



BANGLADESH BANK

Green Banking in Bangladesh

**Fostering Environmentally
Sustainable Inclusive Growth Process**

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Sustainable Inclusive Growth Process**

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Bangladesh Bank

Foreword



Bangladesh is identified by climate change experts as being among the countries more severely challenged by climate change threat; with correspondingly high urgency of preparedness with mitigative and adaptive responses. The government and Bangladesh Bank (BB), the central bank of Bangladesh have remained fully aware and proactive in this respect, using the country's own meager resources besides whatever modest support is being provided by the international community.

Recognizing that the financial sector can play a catalytic role in speeding up adoption of environmentally friendlier output practices in the real economy; Bangladesh Bank has launched in 2011 a comprehensive green banking initiative to support and promote environmentally responsible financing; issuing guidance inter alia for environmental risk assessment of borrowing proposals and for greening of internal processes and practices within banks. This booklet provides a brief account of the steps taken, the progresses attained thus far, and the media attention that these have received. I hope this booklet will be of interest to general readers besides bankers, sensitizing them to climate change response issues and inspiring them towards positive activism. Finally, I would like to thank Khondkar Morshed Millat, Rubayat Chowdhury and Edward Apurba Singha for their professionalism, dedication and teamwork in producing this booklet.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Atiur Rahman', written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Atiur Rahman
Governor
Bangladesh Bank

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Bangladesh Bank Spearheading Green Banking in Bangladesh



Bangladesh is committed to pursuing low-carbon green development without compromising the imperative of faster economic growth and social development. Development strategies of the Government of Bangladesh laid down in the Perspective Plan (2010-2021) and the Sixth Five Year Plan (FY 2011-15) declare clear commitment of pursuing sustainable growth. The country's vulnerability to floods, cyclones and to the threat of inundation of large coastal areas from global warming driven sea level rise makes sustainability a prime development concern.

Financing practices can crucially influence the speed of adoption of environmentally sustainable output practices in the real economy. Aware of its responsibility of putting in place socially and environmentally responsible practices in the financial sector, Bangladesh Bank, the central bank of Bangladesh, has spearheaded adoption and promotion of green banking practices throughout the financial sector, towards safeguarding environmental sustainability. As a regulator of financial sector, the central bank already proceeded a long way in implementing green banking. Banks in Bangladesh have enthusiastically responded to Bangladesh Bank's guidance towards green banking, with steps in environmentally responsible financing that are beginning to make profound impact on environmental practices in the real economy.

The central bank issued policy guidelines for green banking in February 2011. According to the guidelines, all operating banks and financial institutions need to take effective measures to conduct environment friendly banking activities in the country. Bangladesh Bank has also issued a common reporting format to all the commercial banks to report green banking activities including the extent of carbon footprint in a structured way. Banks and financial institutions now regularly submit a quarterly report to Bangladesh Bank on their performance of green banking activities.

Bangladesh and Climate Change

Bangladesh falls into the group of most climate change vulnerable countries in the world despite her insignificant share of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emission in comparison with other developing and developed countries.



Destruction of Cyclone Sidr in 2007

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recognizes the special needs of developing country

Parties, particularly those highly vulnerable to climate change. According to Article 4.4, developed countries are to assist developing countries vulnerable to climate change in meeting costs of adaptation. Article 4.9 attaches special priority to LDCs in relation to funding, which includes funding for adaptation.

In Bangladesh, the impacts of higher temperatures, more variable precipitation, more extreme weather events, and sea level rise are foreseen as likely continue to intensify. These changes are already having impacts on the lives and livelihoods of millions of poor people who remain exposed to climate risks.

Bangladesh as a LDC is not obligated to mitigate or reduce GHG emission (in UNFCCC negotiation terms). Nevertheless, Bangladesh government consciously opted for a low carbon development path, despite her resource constraints. Bangladesh has made substantial contribution towards establishing 'Green Climate Fund' and extending 'Second Commitment Period of Kyoto Protocol'. 'Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009' has been drawn out to tackle challenges of climate change. 'Climate Change Trust Act, 2010' has been enacted.

Bangladesh government has already invested USD 10 billion over the last 3 decades to make the country climate resilient and less vulnerable to disasters. Over the past three fiscal years (FY 2009-10 to FY 2011-12), the government has allocated USD 300 million (USD 100 million every year) under Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF), for projects largely focused on adaptation. Another Fund called Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) has been established in 2010 with funds provided by the development partners.

Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)

- Established in 2009 by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB).
- Resourced USD 100 million each year since 2009 from the regular national budget.
- 66% of the total fund is being spent for the implementation of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) while the rest 34% is held in reserve as 'fixed deposit' for tackling emergency situation and generating additional money to implement the BCCSAP.
- 10% of the above 66% is being spent by NGOs under the overall supervision of Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), a government owned financier of microfinance institutions, and the rest by different ministries of the government.
- Public sector projects approved by the Fund include projects like fresh water supply to climate change affected people, protection project for char fashion sub-districts, excavation of canals, sustainable waste management project, etc.

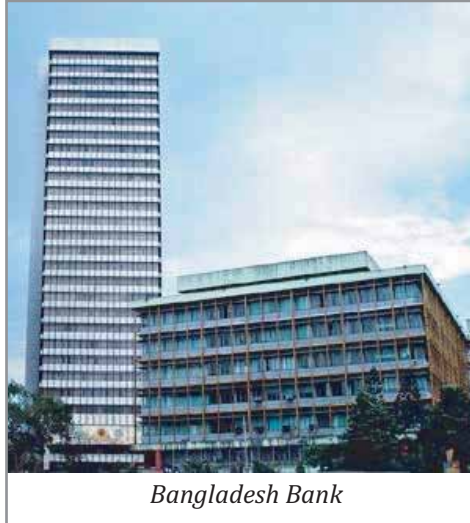


Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)

- Established in 2010 with funds provided by the development partners and managed by the Government of Bangladesh.
- World Bank is providing 'fiduciary' support to the BCCRF which will be handed over to the GOB within next three years.
- BCCRF has received around USD 200 million from different development partners including the United Kingdom, European Union, Denmark, Sweden and Australia.
- 90% of the total amount will be spent by different ministries while the rest 10% will be managed by PKSF to support initiatives taken by NGOs.

Bangladesh Bank supporting financing of renewable energy generation and other environmentally benign projects

- Bangladesh Bank has proactively come forward to complement the above funds by putting in place a fund (of Taka 2.0 billion or approximately USD 24.5 million) to refinance lending for renewable energy generation and other environmentally beneficial projects like ETPs, energy efficient kilns for brick fields and so forth. BB issued guidelines on Environmental Risk Management (ERM) and green banking in 2011 and is probably the only central bank in the world which has issued such indicative guidelines for promotion of green energy to foster sustainable economic growth.
- Taka 838.4 million (approximately USD 10.27 million) has already been disbursed from this BB fund, of which 56.3% was for solar energy, 30.8% for biogas, 9.1% for Hybrid Hoffman Kiln and 4.8% for effluent treatment plants.



Bangladesh Bank

About Green Banking

The term "green banking" generally refers to banking practices that foster environmentally responsible financing practices and environmentally sustainable internal processes minimizing GHG emissions.

Green banking thus involves a two pronged approach. Firstly, green banking focuses on the green transformation of internal operations of all banks. It means all the banks should adopt appropriate ways of utilizing renewable energy, automation and other measures to minimize carbon footprint from banking activities. Secondly, all banks should adopt environmentally responsible financing; weighing up environmental risks of projects before making financing decisions; and in particular supporting and fostering growth of upcoming 'green' initiatives and projects.



In-house green activities include:

- Reduce dependency on grid power by shifting to use of solar power and other renewable energy sources to the maximum feasible extent.
- Follow green architecture while constructing bank offices.
- Use energy saving technologies such as LED, CFL etc.
- Use energy efficient digital devices.
- Reduce use of paper by adoption of online automated work practices.
- Conduct energy audit regularly to monitor carbon footprint.

Green activities in financing include:

- Carry out environmental risk assessment of projects, financing only those that meet environmental safeguards/sustainability guidelines.
- Provide green loan to promote solar energy, biogas plants, effluent treatment plants and other energy saving output practices like Hybrid Hoffman Kilns in brick fields.

- Develop green banking products for clients.
- Promote growth of mobile banking and online banking.
- Include environmental sustainability support initiatives in corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, inter alia including financial support to climate risk fund.

Green Strategic Planning

Bangladesh Bank's guidance circular requires banks to adopt green strategic planning for 2013 and beyond. Vision and mission have to be incorporated in the strategic planning covering both in-house green banking activities and green financing practices. Banks will formulate appropriate policies for selection of unit/project and location under different categories based on proper analysis of environmental risks and concentration therein as per Environmental Conservation Act (ECA) 1995, ECR (Environmental Conservation Rules (ECR) 1997, ERM guidelines, green banking guidelines and other relevant instructions issued from time to time. Banks will also prepare sector specific environmental guidelines taking ECR 1997, Environmental Due Diligence (EDD) checklists and current environmental and climate change condition into consideration. Banks will prepare sector specific environmental guidelines only for the sectors covered in the respective bank's portfolio. The most polluting industry units fall under the 'red' category, and there must be a policy decision(Y/N) about financing in the 'red' category requiring detailed review for a decision to finance. Banks should have specific policy for procurement and effective utilization of energy efficient products, electronic appliances, motor vehicles etc. for eco friendly atmosphere. Automation and improved in-house green activities, required and rigorous training programs for top/mid/lower level management and the clients as well need to be carried on. Green banking initiatives in banks are to be backed by whole hearted commitment of their respective boards/senior managements, cascading downwards to middle management and other employees.

Green Transformations in Internal Practices

Following landmark achievements have been made at Bangladesh Bank towards establishing identity as a leading green central bank amongst developing economies.

- With a move towards encouraging green banking in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bank installed 8 kilowatt solar power system on its rooftop in March 2010. This is now being extended to cover more areas.
- LED bulbs are being installed to bring significant energy efficiency.



Solar panel at BB Head Office



BB Governor inaugurating solar panel at BB Head Office

- As part of central bank automation, Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH), Credit Information Bureau online, Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP), Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW), e-tendering, and e-recruitment have come into reality. Process is underway to introduce National Payment Switch by the end of 2012.



Data Centre at BB Head Office

- The overall banking functions of Bangladesh Bank (including all departments and branch offices relating to banking functions) have been brought under automation by implementing Banking Application Package that includes Core Banking Module, Treasury Management Module and Market Infrastructure Module.
- All offices and departments of Bangladesh Bank have been brought under a computer network (LAN/WAN), connecting around 4000 desktop/laptop computers.
- Pollutant generating process of incinerating non-issuable bank notes is being phased out, resorting instead of shredding and recycling.
- Online issuance of salary advice and other office memos, personal file updating information, office orders, notification, online balance statements for all employees of BB, electronic passes for visitors are instantly available.

Green Banking Policy:

The Green Banking Policy promoted by Bangladesh Bank has been phased out to internalize learning by doing principle.

Phase1	Policy formulation and governance
	Incorporation of environmental risk in core risk management (CRM)
	Initiating in-house environment management
	Introducing green finance
	Creation of climate risk fund
	Introducing green marketing
	Online banking
	Supporting employee training, consumer awareness and green event
	Disclosure and reporting of green banking activities
Phase2	Sector specific environmental policies
	Green strategic planning
	Setting up green branches
	Improved in-house environment management
	Formulation of bank specific environmental risk management plan and guidelines
	Rigorous programs to educate clients
	Disclosure and reporting of green banking activities
Phase3	Designing and introducing innovative products
	Reporting in standard format with external verification

In order to incentivize the participating banks to engage more proactively in green banking activities, the central bank has decided to provide following preferential treatments:

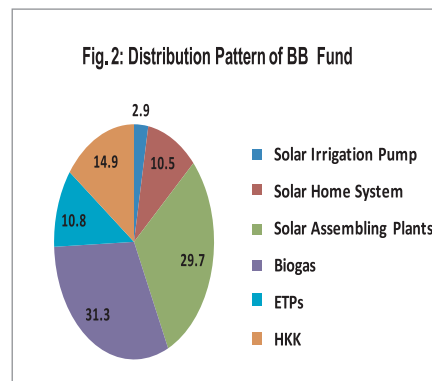
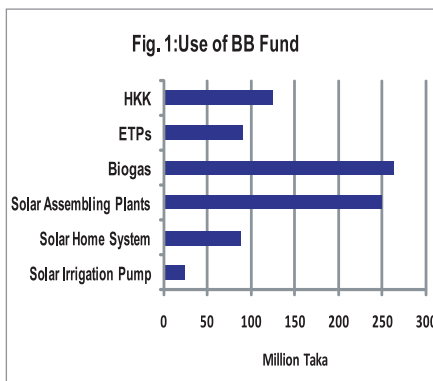
- Awarding credit points for green banking initiatives in the assessment of management component of CAMELS rating for a bank.
- Publicizing names of top ten performers in green banking at BB website.
- Taking into account green banking performance while considering requests for new bank branch licenses.

Status of Green Finance under BB's Refinance Scheme

Bangladesh Bank refinance scheme for promotion of green projects

As of October 2012, Taka 838.4 million out of Taka 2.0 billion revolving fund has already been allocated to the following green projects:

Category	Amount (in million Taka)
Solar irrigation pump	23.9
Solar home system	87.8
Biogas plant	262.7
Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)	90.4
Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK)	124.8
Solar PV module assembling plant	248.8



Incorporation of Environmental Risk in Core Risk Management (CRM)

Environmental risk is not a part of credit risk; rather it is a facilitating element of credit risk when it is linked with credit risk due to environmental condition/climate change. A strong credit risk graded project or business deal may be weakened by a high Environmental Risk Rating (EnvRR) because of high environmental risk therein. Environmental risk in this case has a greater impact over credit risk in the overall credit risk methodology. As a result, environmental risk is required to be incorporated in the Core Risk Management (CRM) that mandates considering EnvRR in the overall credit risk methodology. Incorporation of environmental risk in CRM is also important for computation of adequate capital under Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) and the CAMELS rating under off-site supervision. Banks are now assessing EnvRR following the Environmental Due Diligence Checklist of Environmental Risk Management guideline.

EnvRR information during 2012

Banks have started EnvRR since July 2011; their use of the EnvRR is increasing steadily with time as shown in the table below:

July – December, 2011	January – June, 2012	July-September, 2012
EnvRR has been done for 4394 projects.	EnvRR has been done for 6474 projects.	EnvRR has been done for 2926 projects.
4315 projects have been financed by banks.	6547 projects have been financed by banks.*	3069 projects have been financed by banks.*
Banks have disbursed Taka 270,951.14 million for these projects.	Banks have disbursed Taka 522,610.11 million for these projects.	Banks have disbursed Taka 513,419.394 million for these projects.

*The number of financed projects exceeds the number of environmental risk rated projects because of carryover from previous half year's rated projects.

Allocation for Green Banking

Banks are required to allocate a considerable amount for green banking in their annual budgets, which will include (i) Budget for green finance (ii) Budget for Climate Risk Fund and (iii) Budget for marketing & capacity building for green banking. 35 Banks have allocated Taka 23,018.36 million in their annual budget for 2012. On average, a bank allocated Taka 657.67 million for green banking in 2012.

Area	Amount (in million Taka)
Green Finance	20,034.59
Climate Risk Fund	2,141.74
Marketing & Capacity Building for Green Banking.	842.73

Green Finance:

For 2012 banks have allocated Taka 20,034.59 million for green finance of which Taka 3,273.69 million has been utilized during January-September 2012.

Bank Category	Allocation for year 2012	Utilization (January-September 2012)
SCBs	6,160.00	25.53
PCBs	11,506.79	2,828.73
FCBs	1,017.80	76.80
SDBs	1,350.00	342.63
Total	20,034.59	3,273.69

Climate Risk Fund

The Climate Risk Fund covers (i) Fund for part of CSR activities(event) that are related to climate change risk and (ii) Fund for part of CSR activities(project) that are related to climate change risk. Banks have allocated Taka 23,018.36 million in 2012 as climate risk fund.



Online Banking

Access to online banking services for the customers is expanding rapidly along with increase in the number of branches with online coverage and accounts facilitated with internet banking.

The online banking scenario looks promising, wherein 3,226 out of 8,199 branches (39.35%) are equipped with online banking services. 90.73% of the total branches of PCBs have been brought under online banking coverage. 4.84% of the total branches of SCBs have been brought under online banking coverage. The SCBs need to go a long way in the arena of green banking.

Type of banks	Total number of branches	Number of branches with online banking facility	% of branches with online banking facility
SCBs	3469	168	4.84
PCBs	3,224	2,925	90.73
FCBs	73	73	100.00
SDBs	1,433	60	4.19
Total	8,199	3,226	39.35

Mobile Banking:

With fast expanding mobile telephony and great enthusiasm of the banks in offering financial services through mobile phones, BB issued guidelines on mobile financial services in 2011. 23 banks have been given license thus far to provide mobile financial services (MFS) of which 14 banks have already started their operations. These banks are presently providing MFS to around 1.5 million customers; average transaction volume is around Taka 330 million per day. The average rate of growth of customer base in mobile banking is currently 15% per month.

ATM Services of Banks

Most of the banks have been offering 24-hour banking services through their countrywide ATM booths. Now 4,332 ATM booths are operating in Bangladesh. Dutch-Bangla Bank is taking the lead position with installation of 2,170 ATMs.

Bank types	Branches powered by solar energy	SME/ATM units powered by solar energy
SCBs	15	8
PCBs	170	139
SDBs	24	0
FCBs	3	3
Total	212	150

Branches/ SME/ATM Units Powered by Solar Energy

212 branches of 26 banks are now powered by solar energy. To mention a few, 32 branches of Al-Arafah Islami Bank, 22 branches of Islami Bank Bangladesh and 15 branches of Sonali Bank are powered by solar energy.

150 SME/ATM units of 9 banks are powered by solar energy. BRAC Bank has facilitated 121 SME/ATM units powered by solar energy. Sonali, AB, Prime, Mutual Trust, Islami, Standard Chartered, HSBC, Bank Al-Falah banks have SME/ATM units powered by solar energy.

Banks' In-house Green Activities

- Common use of table stationeries instead of individual use.
- Use of paper on both sides for internal consumption.
- Introduction of e-statement for customers instead of paper statements.
- Use of online communication in the best possible manner.
- Using more daylight instead of electric lights and proper ventilation in lieu of using air conditioning.
- Using energy saving bulbs.
- Use of Eco Savvy font for printing light impression on both sides of paper.
- Setting defaults like "Thinking twice before printing.", "Printing only it really needs", "Please check your environmental responsibility" etc. in email correspondences.
- Video/Audio conference in lieu of physical travel.
- Conversion of bank's vehicles into CNG and use of energy efficient electronic equipments.
- Efficient use of printer cartridges, photocopy toner, office stationary, etc.
- Sharing electronic files, voice mail and e-mail instead of paper memos.

Case Studies

Trust Bank

Trust Bank has disbursed more than Taka 250 million to establish biogas plants in Gazipur, Manikganj, Natore, Tangail and Barisal districts. A total of 980 biogas plants are already in operation and process is underway to increase this number to 1,000 by December 2012 and to 5,000 by 2015.



Biogas plant financed by Trust Bank

Trust Bank runs this green initiative based on 'four cow model'. The bank lends Taka 300,000 to potential entrepreneurs to buy four cows. The borrowers then refund the loan in 36 installments by selling milk. The bank also guides the borrowers with both technical and business ideas to make their ventures successful. Apart from gas generation, slurry generated from biogas plants is used as organic fertilizer. Several big companies are showing interest to buy this organic fertilizer directly from the producers.

Mutual Trust Bank (MTB)

MTB centre is constructed based on green architecture. This bank has developed a package called "MTB Green Energy" to finance renewable



Solar irrigation pump financed by MTBL

energy projects such as solar, biogas etc. MTB has notable contributions towards solar irrigation projects. Besides, MTB disbursed green loan to establish 35KW solar power plant in Gazipur.

Eastern Bank



Solar panel manufacturing plant financed by Eastern Bank

Eastern Bank introduced first commercial Sustainable Energy Loan product in Bangladesh. It is basically a sustainable energy finance product covering three areas namely energy efficiency, renewable energy and cleaner production. Eastern Bank also extended its support to Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy Ltd (RREL) to establish solar panel manufacturing plant in Ashulia.

Islami Bank

Islami Bank focuses on the areas such as renewable energy, clean water supply project, waste water treatment, biogas, bio-fertilizer, etc.



Solar panel at the rooftop of Islami Bank

Bank Alfalah



Bank Alfalah launched first ever solar-powered ATM booth

Bank Alfalah introduced first ever solar-powered ATM booth in the country. It provides uninterrupted services to clients without creating detrimental effect on the environment.

Challenges and way forward in green banking as seen by bankers

- Coordination among concerned authorities.
- Speeding up awareness and effective capacity building.
- Immediate concentration on sectoral lending policies and procedures.
- Need for applying a quantitative approach for a more justified rating. EnvRR is on the basis of Environmental Due Diligence (EDD) checklist under subjective criterion.
- Shifting of different categories of industry (such as, garments, textiles, and tannery) to a proper location.
- Awareness of top management.
- Encouraging borrowers to go green.
- Need to apply green banking and use ERM guideline in efficient manner.
- Develop a culture within the organization based on environmental governance.
- Replicate global as well as local best practices.
- Share knowledge and technical knowhow with peer groups.
- Further integration with credit risk management in the overall credit risk methodology.
- Apply quantitative approach for environmental risk rating.
- Need to develop a database for technical assistance/issues.

Concluding Remarks

Initiated rather recently in 2011, ingraining of green banking in the financial sector of Bangladesh has already made significant headway; motivating bankers into activism towards environmental awareness and environmentally responsible financing. We have way further to go however in carrying forward the processes and in monitoring of progress. In the progress path of Bangladesh's financial sector in green banking with unfaltering, steadfast commitment, Bangladesh Bank looks forward to cooperation with other central banks and green banking protagonists by way of support and mutual learning from each other's experiences.

Annexure A

Green Banking Activities at a Glance

- 45 banks have formulated policy for green banking
- 46 banks have formed a Green Banking Unit
- 41 banks have introduced a Green Office Guide
- EnvRR has been done for 13,779 projects
- EnvRR has been done for 2,926 projects
- 13,833 rated projects have been financed
- 3,069 rated projects have been financed
- 13,07,479.64 million taka has been disbursed
- 5,13,419.39 million taka has been disbursed
- 212 Branches and 150 SME unit /ATM are powered by solar energy
- 37 banks are fully automated
- 3226 branches have been facilitated with online coverage
- 8 banks have utilized Taka 9.74 million from Climate Change Risk Fund (during July-September, 2012)
- Banks have financed Taka 3273.69 million as Green Finance other than projects.having.ETP (during Januray-September, 2012)
- At least two banks have created two trust funds for rewarding individuals and corporate for their outstanding contributions towards raising consciousness and addressing issues related to climate change

Annexure B

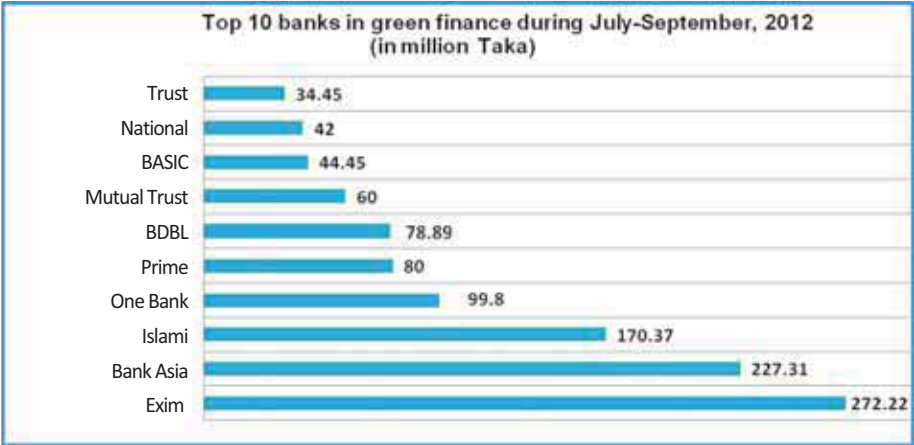
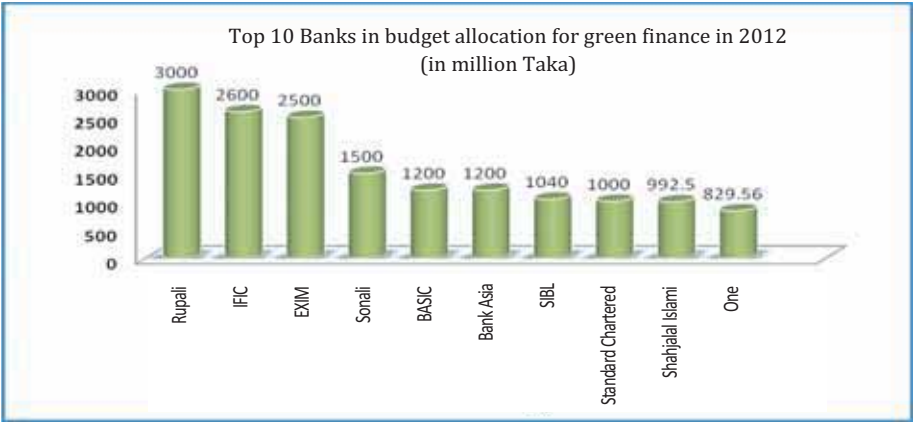
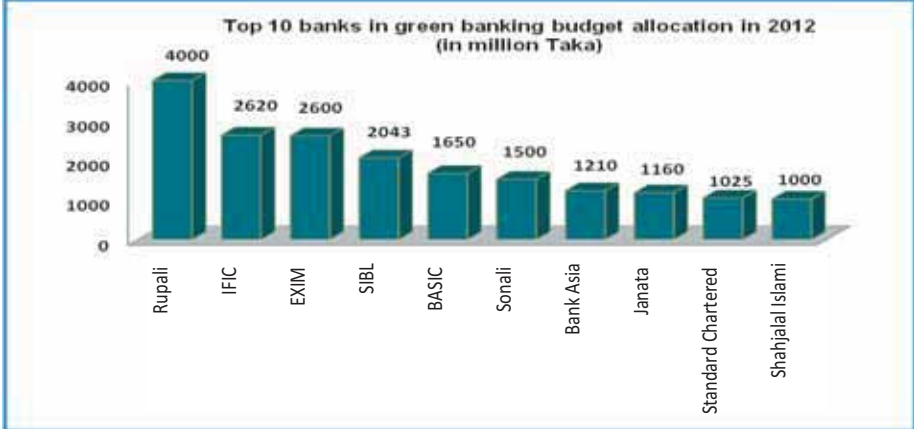
Green Banking Slogans of Banks

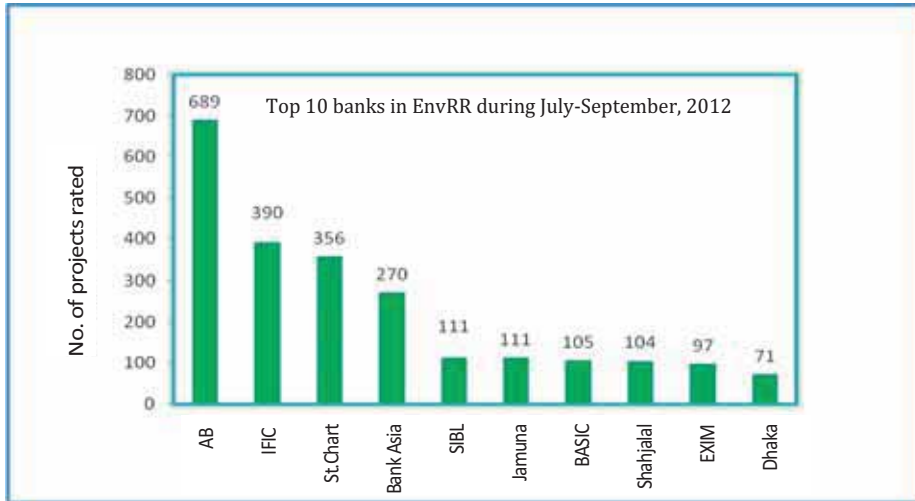
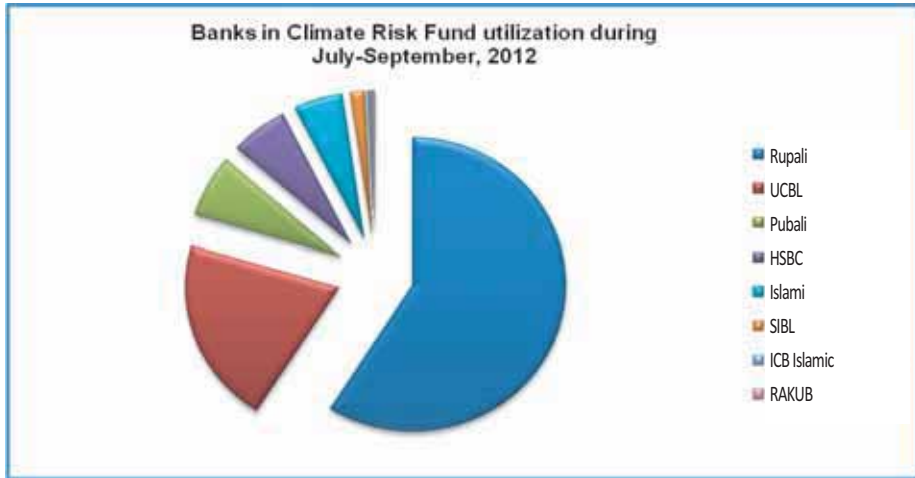
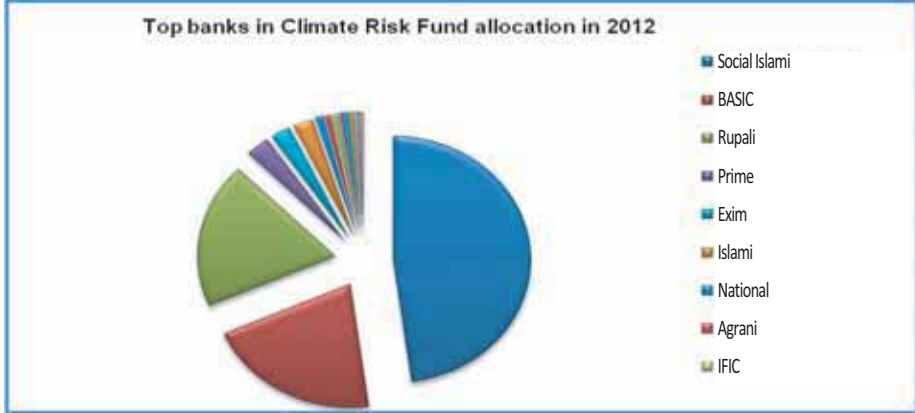
- Save paper, save trees.
- Conserve energy, conserve natural resources.
- Pay your bills online.
- Turn off the tap when not needed.
- Always use a cloth bag.
- Reduce, reuse and recycle.
- Digitize yourself.
- Think before you press the button.
- Everything has two sides.
- Be paperless- kick the habit.
- Use car pools to go to work.
- Unplug electronic devices while not in use.

Special Events/Features of Banks

	Special Events/ Features of Banks
AB Bank	Switching off all air conditions and unnecessary lights during 3-4 PM of each Sunday.
Bank Asia	Workshop on "Green Banking" to commemorate the World Environment Day on June 5, 2012. All members of Human Resources Department worked using Day light and without Air conditioning on June 30, 2012 E-learning (OLT)
Standard Chartered	Observed Earth Day / Environment Day
Mutual Trust Bank	Introduction of Earth Hour
Commercial Bank of Ceylon	Acceptance of utility bill through internet

Annexure - C Progress in Green Banking- League Table





Annexure D

Website: www.bangladesh-bank.org
www.bangladeshbank.org.bd

Banking Regulation and Policy Department
Bangladesh Bank
Head Office

BRPD Circular No.01
Chief Executives
All Scheduled Banks in Bangladesh
Dear Sir

Dhaka

January 30, 2011

Date -----

Magh 17, 1417

Guidelines on Environmental Risk Management (ERM)

You are aware that the state of environment in Bangladesh is deteriorating significantly. The key areas of deterioration include land degradation, water pollution and scarcity, air pollution, biodiversity resources and impacts of natural disasters. Rapid population growth, improper use of land, poor resource management and uncontrolled discharge of pollutants are the major causes. In addition, Bangladesh is one of the most climate change vulnerable countries and floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges, droughts are likely to become more frequent and severe in the coming years. Banks/FIs in Bangladesh need to protect their financing from the risks arising out of the deteriorating environmental scenario and climate change.

In view of the above, Bangladesh Bank has prepared the Guidelines on ERM to streamline solutions for managing the environmental risks in the financial sector. These guidelines were prepared in a consultative manner with several rounds of inputs/discussions from Banks and FIs.

There are four parts to these Guidelines: (1) Introduction, (2) Organizational Requirements, (3) Technical Manual and (4) Technical Annexes. The first part provides the overall context, defines environmental and climate change risks, outlines the purpose, links with credit risk management and provides information about how these guidelines were developed and are to be used. The second part covers the organizational requirements that include policies, roles, responsibilities and authorities and procedures. The third part is the technical manual that provides directions on conducting a preliminary review (with due diligence checklists) and also the detailed environmental review. The fourth and last part includes the technical annexure that includes General Environmental Due Diligence Checklist and the various Environmental Due Diligence Checklists covering 10 sectors [Agri-business (Poultry & Dairy), Cement, Chemicals (Fertilizers, Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals), Engineering and basic metal, Housing, Pulp & paper, Sugar & distilleries, Tannery, Textile and apparels, Ship breaking]. Banks/FIs may go for more Environmental Due Diligence Checklists for other sectors as and when required.

Now, for the awareness and preparedness for easy adoption and smooth compliance of ERM guidelines by June 30, 2011, a soft copy of ERM guidelines has been made available in the BB website: www.bangladesh-bank.org or www.bangladeshbank.org.bd.

Banks are advised to give suggestions if they face problem in the implementation of the guidelines by March 31, 2011. BB will continue its support and facilitate banks by conducting exclusive training programme, seminar or workshop upon the request from the banks for their capacity building on ERM issue.

Since development is a continuous process, there will always be scope for making adjustment to develop ERM guidelines. These Guidelines are dynamic documents, which will be revised as and when required and at least once in every three years. The structure of the guidelines provide the minimum that needs to be in place and are intended to make available a common platform from which individual banks and financial institutions can launch their own environmental risk assessment framework.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely

(K.M. Abdul Wadood)
General Manager
Phone: 7117825

Annexure E

Website: www.bangladesh-bank.org
www.bangladeshbank.org.bd
www.bb.org.bd

Banking Regulation & Policy Department
Bangladesh Bank
Head Office
Dhaka

BRPD Circular No.02

February 27, 2011

Chief Executives
All Scheduled Banks in Bangladesh

Date:.....
Falgun 15, 1417

Policy Guidelines for Green Banking

Introduction:

We are aware that global warming is an issue that calls for a global response. The rapid change in climate will be too great to allow many ecosystems to suitably adapt, since the change have direct impact on biodiversity, agriculture, forestry, dry land, water resources and human health. Due to unusual weather pattern, rising greenhouse gas, declining air quality etc. society demands that business also take responsibility in safeguarding the planet. Green finance as a part of Green Banking makes great contribution to the transition to resource-efficient and low carbon industries i.e. green industry and green economy in general. Green banking is a component of the global initiative by a group of stakeholders to save environment. The state of environment in Bangladesh is rapidly deteriorating. The key areas of environmental degradation cover air pollution, water pollution and scarcity, encroachment of rivers, improper disposal of industrial medical and house-hold waste, deforestation, loss of open space and loss of biodiversity. In addition, Bangladesh is one of the most climate change vulnerable countries. In line with global development and response to the environmental degradation, financial sector in Bangladesh should play important roles as one of the key stake holders.

In response to the above, urgent measures are required by stake holders for sustainable development and thereby save the planet. Banks hold a unique position in an economic system that can affect production, business and other economic activities through their financing activities and thus

may contribute to pollute environment. Moreover, energy and water efficiency and waste reduction are of high concern for many big banks. Green banks or environmentally responsible banks do not only improve their own standards but also affect socially responsible behavior of other business.

Bangladesh Bank's Earlier Initiatives:

BB is well aware of the environmental degradation situation as mentioned above and has already given time to time directions to all scheduled banks. Commercial Banks are now required to ensure necessary measures to protect environmental pollution while financing a new project or providing working capital to the existing enterprises. Banks have been advised to facilitate their clients with utmost care in opening Letter of Credit (L/C) for installation of Effluent Treatment Plant(ETP) in the industrial units. Banks have been advised to finance in Solar Energy, Biogas, ETP and Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK) in brick field under refinance programme of BB. A comprehensive guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been issued where banks have been asked to concentrate hard on linking CSR at their highest corporate level for ingraining environmentally and socially responsible practices and engaging with borrowers in scrutiny of the environmental and social impacts. Banks have been brought under the purview of E-commerce with a view to providing the customers with online-banking facilities covering payments of utility bills, money transfer and transactions in local currency through internet as well. Considering the adverse effects of Climate Change, banks have been advised to be cautious about the adverse impact of natural calamities and encourage the farmers to cultivate salinity resistant crops in the salty areas, water resistant crops in the water locked and flood prone areas, drought resistant crops in the drought prone areas, using surface water instead of underground water for irrigation and also using organic fertilizer, insecticides by natural means instead of using chemical fertilizer and pesticides.

Adopting Green Banking Policy:

Now it is the high time for the banks to adopt a comprehensive Green Banking Policy in a formal and structured manner in line with global norms so as to protect environmental degradation and ensure sustainable banking practices.

With a view to developing green banking practices in the country, an indicative Green Banking Policy and Strategy framework has been developed for the banks in the following manner:

Green Banking Policy needs to be covered through time frame work which will be segregated into 3 phases.

1. Phase-I

Banks are to develop green banking policies and show general commitment on environment through in-house performance. The time lining for the actions to be taken under Phase-I should not exceed December 31, 2011.

1.1 Policy Formulation and Governance

Bank shall formulate and adopt broad environmental or Green Banking policy and strategy approved by their Board of Directors. A high powered Committee comprises of directors from the Board in case of scheduled Bangladeshi Banks and a high powered committee comprises Regional Chief of Global Office and members from the top management including CEO in case of Foreign Banks should be responsible for reviewing the banks environmental policies, strategies and program. Bank shall approve a considerable fund in their annual budget allocation for green banking.

Banks are required to establish a separate Green Banking Unit or Cell having the responsibility of designing, evaluating and administering related green banking issues of the bank. A senior executive should be assigned with the responsibility of heading the unit. The unit will report to the high powered committee time to time.

1.2 Incorporation of Environmental Risk in CRM

Banks shall comply with the instructions stipulated in the detailed guidelines on Environmental Risk Management (ERM) in consideration of a part of the Green Banking Policy. Bank shall incorporate Environmental and Climate Change Risk as part of the existing credit risk methodology prescribed to assess a prospective borrower. This will include integrating environmental risks in the checklists, audit guidelines and reporting formats. All of this will help mainstream Environmental Risk that cover possible sources of Environmental Risk such as Land use, Climate change related events (cyclone, drought), animal diseases/pathogens

such as avian influenza, solid waste including waste feed, animal waste, carcasses, sediments, wastewater discharges, hazardous materials, etc will be reviewed under Environmental Due Diligence (EDD) checklists.

1.3 Initiating In-house Environment Management

Banks shall prepare an inventory of the consumption of water, paper, electricity, energy etc. by its offices and branches in different places. Then it should take measures to save electricity, water and paper consumption. A 'Green Office Guide' or at least a set of general instructions should be circulated to the employees for efficient use of electricity, water, paper and reuse of equipments. In place of relying on printed documents, online communication should be extensively used (where possible) for office management and make sure that the printers are defaulted to duplex for double-side printing to save papers. Banks may apply Ecofont in printing to reduce use of ink, use scrap paper as notepads and avoid disposable cups/glasses to become more eco- friendly. Installation of energy efficient electronic equipments and automatic shutdown of computers, fans, lights, air coolers etc. will help reducing electricity consumption. Energy saving bulbs should replace normal bulbs in branches/offices of the banks. Banks should make plan to use solar energy at their premises to save electricity. Bank should take steps to save energy from corporate business travel and encourage employees to purchase energy efficient cars (that consume less fuel) can reduce gas and petroleum consumption.

1.4 Introducing Green finance

Eco friendly business activities and energy efficient industries will be given preference in financing by bank. Environmental infrastructure such as renewable energy project, clean water supply project, wastewater treatment plant, solid & hazardous waste disposal plant, bio-gas plant, bio-fertilizer plant should be encouraged and financed by bank. Consumer loan programs may be applied for promoting environmental practices among clients.

1.5 Creation of Climate Risk Fund

Bank should finance the economic activities of the flood, cyclone and drought prone areas at the regular interest rate without charging additional risk premium. However, banks should assess their environmental risks for financing the sectors in different areas for creating a Climate Change Risk Fund. This will be used in case of emergency. The bank would ensure regular financing flows in these vulnerable areas and

sectors. The fund could be created as part of banks' CSR expenses.

1.6 Introducing Green Marketing

Green marketing is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe. Green marketing incorporates a broad range of activities, including product modification, changes to the production process, packaging changes, as well as modifying advertising. It refers to the process of selling products and/or services based on their environmental benefits. Such a product or service may be environmentally friendly in itself or produced and/or packaged in an environmentally friendly way.

Banks should use environmental causes for marketing their services to consumer. Green marketing is expected to help awareness development among common people.

1.7 Online Banking

Online banking is the practice of making bank transactions or paying bills via the Internet on a secure website of the respective bank that allows the customers to make deposits, withdrawals and pay bills.

Banks should give more emphasis to make the easiest way to help environment by eliminating paper waste, saving gas and carbon emission, reducing printing costs and postage expenses.

1.8 Supporting Employee Training, Consumer Awareness and Green Event

Employee awareness development and training on environmental and social risk and the relevant issues should be a continuous process as part of the bank's Human Recourse Development. Awareness development among consumers and clients would be a continuous job of a bank under its public relation department.

1.9 Disclosure and Reporting of Green Banking Activities

Banks shall report on the initiatives/practices to BB and disclose in their respective websites.

2. Phase-II

The time lining for the actions to be taken under Phase-II should not exceed December 31, 2012.

2.1 Sector Specific Environmental Policies

Banks need to formulate strategies to design specific policies for different environmental sensitive sectors such as Agriculture, Agri-business (Poultry & Dairy), Agro farming, Leather(Tannery), Fisheries, Textile and Apparels, Renewable Energy, Pulp and Paper, Sugar and distilleries, Construction and Housing, Engineering and Basic Metal, Chemicals (Fertilizers, Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals), Rubber and Plastic Industry, Hospital/Clinic, Chemical Trading, Brick Manufacturing, Ship breaking etc.

2.2 Green Strategic Planning

A bank should determine green targets to be attained through strategic planning. Bank should determine a set of achievable targets and strategies, and disclose these in their annual reports and websites for green financing and in-house environment management as well. For in-house environment management, the target areas should cover attaining energy efficiency in the form of the use of renewable energy, reduction of electricity, gas, and petrol consumption, reduction of Green House Gas(GHG) emissions, issuance of e-statements, electronic bill pay, saving papers, environment friendly office buildings etc. For Green Financing, the target areas should cover reducing loans for certain environmentally harmful activities, attaining a particular percentage of environmental loans as percentage of total, introducing eco-friendly financial products etc.

2.3 Setting up Green Branches

A Green Branch should be featured by the provision of the maximum use of natural light, use of renewable energy, use of energy saving bulbs and other equipments, reduced water and electricity use, use of recycled water etc. Such a branch of a bank would be specifically designated as a 'Green Branch'. A Green Branch will be entitled to display a special logo approved by Bangladesh Bank. The criteria for certification of a 'Green Branch' will be circulated by Bangladesh Bank in due course of time.

2.4 Improved In-house Environment Management

Strategy of reuse, recycling of materials and equipments, and source reduction and waste minimization strategy should be part of in-house environmental management in Phase-II. Banks should increasingly rely on virtual meeting through the use of video conferencing in lieu of physical travel which would help saving cost and energy.

2.5 Formulation of Bank Specific Environmental Risk Management Plan and Guidelines

A bank should develop and follow an environmental risk management manual or guidelines in their assessment and monitoring of project and working capital loans. In addition to the compliance of national regulation the bank may set internationally accepted higher environmental standards. In this connection, Green initiatives by a group of banks will not only be effective but will also offer competitive advantage. Bank alliances may prepare standard and guidelines for themselves for improving Green Banking practices.

2.6 Rigorous Programs to Educate Clients

Clients and business houses should be encouraged and influenced to comply with the environmental regulations and undertake resource efficient and environmental activities. Banks should introduce rigorous programs to educate clients.

2.7 Disclosure and Reporting of Green Banking Activities

Banks should start publishing independent Green Banking and Sustainability reports showing past performances, current activities, and future initiatives. Updated and detailed information about banks environmental activities and performances of major clients should be disclosed.

3. Phase-III:

A system of Environmental Management should be in place in a bank before the initiation of the activities of Phase-III. Banks are expected to address the whole eco-system through environment friendly initiatives and introducing innovative products. Standard environmental reporting with external verification should be part of the phase.

The time lining for the actions to be taken under Phase-III should not exceed December 31, 2013.

3.1 Designing and Introducing Innovative Products

Alongside avoiding negative impacts on environment through banking activities, banks are expected to introduce environment friendly innovative green products to address the core environmental challenges of the country.

3.2 Reporting in Standard Format with External Verification

Banks should publish independent Green Annual Report following internationally accepted format like Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI) targeting their stakeholders. There should be arrangement for verification of these publications by an independent agency or acceptable third party.

4. Reporting Green Banking Practices on Quarterly Basis

Banks shall report their initiatives/activities under the said program to the Department of Off-site Supervision of Bangladesh Bank on quarterly basis. Banks shall submit their first quarterly report on June 30, 2011 basis within July 15, 2011 and similarly they will be required to continue to submit reports on the subsequent quarters within the next 15 days of the respective quarter end.

Banks shall keep their annual report and websites updated with the disclosures on green banking initiatives/activities.

5. The compliant banks practicing Green Banking will have the following preferential treatments:

- (i) BB will award points to banks on Management component while computing CAMELS rating where there will ultimately be a positive impact on overall rating of a bank.
- (ii) BB will declare the names of the Top Ten Banks for their overall performance in green banking activities in the BB websites.
- (iii) BB will actively consider green banking activities/practices of a bank while according permission for opening new bank branch.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely

(K.M. Abdul Wadood)
General Manager
Phone: 7117825

Banking Regulation & Policy Department
Bangladesh Bank
Head Office
Dhaka

BRPD Circular Letter No. 07

July 22, 2012

Chief Executives
All Scheduled Banks in Bangladesh

Date: -----
Shrabon 07, 1419

Dear Sir

Reporting Green Banking activities under Phase II

Please refer to BRPD Circular No. 02 dated February 27, 2011 on Policy Guidelines for Green Banking.

Banks are required to report their green banking initiatives/activities to Department of Off-site Supervision (DOS) on quarterly basis as per clause 4 of the said circular. Accordingly banks are reporting since December 2011 quarter end basis under phase I and March 2012 quarter end basis under phase II in the structured format as provided by BRPD.

The existing format for reporting green banking activities has been reviewed to cover all the green banking activities under phase II and a new reporting format under phase II has been prepared (copy attached).

Now, it has been decided that banks shall report on June 30, 2012 basis in the new structured format to Green Banking Cell, BRPD instead of DOS by July 30, 2012. Banks will be required to continue to submit reports to Green Banking Cell, BRPD on the subsequent quarters within the next 15 days of the respective quarter end.

Banks shall keep their annual report and websites updated with the disclosures on green banking initiatives/activities.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,



(Khondkar Morshed Millat)

Deputy General Manager

Phone: 9530010-29/Ext. 2528

Fax: 9530084

Encl: As above

Annexure F

..... Bank Limited
Statement on Green Banking as of dd/mm/yyyy

1.1 Policy Formulation and Governance						
Formulation and Board/Regional Head approval of Green Banking Policy		Yes	No	Remarks		
1.1.1						
1.1.2	Allocation of Fund in the Budget for Green Banking (in million Taka)	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
	Green Finance					
	Climate Risk Fund					
	Marketing, Training and Capacity Building					
1.1.3	Utilization of Funds (in million Taka)	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
	Green Finance					
	Climate Risk Fund					
	Marketing, Training and Capacity Building					
1.1.4	Formation of Green Banking Unit	Yes	No	Composition (Name, Designation & Deptt.)		
				Remarks		
1.2 Incorporation of Environmental Risk in Core Risks Management (CRM)						
1.2.1	No. of Projects applicable for Environmental Due Dilligence (EDD)	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
1.2.2	No. of Projects Rated (Environmental Risk Rating)					
	Low					
	Moderate					
	High					

1.2.3	Rated Projects financed	Total Number										
		Low										
		Moderate										
		High										
		Total Amount Disbursed (in million Taka)										
		Low										
		Moderate										
		High										
		Loan classification as of Quarter End										
		No. of projects	UC (standard)	SMA	SS	DF	BL					
Amount(in million taka)												

1.3 Initiating In-house Environment Management

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total	Remarks
1.3.1	No. of Branches (Data in each quarter will reflect the cumulative figure)					
1.3.2	No. of branches powered by Solar Energy (Data in each quarter will reflect the cumulative figure)					
1.3.3	No. of ATM/SME units powered by Solar Energy (Data in each quarter will reflect the cumulative figure)					

1.3.4	Introduction of Green Office Guide or General Instructions	Yes	No	Remarks			
1.3.5	Pin Points of Green Office Guide or General Instructions						
1.3.6	Inventory Details	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total	Remarks
	Consumption of Water (in million Taka)						
	Consumption of Paper (in million Taka)						
	Energy Consumption (in million Taka)	Electricity					
		Gas					
		Fuel					
1.3.7	Others (Please Specify)						
1.4 Introducing Green Finance							
<i>Amount in million Taka</i>							
ETP	For Installation of ETP (Amount Disbursed)	Quarter 1 Number	Quarter 2 Number	Quarter 3 Number	Quarter 4 Number	Total Number	Remarks
	Projects financed having ETP(Full amount disbursed)	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	

1.7 Online Banking

1.7.1	No. of ATM (Data in each quarter will reflect the cumulative figure)	Own		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total	Remarks
			Shared						
1.7.2	Online Banking No. of Branches with online coverage	No. of Total Branches							
1.7.3	No. of Total Accounts Internet Banking % of Accounts facilitated with Internet Banking	No. of Accounts facilitated with Internet Banking							
1.7.4	Mobile/SMS Banking % of Accounts facilitated with Mobile/SMS Banking	No. of Accounts facilitated with Mobile/SMS Banking							
1.7.5	Others (Please specify)								

1.8 Employee Training, Consumer Awareness and Green Event

1.8.1	No. of Training Programs/Seminars /Workshops/Awareness Programs exclusively conducted for Green Banking	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total	Remarks
1.8.3	Green Events (Please Specify)						

1.9 Disclosure of Green Banking Activities	
Disclosure in	
Annual Report	
Website	
Media	
Preparation of Independent Green Banking & Sustainability Report	

2.1 Sector Specific Environment Policy			
2.1.1	Formulation of Sector Specific Environment Policy (Under Phase 2) (If yes, please give the pin points in a separate sheet)	Yes	No
2.1.2	Name of the Sectors for which Specific Environment Policy Formulated		Remarks

2.2 Green Strategic Planning			
2.2.1	Formulation of Green Strategic Planning (If yes, please describe in a separate sheet)	Yes	No
			Remarks

2.3 Environment Risk Management Plan			
2.3.1	Formulation of Banks Specific Environment Risk Management Plan and Guideline	Yes	No
			Remarks

Annexure G

Green Banking in Media



SCITECH FOCUS

Bangladesh Bank takes effective measures for green technology

Edward Apurba Singha

29 September 2012

Green technology is a worthwhile solution to reduce the adverse impact of technology on environment. While we are suffering from detrimental effects of global warming the adoption of green technology can contribute enough to reduce carbon emission. Realising it, Bangladesh Bank has come forward to facilitate the growth of green technology in the country. Because of the leadership of Dr Atiur Rahman, Governor, Bangladesh Bank, the concept of green banking has come into reality and a revolving fund of BDT 200 crore has already been allocated for green projects.

The demand for green technology is growing day-by-day and Bangladesh is not outside of this trend. The term "green technology" defines technologies which have less or no hazardous impact on environment. Our increasing dependency on technology to expedite economic growth triggers carbon emission.

If we do not take any pragmatic measure to reduce carbon footprint then it will be impossible for us to turn this world a better living place for next generation. So, time has come to implement green technologies to save the environment and also maintain a healthy lifestyle.

In order to maintain a sustainable growth of green industry it is indispensable to ensure easy funding opportunity. Besides, existing tariff structure for green equipments should be reviewed to facilitate the widespread adoption of green technology in the country.

Dr Atiur Rahman said, "From the banking sector we feel urgency to face the challenge of climate change. So, we issued guidelines for Environmental Risk Management and Green Banking in 2011. The guidelines clearly define environment friendly business practices by banks and financial institutions of the country".

"The central bank already installed 8 kilowatt solar power system and LED bulbs to encourage green banking in Bangladesh. Besides, we are also encouraging full automation of central bank's activities. All departments of BB head office and its nine branch offices have already been brought under a computer network connecting almost 3,100 PCs. Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS), Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network (BEFTN), CIB online, National Payment Switch (NPS), Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW), e-tendering, and e-recruitment are major instances of automation" Rahman added.

Apart from internal capacity building, the central bank also mobilises funds through different banks to promote green projects. According to BB, it has already disbursed a total of BDT 74.44 crore up to September 2012 to different projects such as solar irrigation pump (BDT 2.38 crore), solar home system (BDT 8.49 crore), biogas plant (BDT 22.70 crore), Effluent Treatment Plant (BDT 4.30 crore), Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (BDT 11.70 crore), and solar PV module assembling plant (BDT 24.88 crore).

Different banks have different strategies to finance green projects. For example, Trust Bank finances biogas plants, Eastern Bank invests in solar assembling plant, Mutual Trust Bank gives fund to solar irrigation system and solar power plant projects etc.

Few banks also set new trend in green banking. For instance, Bank Alfalah introduced first ever solar powered ATM booth in 2011 and Mutual Trust Bank runs its two branches with solar power.

TECH STORY

Green technology to protect environment

Trust Bank fuels the growth of biogas plants

Edward Apurba Singha

17 November 2012

Trust Bank, a leading private bank in the country has come forward to protect the environment by facilitating the growth of biogas plants. The bank already disbursed BDT25+ crore to establish biogas plants in Gazipur, Manikganj, Natore, Tangail and Barisal districts. According to the bank, a total of 850 biogas plants already started operation and process is underway to increase this number to 1,000 by this December and to 5,000 by 2015.

Trust Bank runs this green initiative based on "four cow model". The bank lends BDT 3 lakh to potential entrepreneurs for buying four cows. Then the borrowers refund the loan in 36 installments by selling milk. The bank also guides the borrowers with both technical and business ideas to successful their ventures. Apart from gas generation, slurry generated from the biogas plants is used as organic fertiliser. Several big companies already showed their interest to buy this organic fertiliser directly from the producers.

Biogas originates from bacteria in the process of bio-degradation of organic material under anaerobic (without air) conditions. In the absence of oxygen, anaerobic bacteria decompose organic matter and produce a gas mainly composed of methane (60%) and carbon dioxide called biogas. This gas can be compared to natural gas which is 99% methane.

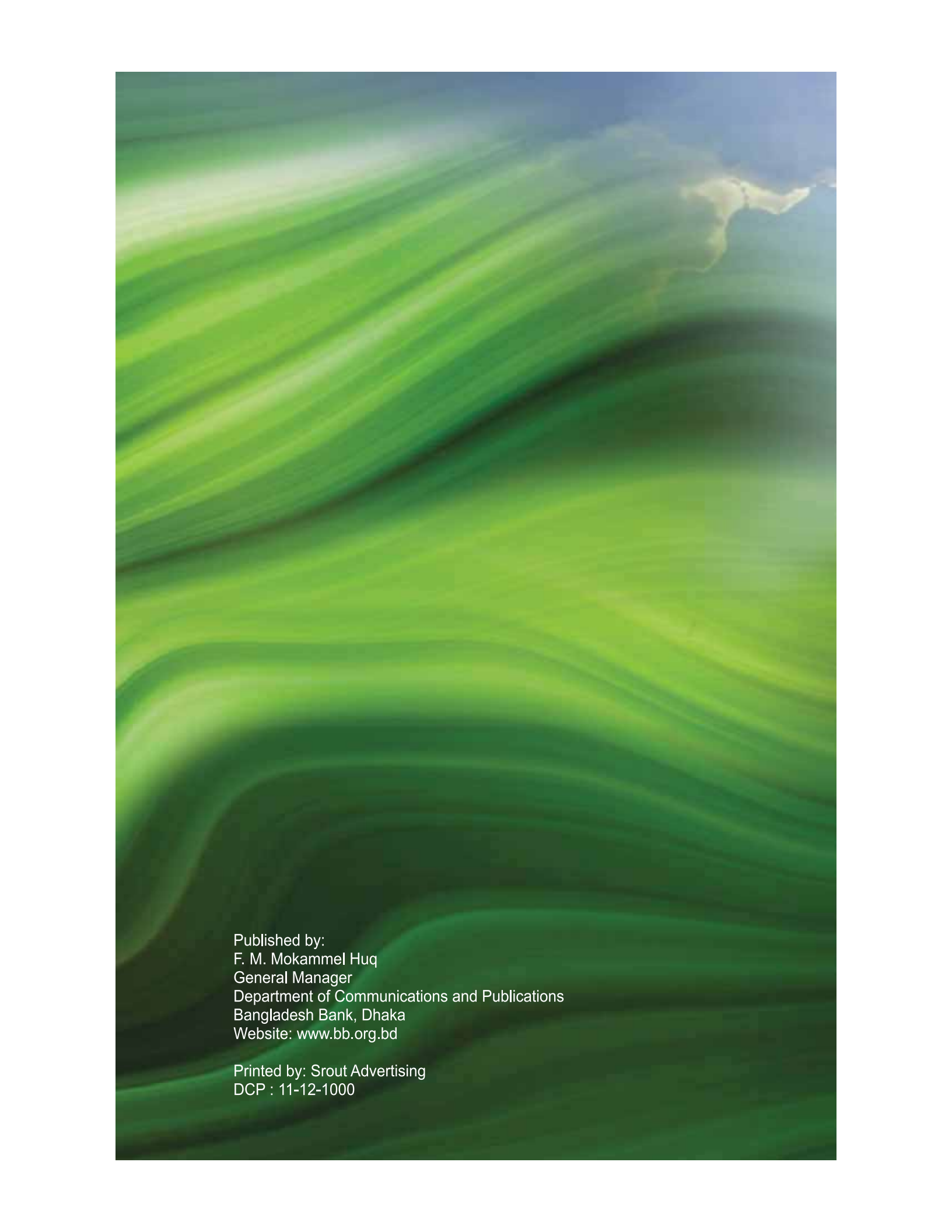
Methane is not only the second most important greenhouse gas (it contributes with 20% to the effect while carbon dioxide causes 62%), it has also a 25 times higher global warming potential compared with carbon dioxide in a time horizon of 100 years. Biogas plant effectively reduces the amount of methane directly released into the atmosphere, by trapping it and facilitating its use as a green fuel. After burning, methane only releases harmless gases in air.

Dr Atiur Rahman, Governor, Bangladesh Bank said, "Time has come to take right measures to protect our environment and turn our country into a better living place for the next generation. The banking sector can play a pivotal role in green transformation and for this reason Bangladesh Bank has already asked all the banks to promote green banking. If we are able to mobilise cash to facilitate green initiatives then in future it will bring a profound impact on our environment. I am happy to see the dedication of Trust Bank to leverage the countrywide growth of biogas plants. I think other banks and organisations will be inspired by the success of Trust Bank".

Annexure H

List of Terms and Acronyms

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BACPS	Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BEFTN	Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network
CRM	Core Risk Management
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EBL	Eastern Bank Limited
ECA	Environmental Conservation Act
ECR	Environmental Conservation Rule
EDD	Environmental Due Diligence
EDW	Enterprise Data Warehouse
EnvRR	Environmental Risk Rating
ERM	Environmental Risk Management
ERP	Enterprise Resources Planning
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
FCBs	Foreign Commercial Banks
GBU	Green Banking Unit
GHG	Green House Gas
GOB	Government Of Bangladesh
HHK	Hybrid Hoffman Kiln
LAN	Local Area Network
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MFS	Mobile Financial Services
MIS	Management Information System
MTBL	Mutual Trust Bank Limited
NBFIs	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PCBs	Private Commercial Banks
PKSF	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation
RAKUB	Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank
SCBs	State Own Commercial Banks
SDBs	Specialized Development Banks
SIBL	Social Islami Bank Limited
SME	Small And Medium Enterprise
UCBL	United Commercial Bank Limited
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
WAN	Wide Area Network



Published by:
F. M. Mokammel Huq
General Manager
Department of Communications and Publications
Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka
Website: www.bb.org.bd

Printed by: Sroust Advertising
DCP : 11-12-1000