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Swift CSP-Assessor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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.

Swift Customer Security Programme Assessor Certification Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
How are online SwiftNet Security Officers authenticated? (Select the correct answer)
*Connectivity
*Generic
*Products Cloud
*Products OnPrem
*Security

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

Answer: B

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 access controls 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.

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NEW QUESTION # 15

Can a Swift user choose to implement the security controls (example: logging and monitoring) in systems which are not directly in scope of the CSCE?

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:

This question asks whether a Swift user can implement security controls (e.g., logging and monitoring) in systems not directly in scope of the CSCF. Let's analyze this based on Swift CSP guidelines.

Step 1: Define CSCF Scope and Security Controls

TheSwift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024defines its scope as the Swift-related infrastructure, including messaging interfaces, communication interfaces, and operator systems (asdetailed in Question 4). Security controls likelogging and monitoringare mandated underControl Objective 6: Detect Anomalous Activity, specifically in controls likeControl 6.1: Security Event Logging.

Step 2: Analyze the Question

The question focuses on whether a Swift user can apply CSCF security controls (e.g., logging and monitoring) to systemsnot directly in scopeof the CSCF. Systems not in scope include back-office systems, general- purpose servers, or other infrastructure that does not directly process Swift messages or connect to the Swift network.

Step 3: Evaluate Swift CSP Guidance

* The CSCF mandates that security controls must be applied to in-scope systems to ensure the security of the Swift environment. However, Swift also encourages adefense-in-depthapproach, as outlined in the Swift Customer Security Programme - Security Best Practices. This approach recommends extending security practices beyond the minimum scope to enhance overall security.

* Control 6.1: Security Event Loggingrequires logging and monitoring for in-scope systems to detect anomalous activity. While this control is mandatory for in-scope systems, the CSCF does not prohibit applying similar controls to out-of-scope systems. In fact, theSwift CSP FAQ(available on swift.com) clarifies that users may implement additional security measures on out-of-scope systems to reduce risks to the Swift environment (e.g., monitoring back-office systems that interact with Swift middleware).

* Implementing logging and monitoring on out-of-scope systems can help detect threats that might indirectly affect the Swift environment, such as lateral movement from a compromised back-office system to a Swift-related system.

Step 4: Conclusion and Verification

A Swift usercanchoose to implement security controls like logging and monitoring on systems not directly in scope of the CSCF. This is not mandatory but is considered a best practice under Swift's defense-in-depth strategy. The CSCF does not restrict users from applying additional security measures beyond its defined scope, and such actions align with the broader goal of enhancing cybersecurity across the user's environment.

References

* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Control 6.1: Security Event Logging.
* Swift Customer Security Programme - Security Best Practices, Section: Defense-in-Depth.
* Swift CSP FAQ, Section: Scope and Applicability of Security Controls.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which statement(s) is/are correct about the LSO/RSO accounts on a Swift Alliance Access? (Choose all that apply.)

- 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 of the server
- C. Their PKI certificates are stored either on a HSM Token or on a HSM-box
- D. They are local Security Officers

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

This question pertains to Local Security Officer (LSO) and Remote Security Officer (RSO) accounts on SWIFT Alliance Access, a key component of the SWIFT infrastructure. Let's evaluate each statement:

* A. They are local Security Officers
* LSOs and RSOs are indeed Security Officers responsible for managing security functions on Alliance Access. LSOs operate locally, while RSOs can perform tasks remotely, but both are classified as Security Officers under SWIFT's terminology.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Select the correct statement about Alliance Gateway.

- A. It is used to exchange messages over the Swift network
- B. It is used to create messages to send over the Swift network

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question revisits the role of the Swift Alliance Gateway (SAG), similar to Question 6, but with different statements.
Step 1: Recap the Role of Alliance Gateway
The Swift Alliance Gateway (SAG) is a connectivity and security layer that facilitates interaction with the Swift network, as detailed in theSwift Alliance Gateway User Guideand referenced inControl 1.1: Swift Environment Protectionof theCSCF v2024.
Step 2: Evaluate Each Option
* A. It is used to exchange messages over the Swift networkThe SAG acts as a gateway to concentrate and securely route SwiftNet traffic, enabling the exchange of messages over the Swift network. It handles connectivity, security (e.g., PKI), and message routing, as confirmed in theSwift Alliance Gateway Technical Documentation. This aligns with its role in the Swift ecosystem.Conclusion: This is correct.
* B. It is used to create messages to send over the Swift networkAs noted in Question 6, the SAG does not create messages. Message creation is handled by applications like Alliance Access or Entry. The SAG's role is to route and secure messages, not generate them, per theSwift Alliance Gateway User Guide.Conclusion: This is incorrect.
Step 3: Conclusion and Verification
The correct statement isA, as the Alliance Gateway's primary function is to facilitate the secure exchange of messages over the Swift network, consistent with Swift CSP documentation.
References
* Swift Alliance Gateway User Guide, Section: Functionality Overview.
* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Control 1.1: Swift Environment Protection.
* Swift Alliance Gateway Technical Documentation, Section: Message Routing.

NEW QUESTION # 18
From the outsourcing agent diagram, which components in the diagram are in scope and applicable for the Swift user.
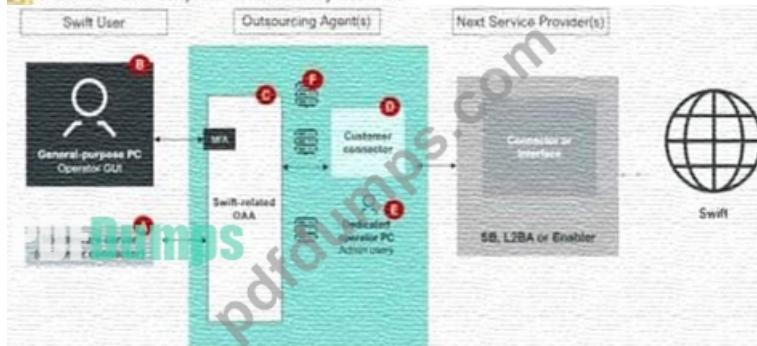
- A. Components A and B
- B. Components A, B, C, D and E
- C. Components C, D and E
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question determines which components in the outsourcing agent diagram are in scope and applicable for the Swift user under theSwift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024.
Step 1: Understand CSCF Scope and the Diagram
* TheCSCF v2024defines the scope as systems directly involved in Swift messaging, connectivity, or security within the user's control or responsibility, including those managed by outsourcing agents. The diagram includes:
* A. Middleware server (customer connector): Part of the Swift user's environment.
* B. General-purpose PC Operator GUI: An operator system in the user's environment.
* C. Swift-related OAA: The messaging interface in the outsourcing agent's environment.
* D. Customer connector: A connector in the outsourcing agent's environment interfacing with the next service provider.
* E. Dedicated PC Admin users: Administrative systems in the outsourcing agent's environment.
* TheIndependent Assessment Frameworkholds the Swift user accountable for in-scope components, even when outsourced, perControl 1.1: Swift Environment Protection.
Step 2: Analyze Component Applicability
* A. Middleware server (customer connector): Located in the Swift user's environment, this connects to the outsourcing agent. While it facilitates Swift traffic, it is typically considered part of the user's local infrastructure and not directly in the outsourcing agent's scope for user responsibility, unless explicitly outsourced. TheCSCF v2024scope focuses on Swift-related systems managed by the outsourcing agent when the user relies on them.
* B. General-purpose PC Operator GUI: This is a user-side operator system, not a core Swift component. PerControl 1.2: Logical Access Control, it is out of the secure zone and not in scope for the outsourcing agent's responsibility.
* C. Swift-related OAA: This is the messaging interface (e.g., Alliance Access) managed by the outsourcing agent. It is in scope for the Swift user, as they are responsible for its security and compliance, perControl 1.1.
* D. Customer connector: This connector, within the outsourcing agent's environment, interfaces with the next service provider (e.g., SB, L2BA). It is in scope, as the user must ensure its security under Control 1.1.
* E. Dedicated PC Admin users: These administrative systems, managed by the outsourcing agent, are in scope because they control Swift-related components, perControl 1.2.
Step 3: Match with Options
* A. Components A, B, C, D and E: Includes A and B, which are not in scope for the outsourcing agent' s responsibility under the user's purview.
* B. Components A and B: Only includes user-side components, not the outsourcing agent's in-scope systems.
* C. Components C, D and E: Includes the outsourcing agent's Swift-related OAA, customer connector, and admin PCs, which are in scope for the user's compliance responsibility.
* D. None of the above: Incorrect, as C, D, and E are applicable.
Step 4: Conclusion and Verification
The correct answer isC, as Components C, D, and E, managed by the outsourcing agent, are in scope and applicable for the Swift user's compliance under theCSCF v2024.
References
* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Control 1.1: Swift Environment Protection, Control 1.2: Logical Access Control.
* Swift Independent Assessment Framework, Section: Outsourcing Scope.
* Swift Outsourcing Guidelines, Section: User Responsibility.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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Answers

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