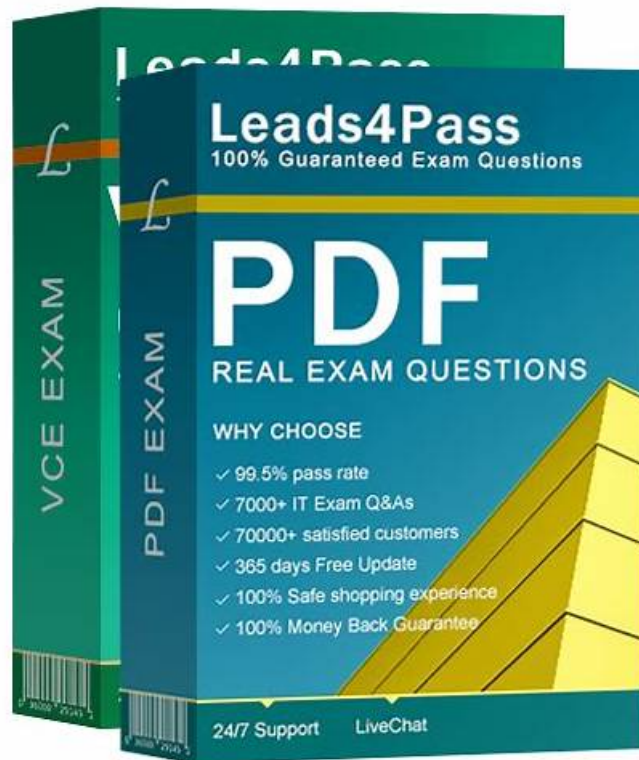


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Swift CSP-Assessor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Swift Customer Security Programme Assessor Certification Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

Select the environment that is not in scope in a SWIFT user CSP assessment (assuming the environments are separated).

- *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. Development**
- B. SWIFT infrastructure (sometimes known as Live)
- C. Cold backup systems
- D. Disaster Recovery

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CSCF defines the scope of environments for a SWIFT user CSP assessment, focusing on environments that handle live SWIFT transactions or are critical to operational continuity. The "Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025" and "Independent Assessment Framework" provide guidance on scope. Let's evaluate each option, assuming the environments are separated:

*Option A: SWIFT infrastructure (sometimes known as Live)

This is in scope. The live environment, where actual SWIFT transactions are processed (e.g., Alliance Access sending MT103 messages), is the primary focus of the CSCF. Controls like "1.1 SWIFT Environment Protection" and "2.1 Internal Data Transmission Security" apply directly to this environment.

*Option B: Development

This is not in scope. Development environments, used for building or testing applications before deployment, are typically out of scope if they are fully separated from live systems and do not process real SWIFT data.

The "Independent Assessment Framework" excludes development environments unless they are integrated with live systems, which the question assumes is not the case.

*Option C: Disaster Recovery

This is in scope. Disaster Recovery (DR) environments are designed to take over in case of a failure in the live environment. Since they can process live SWIFT transactions during a failover, they must comply with CSCF controls (e.g., Control "1.1") to ensure continuity and security.

*Option D: Cold backup systems

This is in scope. Cold backup systems, while not actively processing transactions, are part of the SWIFT infrastructure's resilience strategy. They must be secured to prevent compromise (e.g., CSCF Control "1.2 Physical Security") and are included in the assessment scope per the "Assessment template for Mandatory controls." Summary of Correct answer:

The Development environment (B) is not in scope for a SWIFT user CSP assessment if separated from live systems.

References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:

*Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025: Excludes development environments from scope if separated.

*Independent Assessment Framework: Focuses on live, DR, and backup environments.

*Assessment template for Mandatory controls: Includes DR and backup systems in scope.

NEW QUESTION # 77

The bridging servers supporting the data exchange between the back-office and the SWIFT infrastructure are in scope of security controls (for some as advisory).

*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. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Bridging servers facilitate data exchange between the back-office systems (e.g., Treasury Management Systems) and the SWIFT infrastructure (e.g., Alliance Access or Gateway). The CSCF scope includes components that handle SWIFT-related data or connectivity. Let's evaluate:

*The "Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025" defines the secure zone and includes internal data transmission components. Bridging servers, as part of the data flow between back-office and SWIFT infrastructure, are considered in scope, particularly under Control "2.1 Internal Data Transmission Security" (mandatory) and related advisory controls (e.g., 2.3 System Hardening).

*The "CSP Architecture Type - Decision tree" includes such servers when they are part of the SWIFT environment, even if some controls are advisory depending on the architecture (e.g., A1 or A2).

*The "Assessment template for Advisory controls" applies to bridging servers for non-mandatory measures, while mandatory controls ensure secure data exchange.

Summary of Correct answer:

Bridging servers are in scope of CSCF security controls, with some being advisory (TRUE).

References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:

*Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025: Control 2.1 includes bridging servers.

*CSP_controls_matrix_and_high_test_plan_2025: Lists applicable controls.

*Assessment template for Advisory controls: Applies to bridging servers.

NEW QUESTION # 78

The SWIFT user's first line of defence has performed a detailed self-assessment demonstrating an adequate compliance level to each of the applicable controls. As an assessor, may I fully rely on this analysis if the SWIFT user can demonstrate that their conclusion was based on a valid testing approach? (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
- **B. No, even if it could support the compliance level, additional testing will always be required by the independent assessor to confirm a controls compliance level**
- C. Yes, but only if the CISO signs the completion letter at the end of the assessment
- D. No, except if the SWIFT user's chief auditor approves this approach

Answer: B

Explanation:

The SWIFT CSP requires an independent assessment to ensure compliance with the CSCF, as outlined in the "Independent Assessment Framework" and "Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines." Let's evaluate each option:

*Option A: Yes

This is incorrect. The CSP mandates that an independent assessor, not the user's first line of defence, conducts the assessment to provide an unbiased evaluation. Relying solely on a self-assessment, even if detailed, does not meet the requirement for independence, as per the "Independent Assessment Framework."

*Option B: Yes, but only if the CISO signs the completion letter at the end of the assessment This is incorrect. While the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) may sign the "CSCF Assessment Completion Letter" to acknowledge the assessment, this does not replace the need for independent testing.

The signature is a formal step, but the assessor must still perform their own validation.

*Option C: No, even if it could support the compliance level, additional testing will always be required by the independent assessor to confirm a controls compliance level This is correct. The "Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines" requires assessors to conduct their own testing, even if the user provides a valid self-assessment. This ensures objectivity and verifies the effectiveness of controls (e.g., Control 1.1 SWIFT Environment Protection). The self-assessment can serve as supporting evidence, but additional testing is mandatory, as detailed in the "CSP_controls_matrix_and_high_test_plan_2025."

*Option D: No, except if the SWIFT user's chief auditor approves this approach This is incorrect. Chief auditor approval does not override the CSP's requirement for independent assessor testing. The assessment process is governed by SWIFT standards, not internal approvals.

Summary of Correct answer:

An assessor cannot fully rely on the user's self-assessment; additional testing is always required (C).

References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:

*Independent Assessment Framework: Mandates independent assessor testing.

*Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines: Requires additional validation.

*CSP_controls_matrix_and_high_test_plan_2025: Outlines assessor testing requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 79

What are the possible impacts for a SWIFT user to be non-compliant to CSP? (Select the two correct answers that apply)

*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. To be reported to their supervisors (if applicable)
- B. To be delisted from the BIC directory
- C. To be seen as non-compliant to their counterparts in KYC-SA
- D. To be contacted by SWIFT to provide the CSP assessment report and detailed information about the reason of non-compliance

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The "Swift Customer Security Controls Policy" and "Independent Assessment Framework" outline the consequences of non-compliance with the CSP. Let's evaluate each option:

*Option A: To be reported to their supervisors (if applicable)

This does not apply. Non-compliance is managed by SWIFT, not internal reporting to supervisors, unless specified by the user's internal governance (not a CSP requirement).

*Option B: To be seen as non-compliant to their counterparts in KYC-SA

This applies. Non-compliance is reflected in the KYC-SA portal, where counterparties can view the user's status, impacting trust and business relationships, as per the "Independent Assessment Framework."

*Option C: To be contacted by SWIFT to provide the CSP assessment report and detailed information about the reason of non-compliance This applies. SWIFT engages with non-compliant users, requesting assessment reports and remediation plans, as outlined in the "Swift CSP Assessment Report Template" and "Independent Assessment Process for Assessors Guidelines."

*Option D: To be delisted from the BIC directory

This does not apply. Delisting is an extreme measure not automatically triggered by non-compliance; it requires persistent failure to remediate after engagement, which is not guaranteed.

Summary of Correct Answers:

Possible impacts include being seen as non-compliant in KYC-SA (B) and being contacted by SWIFT for reports (C).

References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:

*Independent Assessment Framework: Details non-compliance impacts.

*Swift CSP Assessment Report Template: Supports SWIFT follow-up.

*CSP_controls_matrix_and_high_test_plan_2025: Reflects KYC-SA visibility.

NEW QUESTION # 80

The SwiftNet Link (SNL) software is always required for the Swift Alliance Gateway to operate.

*Connectivity

*Generic

*Products Cloud

*Products OnPrem

*Security

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

SwiftNet Link (SNL) is the mandatory network interface software that enables connectivity to the SWIFTNet network, providing transport, security, and service management functionalities. The Swift Alliance Gateway (SAG) is a communication interface that consolidates message flows and relies on SNL to connect to SWIFTNet. According to SWIFT documentation, SAG is built on top of SNL, making SNL a prerequisite for SAG operation. This dependency is consistent across on-premises and cloud-based deployments (e.g., Alliance Connect Virtual), where SNL ensures secure communication over the SWIFT Secure IP Network (SIPN). The CSCF Control "1.1 SWIFT Environment Protection" underscores the need for secure connectivity components like SNL. There are no documented scenarios where SAG can operate without SNL, confirming the statement is true.

References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:

*SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024: Control 1.1 mandates secure connectivity components like SNL.

*SWIFT Alliance Gateway Documentation: SAG requires SNL for SWIFTNet connectivity.

*SWIFTNet Link Documentation: SNL is the mandatory interface for all SWIFTNet communications.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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