

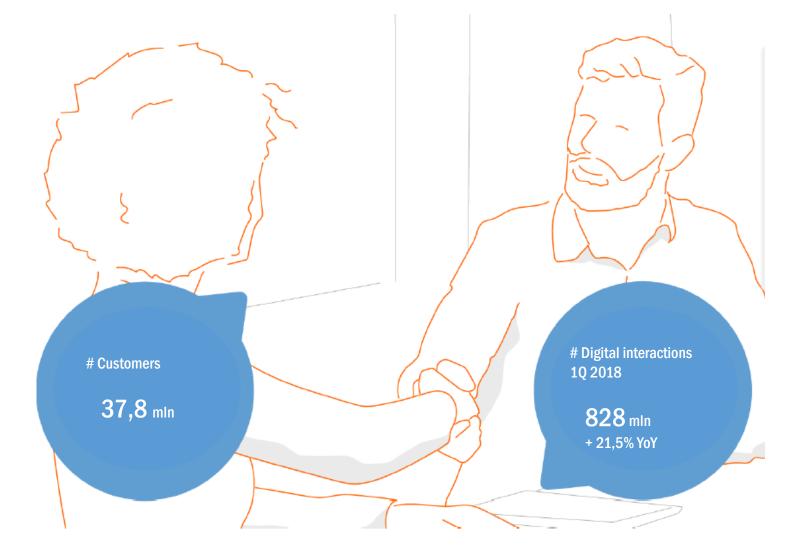
Audit approach to Cybercrime Resilience

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Introduction























People are the biggest risks

Customers

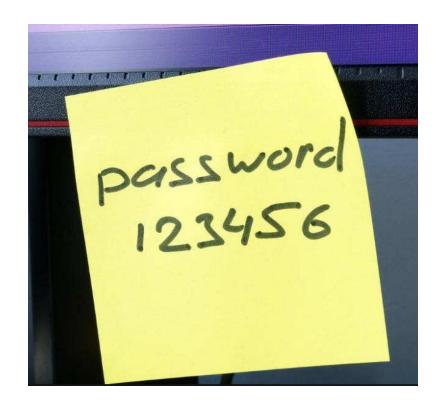
- Share the PIN code
- Share their bank card
- Use old computers and software
- Open malicious e-mails
- Unsecure Wifi
- •







People are the biggest risks



Employees

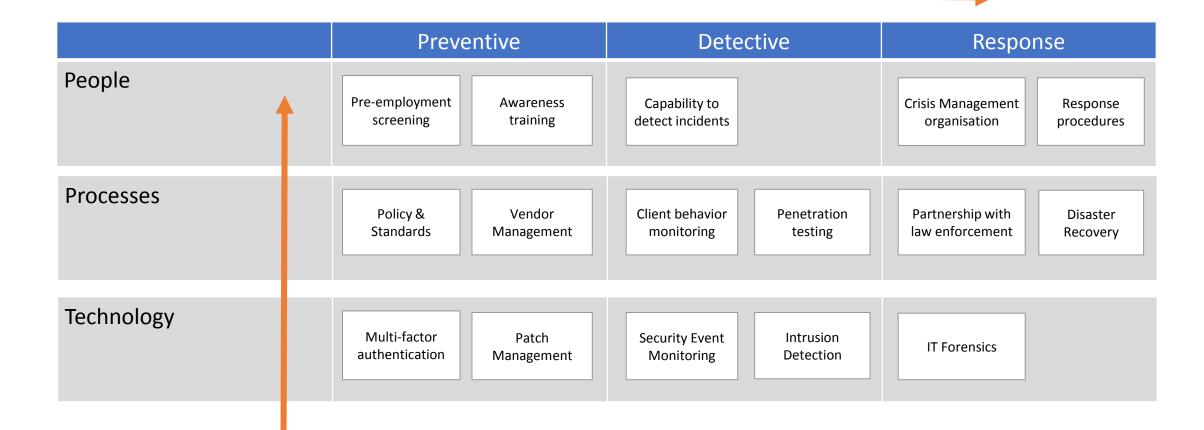
- Sharing of passwords
- Passwords easy to guess
- Private email address
- Opening malicious e-mails
- Share sensitive information

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What can you do?







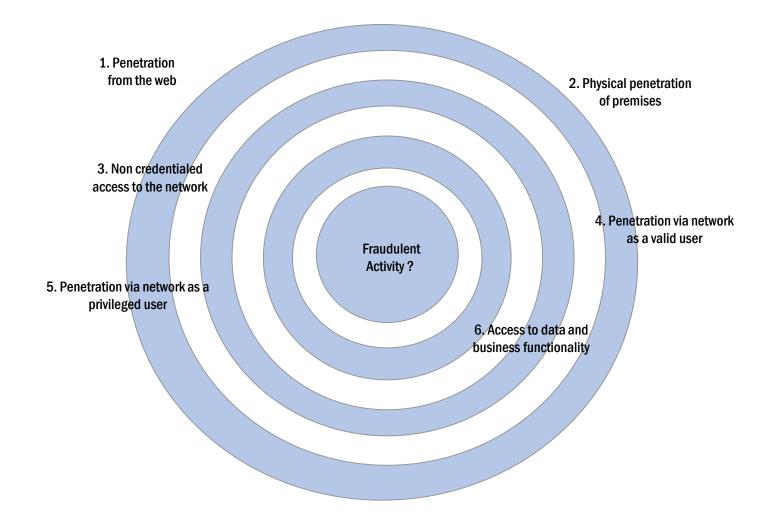
Examples of Cyber Security controls

Roles &	Digital Banking	Denial of	Advanced	Data Leakage
Responsibilities	Fraud	Service (DOS)	Persistent Treat	Prevention
 Mandate and responsibility Staff awareness and training Critical business processes and IT infrastructure Scenario analysis including red / blue team exercises Intelligence gathering, analysis and communication Forensic and prosecution processes 	 Customer awareness Contracts & general conditions Cybercrime Customer response procedure 	 Responsibilities DOS attacks Ransom ware DOS emergency response procedure 	 APT Risk Assessment Domain segmentation & Network monitoring Harding IT assets Management of credentials Credential stores Certificate management APT emergency response procedure 	 Responsibilities related to DLP attacks Workstation Security Webmail Public Cloud Storage Mobile Devices DLP emergency response procedure





IT Vulnerability Audit Approach







IT Audit Approach in 3 pillars

Core IT Audits

Technical IT Audits

Emerging IT Audits

- IT Governance
- IT Outsourcing
- Applications
- IT Management & Development
- Information Risk Management

- IT Network
- IT Infrastructure
- Cloud Computing
- Data Centre

- Internet & Mobile Banking
- Cyber Security
- Block Chain
- Robotics





From a country approach to a specialist approach

