implementation of the ICT policy.

2.31.7 Environmental Risk/Management (ERM)

Environmental Risk is a facilitating element of Investment risk arising from environmental issues and applicable across all financing transactions undertaken by the Bank. The responsibilities of