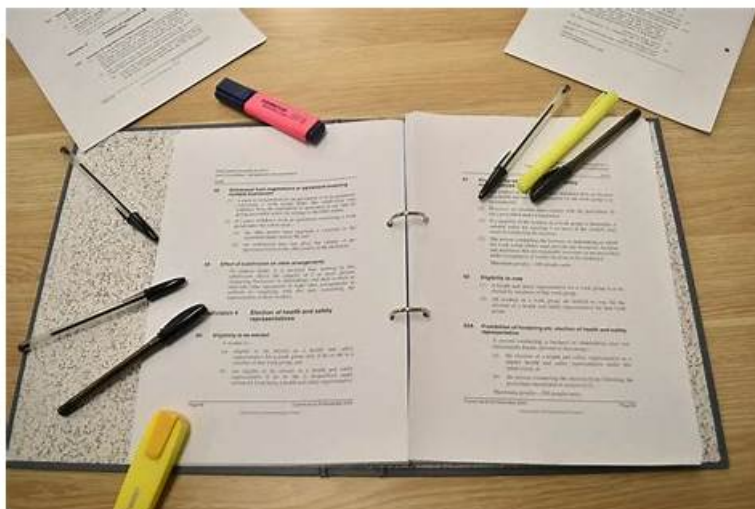


# Latest CSP-Assessor Exam Price | Professional CSP-Assessor: Swift Customer Security Programme Assessor Certification 100% Pass



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### Swift CSP-Assessor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>

## Swift Customer Security Programme Assessor Certification Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

Which operator session flows are expected to be protected in terms of confidentiality and integrity? (Choose all that apply.)



- A. All sessions to and from a jump server used to access a component in a secure zone
- B. All sessions towards a Swift related application run by an Outsourcing Agent, a Service Bureau or an L2BA Provider
- C. All sessions towards a secure zone (on-premises or hosted by a third-party or a Cloud Provider)
- D. System administrator sessions towards a host running a Swift related component

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 56

The messaging operator in Alliance Lite2... (Select the two correct answers that apply)

- \*Connectivity
- \*Generic
- \*Products Cloud
- \*Products OnPrem
- \*Security

- A. Can approve the Customer Security Officer change requests
- B. Can approve messages
- C. Can assign RBAC roles to RMA operators and messaging operators
- D. Can create and modify messages

**Answer: B,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 57

Which statements are correct about the Alliance Access LSO and RSO? (Select the two correct answers that apply)

- \*Connectivity
- \*Generic
- \*Products Cloud
- \*Products OnPrem
- \*Security

- A. They are the business profiles that can sign the SWIFT financial transactions

- B. They are responsible for the configuration and management of the security functions in the messaging interface
- C. They are Alliance Security Officers
- D. Their PKI certificates are stored either on an HSM Token or on an HSM-box

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

The Local Security Officer (LSO) and Remote Security Officer (RSO) are roles defined within the SWIFT Alliance suite, particularly for managing security in messaging interfaces like Alliance Access. Let's evaluate each option:

\*Option A: They are Alliance Security Officers

This is correct. The LSO and RSO are collectively referred to as Alliance Security Officers within the SWIFT ecosystem. The LSO is typically an on-site officer responsible for local security management, while the RSO can perform similar functions remotely, often for distributed environments. These roles are critical for configuring and maintaining security settings in Alliance Access, as outlined in SWIFT's operational documentation. The CSCF Control "6.1 Security Awareness" emphasizes the importance of trained security officers, which aligns with the LSO/RSO roles.

\*Option B: Their PKI certificates are stored either on an HSM Token or on an HSM-box This is incorrect. While PKI certificates are used for authentication and are managed within the SWIFT environment, they are not specifically tied to the LSO or RSO roles in terms of storage. PKI certificates for SWIFTNet are stored and managed by the Hardware Security Module (HSM), either as an HSM token (e.g., a smart card) or an HSM-box (e.g., a physical or virtual HSM device). However, these certificates are associated with the SWIFT application or user roles (e.g., for message signing), not the LSO/RSO profiles themselves. The LSO/RSO uses these certificates as part of their duties, but the statement implies ownership or storage, which is inaccurate. CSCF Control "1.3 Cryptographic Failover" specifies HSM management, not LSO/RSO certificate storage.

\*Option C: They are the business profiles that can sign the SWIFT financial transactions This is incorrect. The LSO and RSO are security management roles, not business profiles authorized to sign financial transactions. Signing SWIFT financial transactions (e.g., MT103 messages) is the responsibility of authorized business users or automated processes within Alliance Access, who use PKI certificates managed by the HSM. The LSO/RSO's role is to configure and oversee security, not to perform transactional activities. This distinction is clear in SWIFT's role-based access control documentation.

\*Option D: They are responsible for the configuration and management of the security functions in the messaging interface This is correct. The LSO and RSO are tasked with configuring and managing security functions within Alliance Access, such as user access control, authentication settings, and compliance with CSCF requirements. This includes managing PKI certificate usage, setting up secure communication channels, and ensuring the messaging interface adheres to security policies. For example, the LSO can define security profiles and monitor access, as detailed in the Alliance Access Administration Guide, aligning with CSCF Control "2.1 Internal Data Transmission Security." Summary of Correct Answers:

The LSO and RSO are Alliance Security Officers (A) and are responsible for the configuration and management of security functions in the messaging interface (D). Their PKI certificates are not stored by them, and they do not sign transactions.

References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:

\*SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024: Control 6.1 highlights the role of security officers like LSO/RSO.

\*SWIFT Alliance Access Documentation: Describes LSO/RSO responsibilities for security configuration.

\*SWIFT Security Guidelines: Details PKI certificate management by HSM, not LSO/RSO.

## NEW QUESTION # 58

On which one of the following components must a Password/PIN Policy not be defined and implemented as per the CSCF? (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

- A. All equipment within the user environment
- B. Jump server(s), SWIFT-related components at application level
- C. Personal tokens or mobile devices used as a possession factor
- D. Operator PCs, (physical or virtual) systems running SWIFT-related components, network devices protecting the secure zone(s), bridging servers

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The CSCF, under Control "6.1 Security Awareness" and related security controls, mandates the definition and implementation of a Password/PIN Policy for components requiring user authentication to protect the SWIFT environment. Let's evaluate each option:

\*Option A: Operator PCs, (physical or virtual) systems running SWIFT-related components, network devices protecting the secure zone(s), bridging servers This requires a Password/PIN Policy. Operator PCs, systems running SWIFT components (e.g., Alliance Access), network devices (e.g., VPN boxes), and bridging servers need authentication policies to secure access, as per CSCF Control "2.3 System Hardening" and "6.1."

\*Option B: Jump server(s), SWIFT-related components at application level This requires a Password/PIN Policy. Jump servers and application-level components (e.g., Alliance Gateway) must have authentication mechanisms to protect the secure zone, aligning with CSCF Control "1.1 SWIFT Environment Protection."

\*Option C: Personal tokens or mobile devices used as a possession factor This does not require a Password/PIN Policy. Personal tokens or mobile devices (e.g., secure code cards or soft tokens) are possession factors used in multi-factor authentication (MFA), typically alongside a password or PIN. However, the CSCF does not mandate defining a Password/PIN Policy for the tokens/devices themselves, as their security relies on physical possession and manufacturer hardening, not user-defined policies. The "Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline v2025" supports this by focusing policy requirements on systems, not possession factors.

\*Option D: All equipment within the user environment

This requires a Password/PIN Policy. The CSCF applies policies to all in-scope equipment to ensure comprehensive security, contradicting the question's intent to identify an exception.

Summary of Correct answer:

A Password/PIN Policy must not be defined and implemented for personal tokens or mobile devices used as a possession factor (C).

References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:

\*Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025: Control 6.1 and 2.3 mandate password policies for systems.

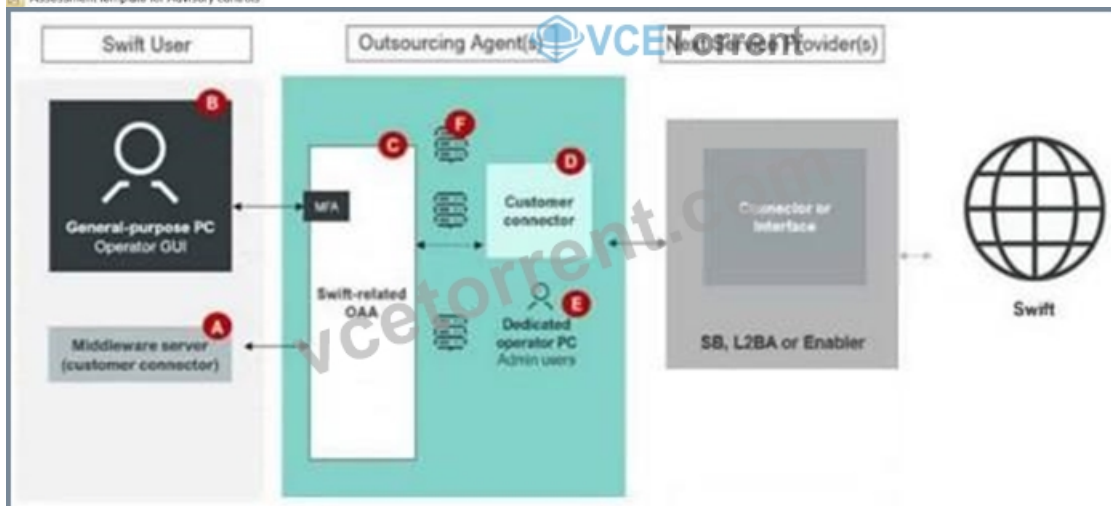
\*Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline v2025: Excludes possession factors from policy requirements.

\*Assessment template for Mandatory controls: Focuses on system authentication policies.

## NEW QUESTION # 59

Using the outsourcing agent diagram. Which components must be placed in a secure zone? (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
- ☐ Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline
- ☐ CSP Architecture Type - Decision tree
- ☐ Assessment template for Mandatory controls
- ☐ Assessment template for Advisory controls



- A. Component C

- Answer: C,D**

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