

SECURITY FRAMEWORK FOR APRA

**AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL
REGULATORY AUTHORITY
(APRA) GUIDELINES**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Accenture Security Framework for AWS

Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) Guidelines Executive Summary

The Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) CPS 231 Outsourcing¹ and SPS 231 Outsourcing,² in August 2014 and November 2012 respectively, documented requirements relating to the risk management of outsourcing arrangements including cloud computing. More recently as of July 2015, given the increased demand of cloud, APRA has revised these arrangements and identified mitigation techniques documented in an Information Paper titled, "[Outsourcing Involving Shared Computing Services \(Including Cloud\)](#)." The Information Paper outlines key principles that should be considered when contemplating the use of shared computing services and cloud.

Given the sheer number of service configurations available with the AWS platform, many financial services institutions (FSIs) may question whether their AWS implementation will address the APRA guidelines. The "Accenture Security Framework for AWS – APRA Guidelines" whitepaper outlines the technology controls set out by the APRA Information Paper and describes the AWS services and third-party products that can be implemented to address the APRA technology control guidelines set out in CPG 234 – "Management of Security Risk in Information and Information Technology,"³ as they pertain to the Information Paper. The methodology used to come up with the security controls aligns closely with the holistic AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (CAF).

The Accenture Security Framework for AWS provides a mechanism for FSIs to:

- Adopt AWS services and use them in a manner that helps organisations address the technology-compliant controls described within the APRA guidelines.
- Secure both sensitive and non-sensitive data as setup and classified pertaining to CPG 235 – "Managing Data Risk,"⁴ while leveraging the flexibility, agility and cost savings of the cloud.

Based on the experience of both Accenture Security and Cloud Architects for AWS, the full report: 1) outlines a simplified approach to implement the appropriate AWS services and platform and 2) summarises the applicable AWS services and how they can be arranged to help FSIs address the key controls listed for each of the technology key control requirements described in the CPG 234 document.

Guiding Principles for Accenture Security Framework for AWS

The Accenture Security Framework for AWS's overarching principle is to leverage agile development methodologies coupled with AWS services. The Framework also provides FSIs with the confidence to manage material workloads in AWS by employing security controls that provide the same mechanisms FSIs are accustomed to in their own environments, specifically aligned to the areas recommended by APRA.

The Framework guides the creation of a cloud-based environment for material workloads that follows traditional IT security models, leveraging an enterprise's existing tools and processes. Using the AWS platform, the FSI can continue to leverage its existing investments and build an effective approach to security in the cloud.

Agile methodologies for application development and continuous integration provide enterprises with new approaches to managing security in the cloud. The Framework's guiding principle for data security focuses on how to manage "infrastructure as code" through the software development and deployment lifecycle. Application and infrastructure development and configuration changes are fed

¹ [Prudential Standard CPS 231 for Outsourcing](#) - This Prudential Standard requires that all outsourcing arrangements involving material business activities entered into by an APRA-regulated institution be subject to appropriate guidelines documented.

² [Prudential Standard SPS 231 for Outsourcing](#) - This Prudential Standard requires that all outsourcing arrangements involving material business activities entered into by a RSE licensee be subject to appropriate due diligence, approval and ongoing monitoring.

³ [Prudential Practice Guide - CPG 234 – Management of Security Risk in Information and Information Technology](#)

⁴ [Prudential Practice Guide - CPG 235 – Managing Data Risk](#)

into the template and a completely new environment is built rather than making changes to an existing environment. This approach also enables new ways to perform resilience, disaster recovery and backups.

Overview for Accenture Security Framework for AWS

The Accenture Security Framework for AWS employs a layered approach to security, building on security features as required by the particular workload. These include controls for: network flow (see Figure 1); data protection/access management (see Figure 2); and auditing and configuration management (see Figure 3).



Figure 1: Network flow controls

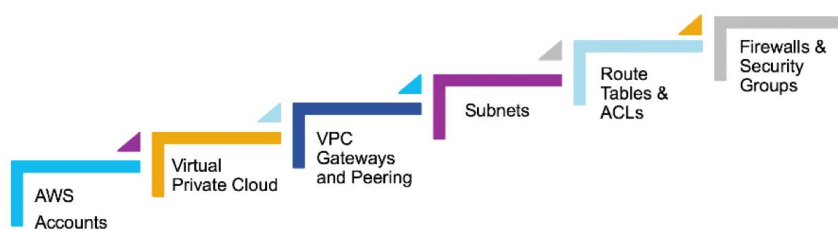


Figure 2: Data protection and access management



Figure 3: Auditing and configuration management

APRA Key Technology Controls Overview

The APRA key technology controls are summarised below in the table below, which focuses on the Access Control technology components as they pertain to the technology controls described in the CPG 234 in descriptive nature against the Accenture Security Framework for AWS and the AWS services used to address the controls.

Conclusion

The Accenture Security Framework for AWS helps provides the Financial Services sector with the confidence to build out a secure and resilient AWS platform to support all workloads within the organisation, in order to manage their data securely while supporting the adoption of cloud-native development and security techniques.

Outsourcing Involving Shared Computing Services	APRA CPG 234 Technology Risk Controls	Accenture Security Framework for AWS Component	AWS Services	Third-Party Services	
Risk Assessments and Security	Controls	Business Needs	Data Protection and Access Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role-Based Access Controls • Externalisation of Keys • Authentication and Access Controls 	AWS IAM Users AWS IAM Roles AWS IAM Keys AWS CloudHSM AWS Key Management Service (KMS)	
		Identification and Authentication Techniques	Data Protection and Access Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role-Based Access Controls • Externalisation of Keys • Authentication and Access Controls Auditing and Configuration Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamper-Proof Metrics 	AWS IAM Users AWS IAM Roles AWS IAM Keys AWS CloudHSM Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Multi-Factor Authentication Network Address Translation (NAT) Gateway AWS KMS AWS CloudTrail	Ping Microsoft Active Directory [operating system authentication] Bastion Host Remote Desktop
		Data Leakage	Data Protection and Access Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encryption and Tokenisation • Encrypted Storage Volumes • Encryption in Transit 	AWS CloudHSM AWS KMS Amazon EBS Full Disk Encryption Amazon S3 Encryption AWS Certificate Manager	
		Cryptographic Techniques to Restrict Data	Data Protection and Access Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encryption and Tokenisation 	Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) EBS Full Disk Encryption AWS CloudHSM AWS KMS	Native DN Transparent Database Encryption CipherCloud
	IT Asset Lifecycle Management Controls	Physical Security	Auditing and Configuration Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamper-Proof Metrics 	AWS Compliance Reports	
		Secure Software Development	Auditing and Configuration Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuration and Change Management • Continuous Deployment • Hydration 	AWS CodeCommit AWS CodeDeploy AWS CodeWorkflow Auto Scaling groups AWS CloudWatch AWS CloudFormation	GitHub Jenkins

Outsourcing Involving Shared Computing Services	APRA CPG 234 Technology Risk Controls	Accenture Security Framework for AWS Component	AWS Services	Third-Party Services	
		Legacy Technologies	Separation and Flow Controls	IAM Accounts Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) Security Groups	
		Emerging Technologies	Separation and Flow Controls	IAM Accounts Amazon VPC Security Groups	
	Monitoring and Incident Management	Monitoring Process	Auditing and Configuration Management • Alarms and Actions	AWS CloudWatch AWS CloudTrail	Nagios ZenOss Splunk
		Incident Management	Auditing and Configuration Management • Alarms and Actions • Log and Capture Flows • Configuration and Change Management	AWS CloudWatch AWS CloudTrail Amazon AMI Amazon Snapshot AMI	Splunk
		Accountability and Audit Trails	Auditing and Configuration Management • Alarms and Actions • Log and Capture Flows	AWS CloudWatch AWS CloudTrail	Splunk CyberArk PUAM QualysGuard
	IT Security Reporting and Metrics	Regular Reporting	Auditing and Configuration Management • Alarms and Actions • Log and Capture Flows	AWS CloudWatch AWS CloudTrail	Splunk
		Effective Security Metrics	Auditing and Configuration Management • Alarms and Actions • Log and Capture Flows • Tamper-Proof Metrics	AWS CloudWatch AWS CloudTrail	Splunk

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