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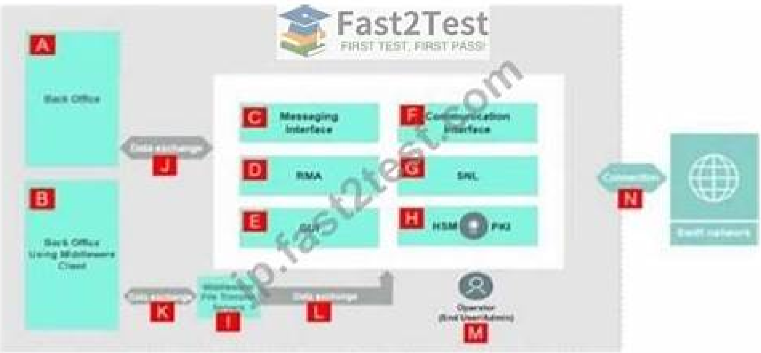

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Swift CSP-Assessor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	- Understanding the Swift Customer Security Programme: This domain is targeted at compliance officers and risk managers involved in Swift operations. It evaluates the candidate's comprehension of the CSP controls framework and their ability to determine the appropriate architecture type and related scope as outlined in the Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF).
Topic 2	- Understanding Swift: This section of the exam measures the skills of Swift network administrators and covers Swift's crucial role in the international financial community, including the structure and operations of the Swift network and its infrastructure.
Topic 3	- Understanding the methodology and assessment deliverables: This section is designed for independent auditors working with Swift systems. It tests the candidate's grasp of the Assessor's role and obligations when conducting a CSP assessment. The section evaluates knowledge of key elements to consider during the assessment process.

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Swift Customer Security Programme Assessor Certification Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
May an assessor approve a SWIFT User's KYC-SA attestation? (Select the correct answer)

*Swift Customer Security Controls Policy
*Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025
*Independent Assessment Framework
*Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines
*Independent Assessment Framework - High-Level Test Plan Guidelines
*Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline v2025
*CSP Architecture Type - Decision tree
*CSP_controls_matrix_and_high_test_plan_2025
*Assessment template for Mandatory controls
*Assessment template for Advisory controls
*CSCF Assessment Completion Letter
*Swift_CSP_Assessment_Report_Template

- A. Yes, if the KYC-SA application is set up in 2-eyes mode, it is possible for the assessor to submit and approve an attestation on behalf of the SWIFT user's
- B. No, it is the responsibility of the SWIFT user's internal audit to submit a CSP attestation
- C. No, the approval always remains the responsibility of the CISO of the SWIFT User (or similar level of responsibility)
- D. Yes, with agreement from the CISO of the SWIFT User

Answer: C

Explanation:
The "Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines" and "Independent Assessment Framework" define the roles of assessors and SWIFT users in the KYC-SA (Know Your Customer - Security Attestation) process. Let's evaluate each option:
*Option A: Yes, if the KYC-SA application is set up in 2-eyes mode, it is possible for the assessor to submit and approve an attestation on behalf of the SWIFT user's This is incorrect. The 2-eyes mode (dual approval) applies to the user's internal process, not the assessor's role. The assessor conducts the assessment and provides a report, but the submission and approval of the attestation on the KYC-SA portal are the user's responsibility, typically by the CISO or an authorized officer.
*Option B: Yes, with agreement from the CISO of the SWIFT User
This is incorrect. CISO agreement does not authorize the assessor to approve the attestation; the CSP reserves this authority for the user.
*Option C: No, the approval always remains the responsibility of the CISO of the SWIFT User (or similar level of responsibility)
This is correct. The "Swift_CSP_Assessment_Report_Template" and "CSCF Assessment Completion Letter" indicate that the assessor provides an independent evaluation, but the final approval and submission of the attestation on KYC-SA are the responsibility of the SWIFT user's CISO or an equivalent senior officer, as per the "Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines."
*Option D: No, it is the responsibility of the SWIFT user's internal audit to submit a CSP attestation This is incorrect. Internal audit cannot submit or approve attestations due to the independence requirement; this role belongs to the CISO or designated user representative.
Summary of Correct answer:
The assessor cannot approve the attestation; this responsibility lies with the CISO or similar user officer (C).
References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:
*Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines: Defines assessor and user roles.
*Independent Assessment Framework: Specifies user responsibility for attestation approval.
*Swift_CSP_Assessment_Report_Template: Outlines the assessment process.

NEW QUESTION # 41
How are online SwiftNet Security Officers authenticated? (Select the correct answer)
*Connectivity
*Generic
*Products Cloud
*Products OnPrem
*Security

- A. Via their PKI certificate
- B. Via their swift.com account
- C. Via their swift.com account and secure code card

Answer: C

Explanation:
SwiftNet Security Officers (e.g., Local Security Officer [LSO] or Remote Security Officer [RSO]) are responsible for managing security functions in the SWIFT environment, such as configuring accesscontrols and managing PKI certificates. Authentication for online access to SwiftNet services (e.g., via the Alliance Web Platform) is a critical security measure. Let's evaluate each option:
*Option A: Via their PKI certificate
This is incorrect. While PKI certificates are used for authenticating and signing SWIFT messages or securing communications, they are not the primary method for authenticating security officers' online access to SwiftNet management interfaces. PKI certificates are managed by the HSM and used by applications or users for message-level security, not for logging into administrative portals.
*Option B: Via their swift.com account and secure code card
This is correct. Online SwiftNet Security Officers are authenticated using a combination of their swift.com account (a username and password managed through SWIFT's customer portal) and a secure code card (a physical or virtual token providing a one-time password or multi-factor authentication code). This two-factor authentication (2FA) method ensures robust access control, aligning with CSCF Control "6.1 Security Awareness" and SWIFT's emphasis on multi-layered security. SWIFT documentation for the Alliance suite and SwiftNet confirms this authentication process for security officers accessing online tools.
*Option C: Via their swift.com account
This is incorrect. Relying solely on a swift.com account (username and password) is insufficient for authenticating security officers, as it lacks the additional security layer required for sensitive administrative access. SWIFT mandates multi-factor authentication, typically involving a secure code card, to comply with security standards.
Summary of Correct answer:
Online SwiftNet Security Officers are authenticated via their swift.com account and secure code card (B), ensuring secure access to management functions.
References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:
*SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024: Control 6.1 supports multi-factor authentication for security officers.
*SWIFT Alliance Security Documentation: Details the use of swift.com accounts and secure code cards for LSO/RSO authentication.
*SWIFT SwiftNet Guidelines: Confirms 2FA for online security officer access.

NEW QUESTION # 42

The Swift HSM boxes:

Swift Customer Security Controls Policy

Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2024

Independent Assessment Framework

Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines

Independent Assessment Framework - High-Level Test Plan Guidelines

Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline

CSP Architecture Type - Decision tree

Assessment template for Mandatory controls

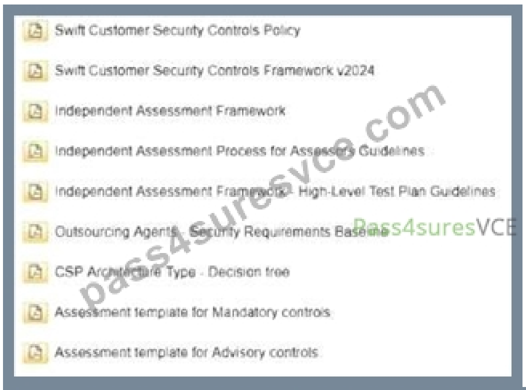
Assessment template for Advisory controls

- A. Are located at the Swift user premises and managed by Swift
- B. Are located at the Swift user premises and managed by the Swift user
- C. Are located at the network partner premises and managed by Swift
- D. Are located at the network partner premises and managed by Swift the network partner

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 43

In the illustration, identify the component type of each of the numbered components.



Swift Customer Security Controls Policy

Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2024

Independent Assessment Framework

Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines

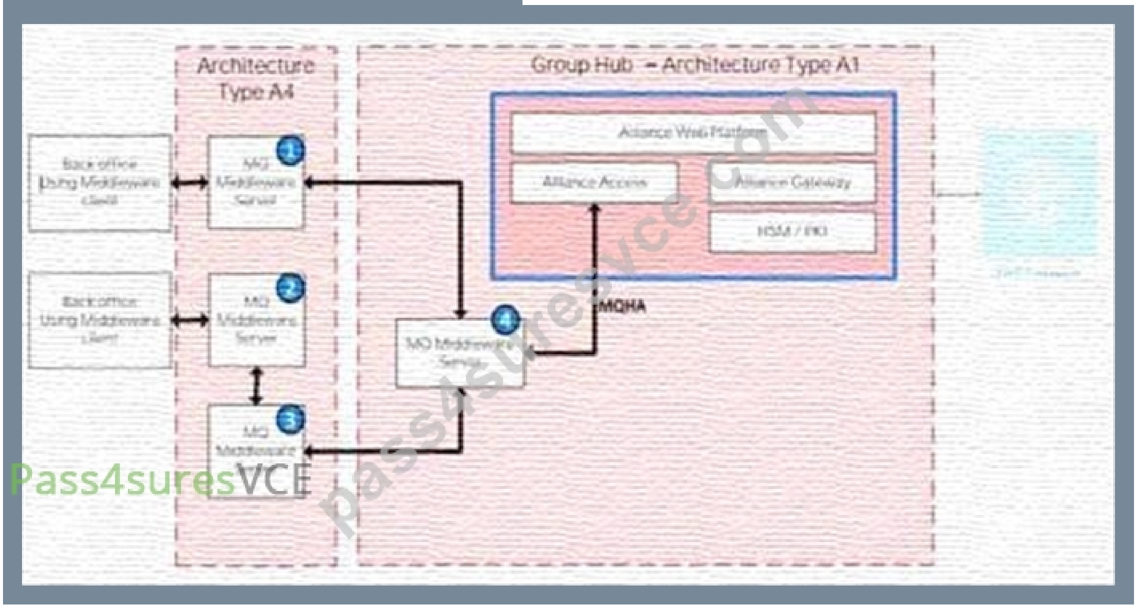
Independent Assessment Framework - High-Level Test Plan Guidelines

Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline

CSP Architecture Type - Decision tree

Assessment template for Mandatory controls

Assessment template for Advisory controls



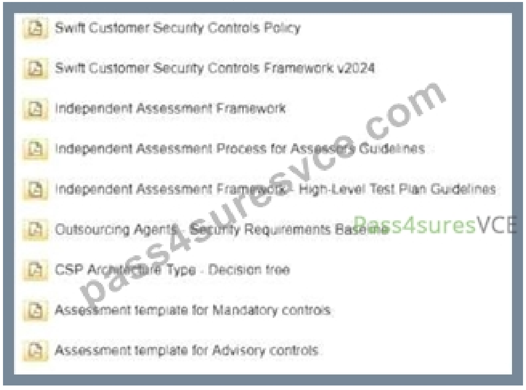
- A. 1. Customer Connector
  2. Bridging Server (Middleware Server)
  3. Customer Connector
  4. Customer Connector
- B. 1. Customer Connector
  2. Bridging Server (Middleware Server)
  3. Customer Connector
  4. Bridging Server (Middleware Server)
- C. 1. Customer Connector
  2. Customer Connector
  3. Customer Connector
  4. Customer Connector
- D. 1. Bridging Server (Middleware Server)
  2. Bridging Server (Middleware Server)
  3. Bridging Server (Middleware Server)
  4. Bridging Server (Middleware Server)

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question requires identifying the component types of the numbered components (1, 2, 3, and 4) in the provided diagram, which illustrates a Swift infrastructure with Architecture Type A4 (user environment) and Architecture Type A1 (group hub). The classification is based on theSwift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024and related architecture definitions.
Step 1: Understand the Diagram and Component Types
* The diagram shows two environments:
* Architecture Type A4: The user's local environment with back-office systems using middleware clients and servers.
* Architecture Type A1: A group hub hosting Swift components like Alliance Access, Alliance Gateway, and HSM/PKI, connecting to the Swift network.
* Component Types:
* Customer Connector: A system or server that facilitates connectivity between the user's environment and the Swift infrastructure

(e.g., middleware servers interfacing with the group hub).
* Bridging Server (Middleware Server): A server that bridges data flows between back-office systems and the Swift messaging environment, often handling message queuing or transformation.
Step 2: Analyze Each Numbered Component
* Component 1 (Middleware Server connected to Back Office 1):This server is part of the A4 architecture, interfacing the back-office middleware client with the group hub (A1). It acts as a connector, facilitating data exchange to the MQHA (Message Queue High Availability) server in the group hub. Per theCSCF v2024andSwift Architecture Types Explained, this is aCustomer Connector.
* Component 2 (MQHA Middleware Server in the Group Hub):This server is within the A1 group hub, bridging the user's data (via the customer connector) tothe Alliance Access and Gateway. It handles message queuing and acts as aBridging Server (Middleware Server), as defined in theSwift Alliance Gateway Technical Documentation.
* Component 3 (Middleware Server connected to Back Office 2):Similar to Component 1, this server connects the second back-office middleware client to the MQHA server in the group hub, functioning as aCustomer Connector.
* Component 4 (MQ Middleware Server connected to MQHA):This server within the A1 group hub supports the MQHA, bridging data flows to the Swift messaging components (Alliance Access
/Gateway). It is aBridging Server (Middleware Server), consistent with theCSCF v2024definitions.
Step 3: Match with Options
* A. 1. Customer Connector, 2. Bridging Server (Middleware Server), 3. Customer Connector, 4.
Bridging Server (Middleware Server): Matches the analysis above.
* B. 1. Customer Connector, 2. Bridging Server (Middleware Server), 3. Customer Connector, 4.
Customer Connector: Incorrect, as Component 4 is a bridging server, not a customer connector.
* C. 1. Bridging Server (Middleware Server), 2. Bridging Server (Middleware Server), 3. Bridging Server (Middleware Server), 4. Bridging Server (Middleware Server): Incorrect, as Components 1 and 3 are customer connectors, not bridging servers.
* D. 1. Customer Connector, 2. Customer Connector, 3. Customer Connector, 4. Customer Connector: Incorrect, as Components 2 and 4 are bridging servers.
Step 4: Conclusion and Verification
The correct answer isA, as it accurately identifies the component types based on their roles in the A4 and A1 architectures, consistent withCSCF v2024andSwift Architecture Types Explained.
References
* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Control 1.1: Swift Environment Protection.
* Swift Architecture Types Explained, Section: Component Roles.
* Swift Alliance Gateway Technical Documentation, Section: Middleware and Connectors.

NEW QUESTION # 44
In the illustration, identify which components are in scope of the CSCF? (Choose all that apply.)



Swift Customer Security Controls Policy
Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2024
Independent Assessment Framework
Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines
Independent Assessment Framework - High-Level Test Plan Guidelines
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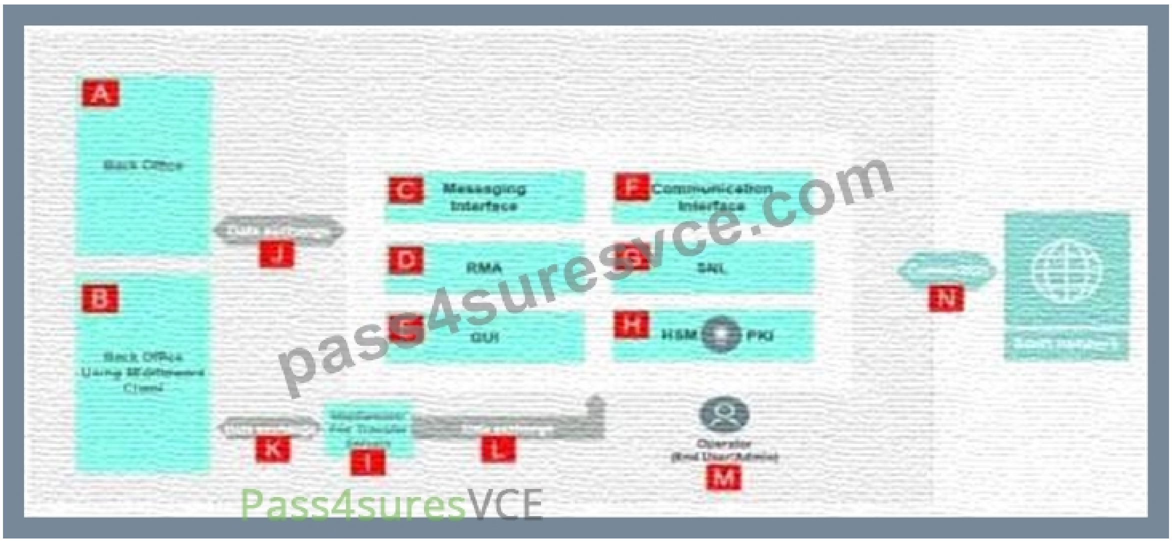
A
Back Office
B
Back Office Using Middleware Client
C
Messaging Interface
D
RMA
E
GUI
F
Communication Interface
G
SNL
H
HSM
PKI
I
Middleware/ File Transfer Servers
J
K
L
M
Operator (End User/Admin)
N

- A. Components C, E, M
- B. Components F, G, H
- C. Components J, K, I
- D. Components A, B, K

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) defines the scope of components that must comply with its security controls. This scope is detailed in theCSCF v2024(and prior versions like CSCF v2023), which specifies that the CSCF applies to systems directly involved in the Swift messaging and connectivity ecosystem. Let's analyze the diagram to identify which components fall within this scope.
Step 1: Understand the Scope of CSCF
According to theSwift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, the scope includes:
* Swift messaging interfaces(e.g., Alliance Access/Entry, RMA).
* Communication interfacesto the Swift network (e.g., SNL, HSM, PKI).
* Operator systemsdirectly interacting with Swift components (e.g., GUIs, admin/operator workstations).
* Middlewareor connectors directly facilitating Swift message flows.Systems that are not directly involved in Swift messaging or connectivity (e.g., back-office systems, general-purpose servers) are typically out of scope unless they pose a direct risk to the Swift environment.
Step 2: Analyze the Diagram and Identify Components
The diagram includes the following labeled components:
* A. Back Office: A system for back-office operations, not directly part of Swift messaging.
* B. Back Office Using Middleware Client: A back-office system with middleware for data exchange.
* C. Messaging Interface: Likely a Swift messaging interface (e.g., Alliance Access).
* D. RMA: Relationship Management Application, a Swift component for managing messaging relationships.
* E. GUI: Graphical User Interface for operators to interact with the messaging interface.
* F. Communication Interface: Interface for connecting to the Swift network.
* G. SNL: SwiftNet Link, a communication layer for Swift connectivity.
* H. HSM & PKI: Hardware Security Module and Public Key Infrastructure, used for secure Swift connectivity.
* I. Middleware File Transfer Servers: Servers facilitating data exchange between back-office and Swift systems.
* J, K, L. Data Exchange Paths: Represent data flows between systems (not components themselves).
* M. Operator (End User): The operator's workstation interacting with the Swift GUI.
* N. Connector: The connection point to the Swift network.
Step 3: Evaluate Each Option Against CSCF Scope
* A. Components A, B, K
* A (Back Office): Back-office systems are not in scope unless they directly process Swift messages. The CSCF focuses on Swift-specific infrastructure, and back-office systems are typically considered out of scope unless they pose a direct risk (e.g., via middleware).
* B (Back Office Using Middleware Client): While this system uses middleware to exchange data with Swift components, it is still a back-office system, not a core Swift component. The middleware itself (I) may be in scope, but the client (B) is not.
* K (Data Exchange Path): This is a data flow, not a component, and thus not directly in scope.
Conclusion: This option is incorrect.
* B. Components J, K, I

* J, K (Data Exchange Paths): These are data flows, not components, and are not directly in scope.
* I (Middleware File Transfer Servers): Middleware that facilitates Swift message flows (e.g., between back-office and messaging interface) can be in scope if it directlyprocesses or transmits Swift messages. PerControl 1.1: Swift Environment Protection, middleware in the Swift data flow must be secured, making it in scope. However, this option pairs I with J and K, which are not components.Conclusion: This option is incorrect due to J and K, though I alone would be in scope.
* C. Components F, G, H
* F (Communication Interface): This is the interface connecting to the Swift network, clearly in scope perControl 1.1.
* G (SNL): SwiftNet Link is a core communication component for Swift connectivity, in scope per Control 1.1.
* H (HSM & PKI): HSM and PKI are critical for secure Swift connectivity, in scope perControl
1.1.Conclusion: This option is correct.
* D. Components C, E, M
* C (Messaging Interface): This is a core Swift component (e.g., Alliance Access), in scope per Control 1.1.
* E (GUI): The GUI used by operators to interact with the messaging interface is in scope, as specified inControl 1.2: Logical Access Control, which includes operator systems.
* M (Operator End User): The operator's workstation is in scope as it directly interacts with Swift systems, perControl
1.2.Conclusion: This option is correct.
Step 4: Conclusion and Verification
The components in scope of the CSCF are those directly involved in Swift messaging, connectivity, and operator interaction. Based on the analysis:
* C (F, G, H)includes communication components, all in scope.
* D (C, E, M)includes the messaging interface, GUI, and operator workstation, all in scope.Components A, B, and data exchange paths (J, K, L) are not directly in scope, though middleware (I) would be if considered separately.
References
* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Control 1.1: Swift Environment Protection.
* Swift Customer Security Programme - Scope and Applicability, Section: CSCF Scope Definition.
* CSCF v2024, Control 1.2: Logical Access Control.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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