CHARTERED FINANCE & LEASING LIMITED

IT POLICY

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POLICY VERSION CONTROL:

VERSION NO.	APPROVED BY BOARD ON	REMARKS
1.0	07-Apr-2022	Policy adopted by the Board

IT POLICY

1. Introduction

- **Objective**: This section outlines the purpose of the IT policy, including ensuring compliance with RBI guidelines, ensuring the security of financial transactions, and supporting business continuity.
- **Scope**: Covers all IT systems, software, hardware, networks, and personnel within the organization.

2. Governance Structure

- **IT Governance**: Define roles and responsibilities of the IT governance framework, including the IT steering committee, Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), and other key stakeholders.
- **Board and Senior Management**: The policy should stress that the Board of Directors and senior management must actively oversee and implement the IT governance framework.

3. IT Security Policy

- Data Protection: Ensure the security of financial data, sensitive customer information, and personal data as per regulatory requirements like Data Privacy Laws (e.g., GDPR, IT Act 2000, RBI Cyber Security Framework).
- **Encryption Standards**: Specify encryption standards for data at rest and in transit.
- Access Control: Define access control mechanisms to ensure only authorized personnel can access sensitive systems and data. This includes Multi-factor Authentication (MFA) and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC).
- **Authentication**: Ensure strong authentication methods for all users accessing critical systems.

4. Risk Management

- **Cybersecurity Risk Assessment**: Conduct periodic assessments to identify vulnerabilities and mitigate risks associated with IT systems.
- **Incident Response**: Define a response plan for IT security incidents, including data breaches or cyber-attacks. It should outline how the organization identifies, mitigates, and reports incidents.
- **Third-Party Risk Management**: Ensure that third-party service providers (outsourcing vendors, cloud services, etc.) comply with the NBFC's security requirements and undergo regular risk assessments.

5. Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery (BCDR)

- **Backup and Restoration**: Regular backups of all financial data, software, and critical systems to ensure they can be restored quickly in case of a disaster.
- **Business Continuity Plan**: Define the procedures for ensuring that essential financial services can continue in the event of a disaster (e.g., server failure, network disruption).
- **Disaster Recovery Plan**: The IT policy should detail the steps and timelines for recovering from disasters affecting IT systems.

6. Data Privacy & Confidentiality

- **Data Classification**: Define data classification based on sensitivity (e.g., confidential, internal use, public), and how each class of data should be protected.
- Compliance with RBI and Other Regulations: Ensure the IT policy aligns with the RBI's requirements on data privacy and confidentiality, including the RBI Cyber Security Framework and Data Localization Requirements.

7. IT Infrastructure Management

- **Software & Hardware Management**: Define the management process for procuring, installing, and maintaining IT infrastructure (hardware and software) to ensure they meet business and regulatory needs.
- **Patch Management**: Implement a strategy for regular updates and patching of software to protect against security vulnerabilities.
- **Network Security**: Ensure firewalls, intrusion detection/prevention systems (IDS/IPS), and secure communication protocols are in place.

8. Compliance with RBI Cybersecurity Framework

- Cybersecurity Framework: Align the IT policy with the RBI Cyber Security Framework for NBFCs, which includes guidelines on IT security governance, the protection of critical systems, and compliance monitoring.
- Audit and Reporting: Conduct regular internal and external audits of IT systems and practices to ensure compliance with RBI guidelines and to identify areas for improvement.

9. Audit and Compliance Mechanism

- **Internal Audits**: Establish processes for periodic internal audits of IT systems, networks, and cybersecurity measures to ensure compliance with both RBI regulations and internal policies.
- **External Audits**: Engage third-party auditors to assess compliance with regulatory guidelines and identify potential gaps.
- **Reporting**: Ensure timely reporting to the RBI and other relevant authorities about compliance status and any significant IT incidents.

10. Employee Training and Awareness

• **Training Programs**: Regular training and awareness programs on IT security, data privacy, and compliance requirements for all employees.

• **Employee Access Controls**: Define roles and responsibilities, access levels, and training requirements for employees handling financial data or critical systems.

11. Software Usage and Licensing Compliance

• Ensure that all software used by the NBFC is properly licensed and that it complies with legal standards, including software audits.

12. Incident Management & Reporting

- Define a structured incident management process, which includes detection, containment, resolution, and reporting of any cybersecurity incidents.
- Specific timelines and procedures for reporting incidents to the **RBI** or other regulatory bodies should be mentioned.

13. IT Procurement and Vendor Management

- Define guidelines for selecting IT vendors and service providers based on security, reliability, and compliance with RBI standards.
- Include provisions for monitoring and managing third-party risks, especially those related to critical systems and customer data.

14. Technology Change Management

 Ensure structured change management procedures for updates, upgrades, or any technological changes that could impact the security or performance of financial systems.

15. Review and Updates of IT Policy

 Define the process for periodic reviews and updates of the IT policy to ensure it remains aligned with regulatory changes and industry best practices.