

DFS Audit guideline

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Motivation

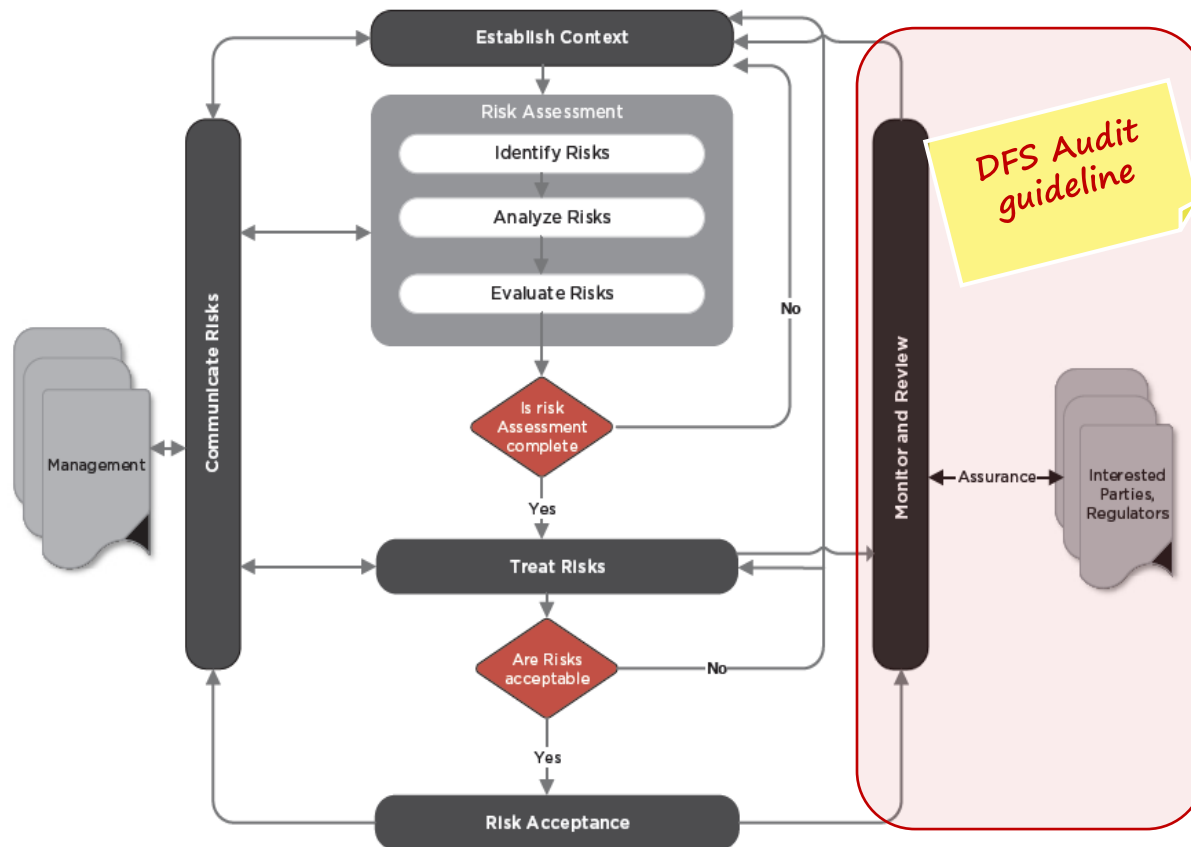


How can a regulator, DFS provider or MNO provide assurance on the security of financial services?

Doc Link: [Digital Financial Services security audit guideline](#)



DFS Audit guideline



- For each control, we have developed guidance for auditors to use in assessing whether the control is implemented and the policies, standards that need the provider needs to have in place.
- The purpose of the guideline is to assess whether basic controls are in place to give some assurance on the security of DFS services.
- From PDCA, monitor and review involves assessing and measuring security performance of DFS assets against security checklist.
- The DFS security audit guidelines are categorized into six different groups: *Access control, Authentication, Availability, Network security, Fraud detection , Privacy and confidentiality*



Introductory Concepts

ITU-T Rec. X.805

ITU-T Recommendation X.805 provides a foundation for the document, with eight *security dimensions* to address security:

Access control,
authentication, non-
repudiation, data
confidentiality,
communication
security, data integrity,
availability, privacy

Vulnerability

A weakness in a system that can be exploited by an adversary

Threat

the specific means by which a vulnerability is exploited

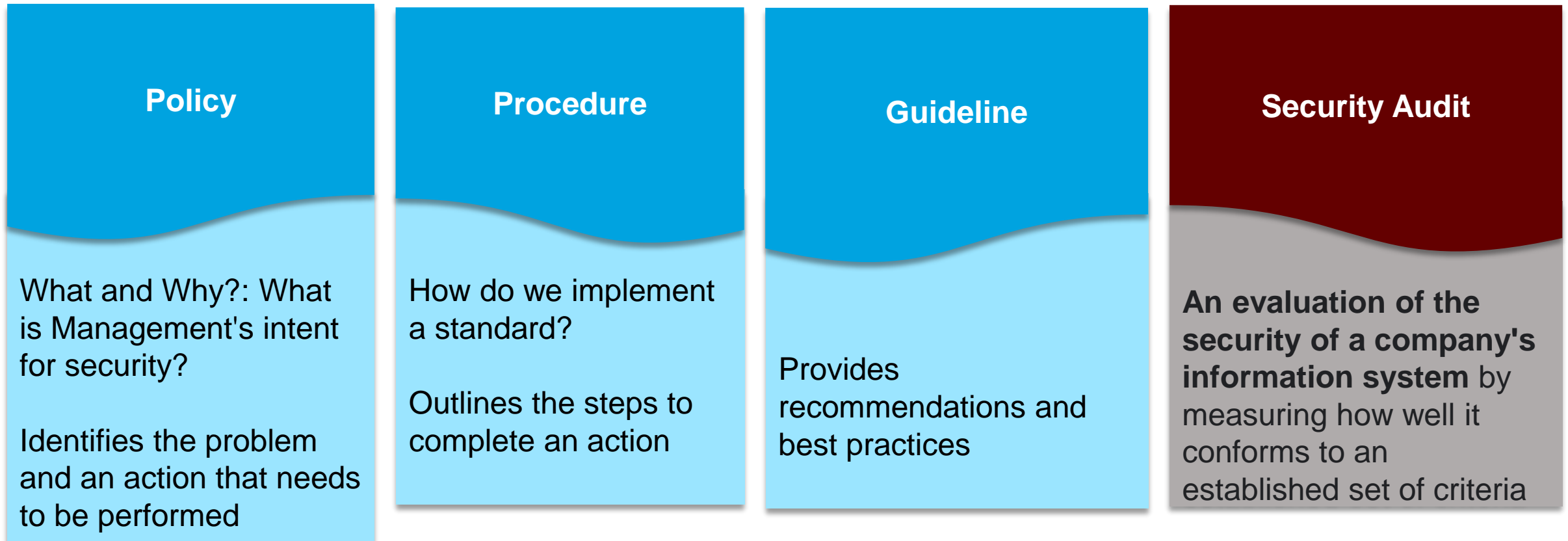
Risk

the consequences of a threat being successfully deployed

Control:

A safeguard or countermeasure prescribed to protect the **confidentiality**, **integrity**, and **availability** of information systems and assets to meet a set of defined security requirements.

Introductory Concepts





How can a regulator, DFS provider or MNO provide assurance on the security of financial services?



CHECKLIST



DFS Audit guideline - Examples

Network Security

C24: The DFS provider should protect against network attacks by use of firewalls and traffic filters and protect against DFS infrastructure threats by challenging suspicious traffic through network admission techniques and mechanisms such as CAPTCHAs.

Audit Validation: *Are there adequate protections against network attacks like firewalls and traffic filters with proper configurations?*

Policy/Procedure: Operations security: Protection from malware

C26: Set restrictive firewall rules by default, use ports whitelisting, use packet filters, and continuously monitor access to whitelisted/permitted ports and IP's.

Audit Validation: *Are the firewall rules adequately configured? (e.g., port whitelisting, packet filtering)*

Policy/Procedure: Operations security: Protection from malware

CHECKLIST



Example

Let's consider the threat: **malware**.

- How can the regulator check that DFS providers have some controls in place to avert this threat?
- How can the Telco operator ensure that infrastructure has controls in place to mitigate against these?

CHECKLIST



DFS Audit guideline

1. Identify the vulnerabilities that can be exploited by malware within the DFS entity.
 - Security assurance framework (see section 8.13)
2. Check whether the DFS provider has policies in place to protect against malware & how they should address vulnerabilities.
 - How do you know that is the right policy?
The policy's "purpose" should describe requirements for preventing and addressing viruses, worms, spyware, malware, and other types of malicious software.
3. Identify controls that can mitigate the vulnerabilities
4. Assess implementation of the controls



Questions

