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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 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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The contents of CSP-Assessor learning questions are carefully compiled by the experts according to the content of the CSP-Assessor examination syllabus of the calendar year. They are focused and detailed, allowing your energy to be used in important

points of knowledge and to review them efficiently. In addition, CSP-Assessor Guide engine is supplemented by a mock examination system with a time-taking function to allow users to check the gaps in the course of learning.

Swift Customer Security Programme Assessor Certification Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74
The control SWIFT Environment Protection supports several objectives. (Select the one that does not 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. Limit risks of privileged accounts compromise
- B. Forbids any interactive sessions towards the SWIFT infrastructure
- C. Restrict malicious access from external sources
- D. Limit risks of lateral movement

Answer: B

Explanation:
CSCF Control "1.1 SWIFT Environment Protection" aims to secure the SWIFT infrastructure by isolating it from external threats and internal risks. The "Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025" details its objectives. Let's evaluate each option:
*Option A: Restrict malicious access from external sources
This applies. Control 1.1 requires isolating the SWIFT secure zone from external sources (e.g., the Internet) to prevent malicious access, such as malware or unauthorized intrusions.
*Option B: Forbids any interactive sessions towards the SWIFT infrastructure This does not apply. Control 1.1 does not forbid all interactive sessions. It allows controlled interactive access (e.g., via jump servers) for administrative purposes, provided sessions are secured (e.g., encrypted per Control
"2.1 Internal Data Transmission Security"). The "CSP_controls_matrix_and_high_test_plan_2025" permits interactive sessions with proper controls.
*Option C: Limit risks of privileged accounts compromise
This applies. Control 1.1 includes measures to secure privileged accounts (e.g., by enforcing strong authentication and role-based access control) to prevent compromise, aligning with CSCF principles.
*Option D: Limit risks of lateral movement
This applies. Control 1.1 aims to segment the SWIFT environment from the general IT environment, reducing the risk of lateral movement by attackers within the network.
Forbidding any interactive sessions (B) does not apply, as Control 1.1 allows controlled interactive access.
References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:
*Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025: Control 1.1 objectives include restricting access and limiting risks, but not banning interactive sessions.
*CSP_controls_matrix_and_high_test_plan_2025: Confirms controlled interactive sessions are permitted.
*Independent Assessment Framework: Assesses secure access controls under 1.1.
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NEW QUESTION # 75
What are the key elements that usually need to be considered by a cloud provider in an IaaS cloud model?
(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. The cloud provider must give full assurance on the change management process of the SWIFT-users' components/applications deployed by the user
- B. The cloud provider must give comfort regarding the resiliency put in place to ensure continuity of SWIFT connectivity service
- C. The cloud provider must cover all CSCF controls applicable to the related in-scope components for which the cloud provider is responsible (such as the underlying infrastructure in line with appendix G)
- D. The cloud provider must give comfort of control implementation effectiveness on the virtualization layer hosting the SWIFT users' components

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) cloud model, such as SWIFT's Alliance Cloud, the cloud provider is responsible for the underlying infrastructure (e.g., hardware, virtualization layer, network) while the customer manages the applications and data. The SWIFT CSP, particularly the "Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline v2025" and "Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025," outlines the responsibilities of cloud providers. Let's evaluate each option:
*Option A: The cloud provider must cover all CSCF controls applicable to the related in-scope components for which the cloud provider is responsible (such as the underlying infrastructure in line with appendix G) This is correct. In an IaaS model, the cloud provider is responsible for securing the underlying infrastructure (e.g., physical servers, network, virtualization layer) that hosts the SWIFT components. Appendix G of the CSCF (or related outsourcing guidelines) specifies the controls the provider must implement, such as those under CSCF Control "1.1 SWIFT Environment Protection" and "2.3 System Hardening." The provider must ensure these controls are met for the infrastructure it manages.
*Option B: The cloud provider must give comfort of control implementation effectiveness on the virtualization layer hosting the SWIFT users' components This is correct. The virtualization layer (e.g., hypervisors) is part of the IaaS provider's responsibility, and the provider must provide assurance (e.g., through audits or reports) that security controls are effectively implemented. This aligns with CSCF requirements for outsourcing agents, ensuring the virtualization layer supports the SWIFT secure zone, as noted in the "Independent Assessment Framework."
*Option C: The cloud provider must give full assurance on the change management process of the SWIFT- users' components/applications deployed by the user This is incorrect. Change management for the SWIFT-users' components (e.g., Alliance Access configurations) is the customer's responsibility in an IaaS model. The cloud provider is not accountable for the applications deployed by the user, only for the underlying infrastructure. The "Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline v2025" clarifies this boundary.
*Option D: The cloud provider must give comfort regarding the resiliency put in place to ensure continuity of SWIFT connectivity service This is incorrect as a primary key element. While resiliency is important (e.g., CSCF Control 1.1), it is a broader operational concern rather than a specific IaaS responsibility. The provider ensures infrastructure availability, but continuity of SWIFT connectivity is a shared responsibility, with the customer managing the communication interface (e.g., Alliance Gateway).
Summary of Correct Answers:
The key elements for a cloud provider in an IaaS model are covering applicable CSCF controls for the infrastructure (A) and providing comfort on the effectiveness of controls on the virtualization layer (B).
References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:
*Swift Customer Security Controls Framework v2025: Defines responsibilities in cloud models (Control 1.1, Appendix G).
*Outsourcing Agents - Security Requirements Baseline v2025: Outlines provider responsibilities in IaaS.
*Independent Assessment Framework: Requires assurance on virtualization layer security.
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NEW QUESTION # 76
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
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*Swift_CSP_Assessment_Report_Template

- A. 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
- B. Yes, but only if the CISO signs the completion letter at the end of the assessment
- C. No, except if the SWIFT user's chief auditor approves this approach
- D. Yes

Answer: A

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.
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NEW QUESTION # 77
A Swift user relies on a sFTP server to connect through an externally exposed connection with a service provider or a group hub
What architecture type is the Swift user? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A4
- B. A3
- C. A1
- D. A2

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The Swift Customer Security Programme (CSP) defines specific architecture types in itsCustomer Security Controls Framework (CSCF)documentation to classify how Swift users connect to the Swift network. These architecture types help determine the applicable security controls based on the user's connectivity and infrastructure setup. The architecture types relevant to this question-A1, A2, A3, and A4-are outlined in the CSCF v2024(and prior versions like CSCF v2023), which is the latest framework as of March 06, 2025, unless superseded by a newer release.
Step 1: Understand the Scenario
The question specifies that the Swift user relies on ansFTP server(Secure File Transfer Protocol) to connect through anexternally exposed connectionwith aservice provider or a group hub. This implies that the user' s Swift environment involves external connectivity, potentially managed by a third party (service provider) or a centralized entity (group hub), rather than a fully self-managed, local setup.
Step 2: Define Swift Architecture Types
According to theSwift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF)and supporting documentation (e.g., Swift Customer Security Programme - Architecture Types Explained), the architecture types are categorized as follows:
* A1: Messaging Interface Only (Local Deployment)
* The user operates a local Swift messaging interface (e.g., Alliance Access/Entry) with no external connectivity to a service provider or hub.
* Connectivity to Swift is direct and locally managed.
* A2: Messaging Interface with Connectivity Service (External Connectivity)
* The user operates a local Swift messaging interface but connects to Swift via anexternally provided connectivity service(e.g., through a service provider or third-party connection).
* The connection point is exposed externally to the service provider.
* A3: Hosted Messaging Interface
* The Swift messaging interface itself is hosted externally by a service provider, and the user accesses it remotely (e.g., via a browser or client application).
* No local messaging interface exists at the user's site.
* A4: Group Hub or Shared Connectivity
* The user connects to Swift via agroup hubor shared infrastructure operated by a parent entity, affiliate, or third-party provider.
* This may involve centralized messaging and connectivity services shared across multiple entities.
Step 3: Analyze the Scenario Against Architecture Types
* sFTP Server Usage: The use of an sFTP server suggests a file transfer mechanism, commonly employed in Swift environments to exchange payment messages or files with external parties (e.g., service providers or hubs). This aligns with scenarios where connectivity extends beyond the user's local environment.
* Externally Exposed Connection: The phrase "externally exposed connection" indicates that the Swift user's infrastructure interfaces

with an external entity (service provider or group hub), ruling out a fully self-contained setup.
* Service Provider or Group Hub:
* Aservice providertypically implies a third-party entity managing connectivity or hosting services, which could align withA2(external connectivity) orA3(hosted interface).
* Agroup hubsuggests a shared infrastructure within a corporate group or consortium, pointing towardA4.
Step 4: Match to Architecture Types
* A1: Does not apply. A1 requires a fully local deployment with no external connectivity reliance. The externally exposed sFTP connection contradicts this.
* A2: Applies. If the Swift user maintains a local messaging interface (e.g., Alliance Access) and uses the sFTP server to connect to a service provider's external infrastructure, this fits A2. The "externally exposed connection" aligns with A2's requirement of relying on an external connectivity service.
* A3: Unlikely, but possible with clarification. A3 involves a fully hosted messaging interface (e.g., no local Alliance software). The question does not explicitly state that the messaging interface is hosted externally, only that an sFTP server is used for connectivity. Without evidence of a hosted interface, A3 is not a strong fit.
* A4: Applies if a group hub is involved. If the sFTP server connects to a centralized group hub (e.g., a shared Swift infrastructure within a corporate group), this matches A4. The "group hub" reference in the question supports this possibility.
Step 5: Conclusion and Verification
Based on theCSCF v2024architecture definitions and theSwift CSP Architecture Types Explainedguidance:
* A2is confirmed because the sFTP server and externally exposed connection suggest reliance on a service provider for connectivity, with a local messaging interface assumed unless otherwise specified.
* A4is also applicable if the "group hub" scenario is active, indicating shared connectivity infrastructure.
* The question asks to "choose all that apply," and since it specifies "service providerorgroup hub," both A2 and A4 are valid depending on the context. However, A2 is the most universally applicable based on the sFTP and external connection details, with A4 as an additional fit for group hub cases.
References
* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Section: Architecture Types.
* Swift Customer Security Programme - Architecture Types Explained, available via Swift's official documentation portal (swift.com).
* Swift CSP FAQ, clarifying connectivity and hosting scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 78
The Swift user has an sFTP server to push files to an outsourcing agent hosting the Swift users own Communication interface. What is their architecture type?

- A. B
- B. A3
- C. A1
- D. A4

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 79
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