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On-boarding to SWIFT for Service Bureaux

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On-boarding to SWIFT for Service Bureaux, version 1, 2013





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On-boarding process

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**BIC Policy** 

Service Bureaux framework

## Technical and security aspects

Connectivity and timeline

Alliance Essentials Kits

**SWIFTNet Security Officers** 

The swift.com administrators

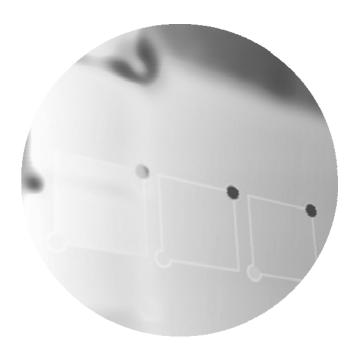
### Conclusion

Go-live date

On-boarding profiles on swift.com

Recommended reading

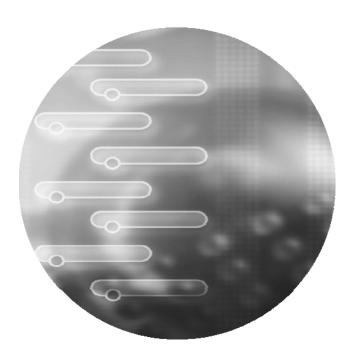
Need help?

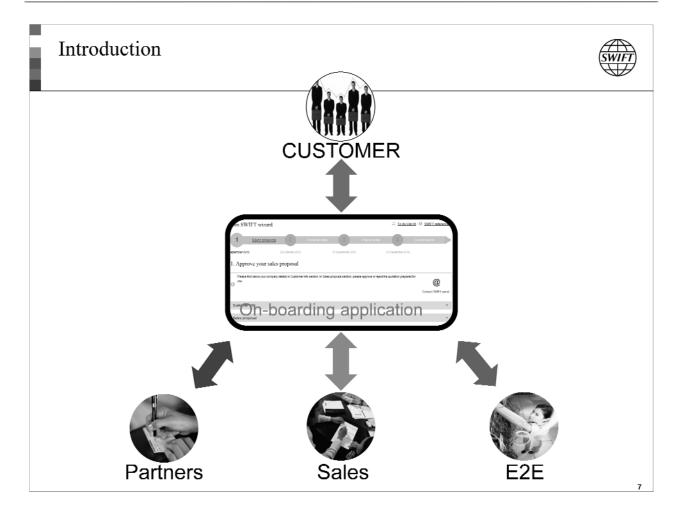


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# On-boarding process

Introduction to the on-boarding process
On-boarding process
Demo of the on-boarding application
On-boarding application for Sales



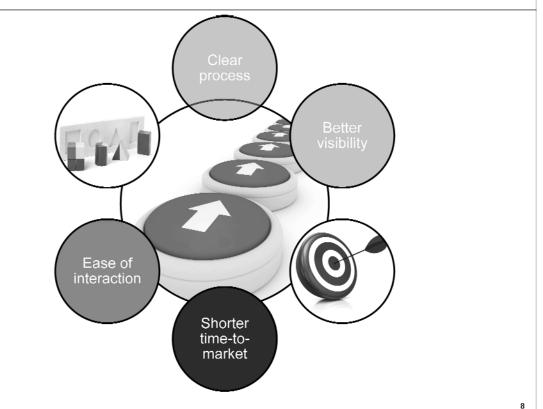


The on-boarding application is an application on swift.com which enables interactions between the customer and SWIFT.

SWIFT can push information from its internal system SAP to the application in an efficient way. It brings a lot of benefits to customers and to SWIFT.

## Introduction Benefits





## **Clear process**

Clear process for the customer and for SWIFT. Documents are tailor-made for each customer, "a la carte" (technical configuration and legal documents). The customer only sees the necessary documents. There are 4 gates to pass to go live:

- 1. Approval of sales proposal (quotation)
- 2. Data
- 3. Ordering
- 4. Confirmation of go-live date

#### **Better visibility**

Better visibility for the customer, where its on-boarding order stands, for Sales and Support: they know what is coming up and what information is missing.

#### **Ease of interaction**

Ease of interaction between the customer and SWIFT. Necessary documents are uploaded, and nothing more. Sales and Support can simulate what the customer sees, therefore they can assist the customer in an efficient manner.

### **Shorter time-to-market**

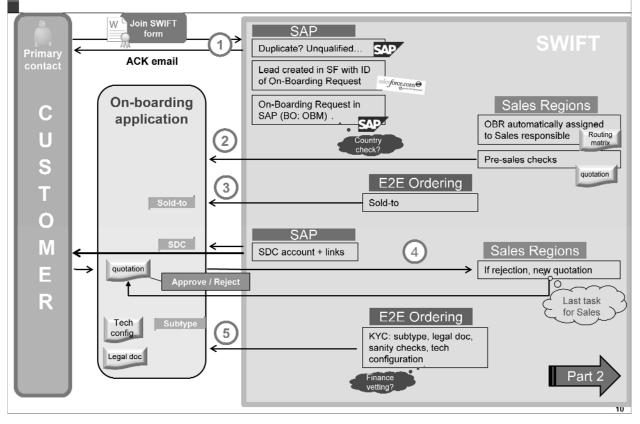
Shorter time-to-market for the customer to come on-board. Therefore, the customer can send messages earlier, benefiting from the infrastructure and investment. SWIFT gets the revenues from the traffic.

# On-boarding process Join SWIFT form Lead in SF Quotation Pre-sales check Approval Tech & Legal documents On-boarding application 0 Legal check Processing Orders 1. Board approval Readiness 2. Readiness 3. Finance

- Join SWIFT form
  - The form is under the section ordering on swift.com (ordering > Join SWIFT)
- Lead in SF
  - The lead in SF is created automatically, but it is not assigned.
  - An email notifies the country responsible and backup of the lead
  - The agent (Sales partner in this case) should manually take ownership of the lead.

## On-boarding detailed process

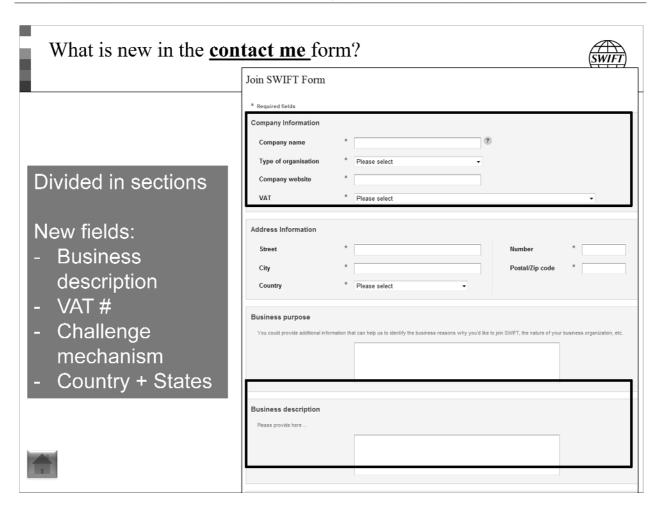




- 1. The customer or the service bureau fills in the Join SWIFT form. It will trigger a business order in SAP. After some checks, the workflow will start.
- 2. The quotation must be uploaded in Salesforce and in the on-boarding application. Sales partners must flag the opportunity 'ready for on-boarding'.
- 3. End-to-End Ordering will create the sold-to creation.
- 4. The customer (primary contact) can approve or reject the quotation proposed by Sales or Sales partners. There is a notification when a new quotation has been requested by the customer.

#### On-boarding detailed process (continued) **SWIFT** On-boarding Primary contact application 6 Tech SDC admin, SO, Lite2 config Final tech config Print, sign & send Scan & upload С E2E Ordering U Validation of legal documents Rejection Approved Approval: NMG/Service Admin. Creation: BIC and SNFin institution NMG/\$A (7)Board report: legal docs, NMG and Legal scanned tech config. BIC Confirmation of BIC & Board approval E2E Ordering Config. processing: create drafted Drafted 8 Processing by SAP WF and OBT Customer Go-live date: Confirm readiness and live date Board approval is live FIN: cst date Readiness SN/Lite2: weekly Finance vetting Confirmation

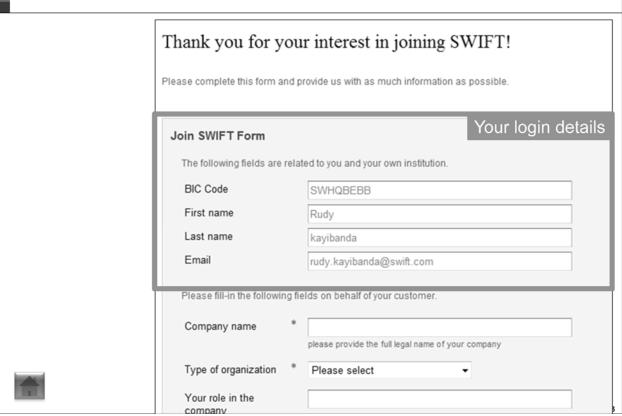
In the step 7, note that as soon as the BIC is created and communicated to the customer, it is possible to start testing RMA relationships with counterparties (of course, provided that the infrastructure is in place, which is rarely the case).

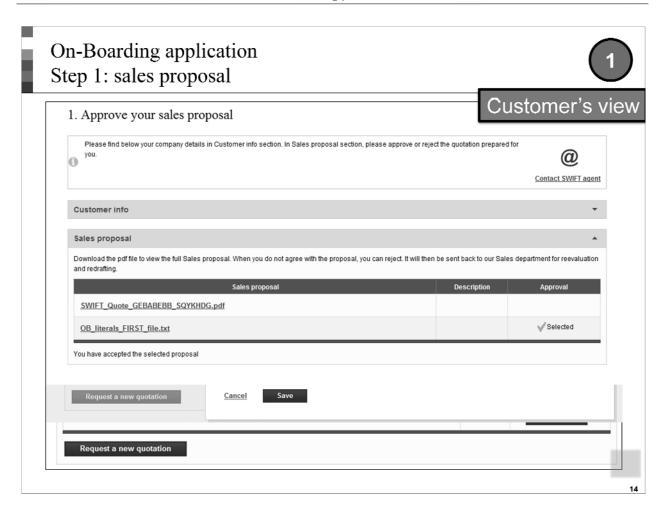


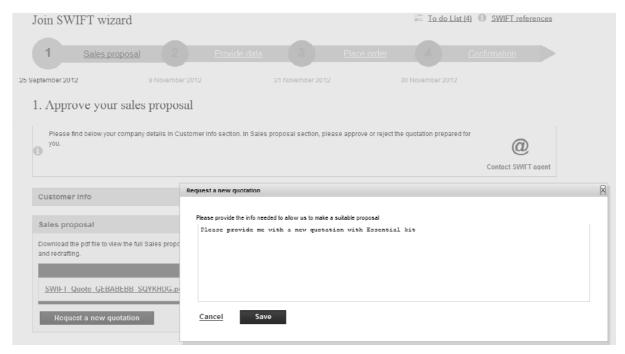


# Join SWIFT form, for Partners



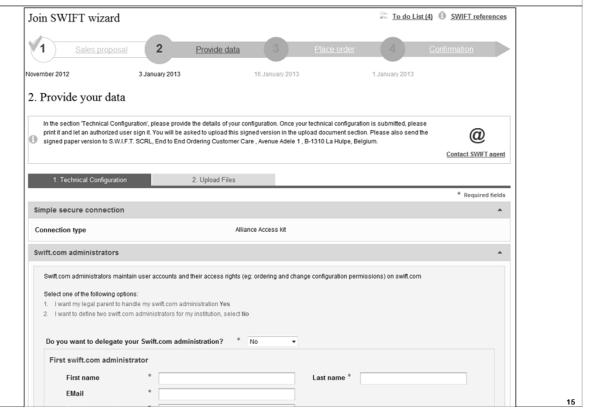


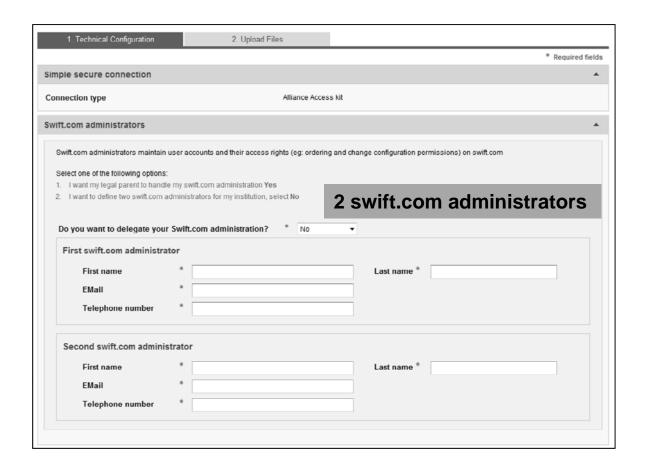




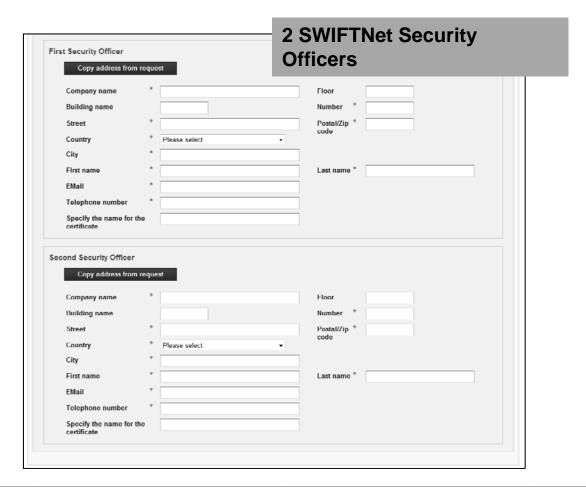
# On-Boarding application Step 2: provide data (technical configuration)

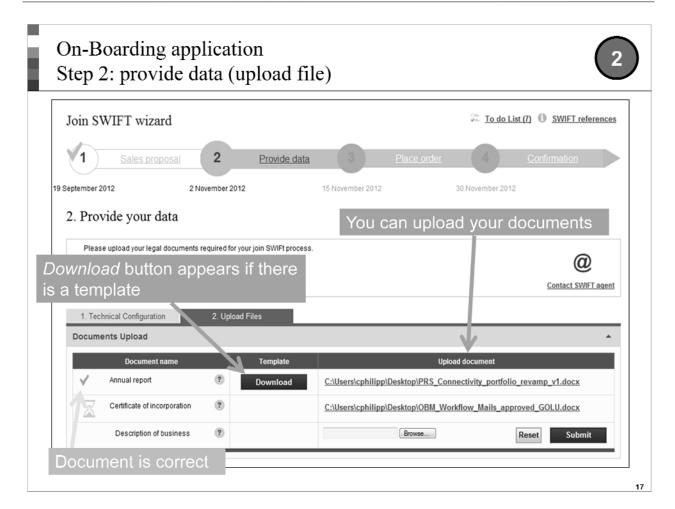






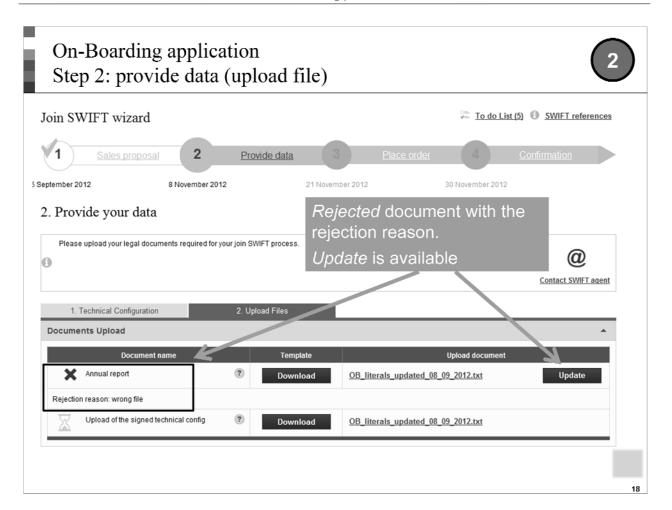
# On-Boarding application Step 2: provide data (SWIFTNet SO) New feature Swift.com administrators SWIFTNet Security Officer SWIFTNet Security Officers are responsible for security administration that involves creation and maintenance of electronic certificates. Certificates are used for 1. If you want to delegate security administration to the Security Officers of another institution, then select Yes 2. If you want to define your own two Security Officers, select No Do you want to delegate your SWIFTNet Security? Company Signature You can save the technical The undersigned declares to have full authority to submit this form for and on behalf configuration as draft, and finish identified in this form to act as primary business contact person, swift.com admini their respective responsibilities. it later on. \* Please select ▼ Gender EMail I accept the following terms and conditions. The SWIFT User application and status are governed by the SWIFT By-laws (see the SWIFT By-laws) and SWIFT Corporate Rules

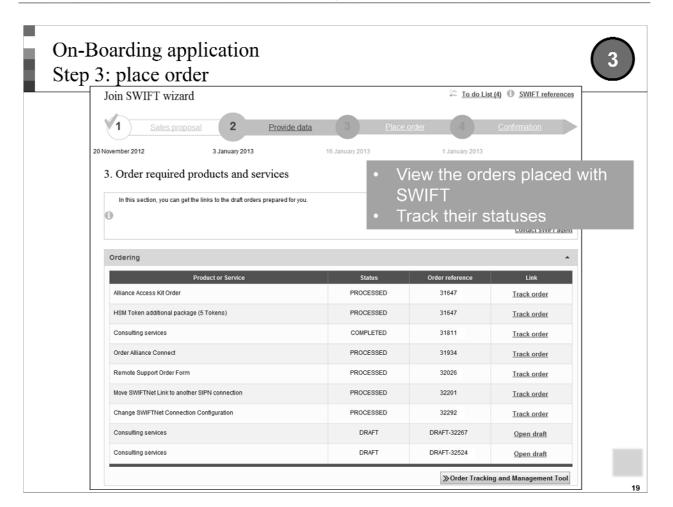


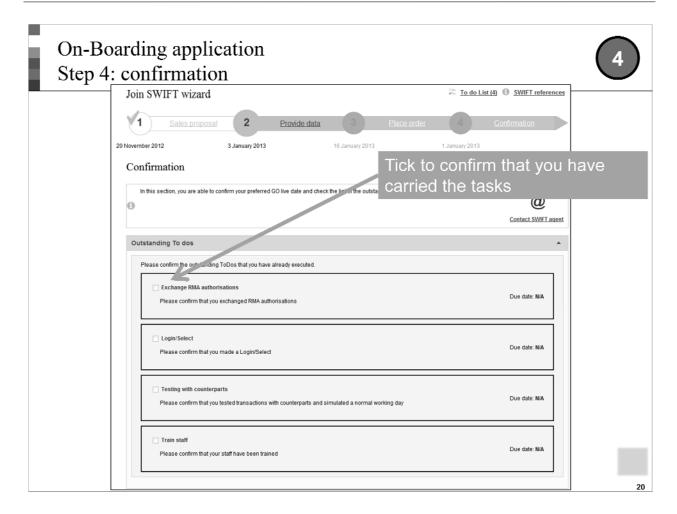


Depending on the sub-type (user category) of the customer, SWIFT will require a number of documents. They will be listed in this section (*Upload file*).

SWIFT End-to-End Ordering department will confirm (with a green *V*) whether the document provided is the correct one.







# On-Boarding application for Sales



# Existing process remains valid!

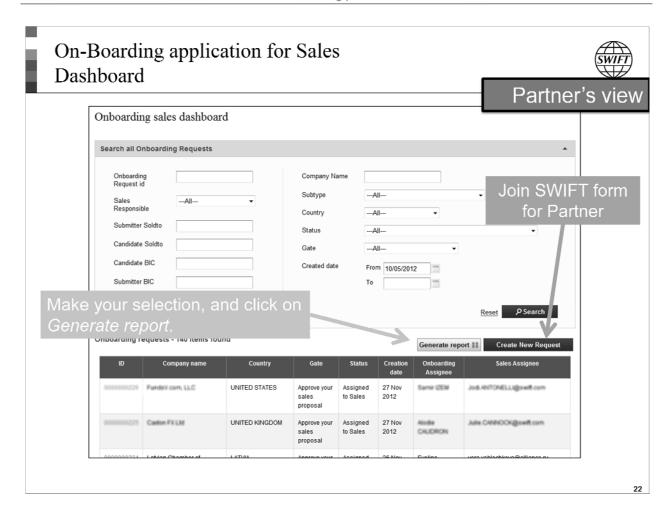
- No change in pre-sales checks
- Documents upload in Salesforce.com



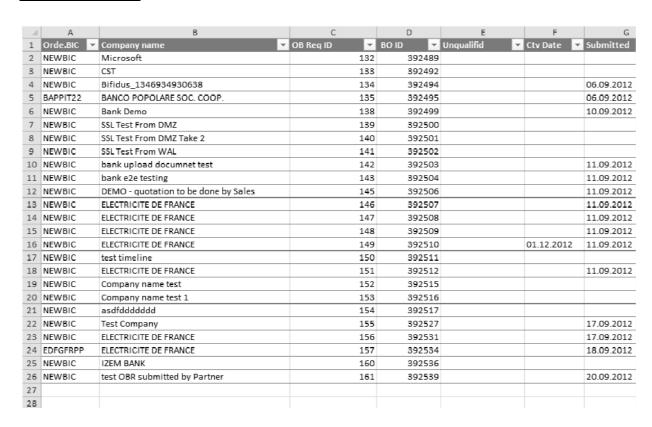
# On-Boarding Application New features

- Simulation mode, like screens of customers
- Upload of documents (quotation, etc.)
- Draft technical configuration is available
- Reporting

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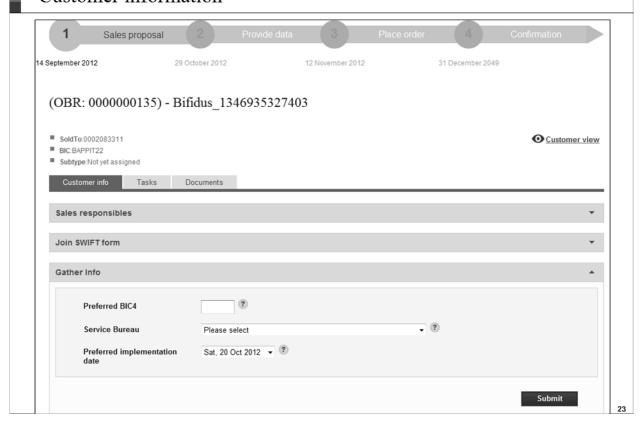


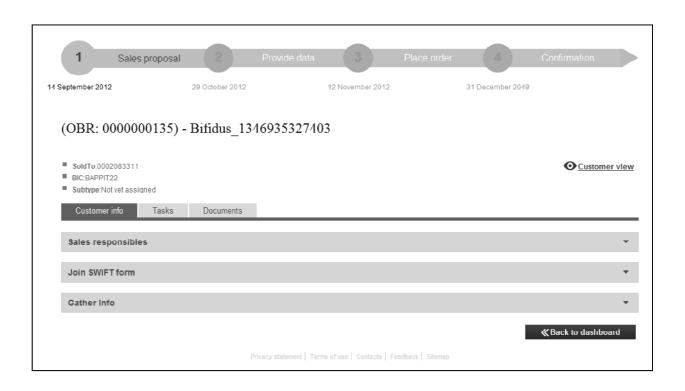
#### **Example of reports**



# On-Boarding application for Sales Customer information

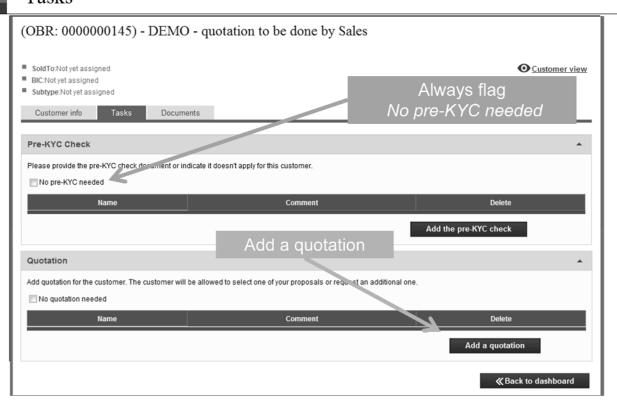






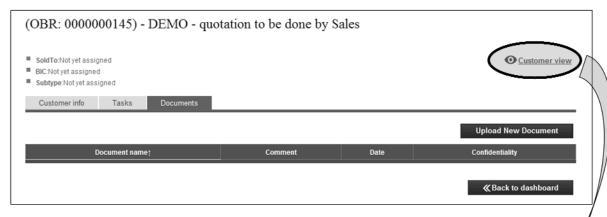
# On-Boarding application for Sales Tasks





# On-Boarding application for Sales Documents





- · Interesting documents can be uploaded in this section
- · Uploaded documents are transferred to SAP

Simulation mode: Customer view enables to see exactly what the customer sees

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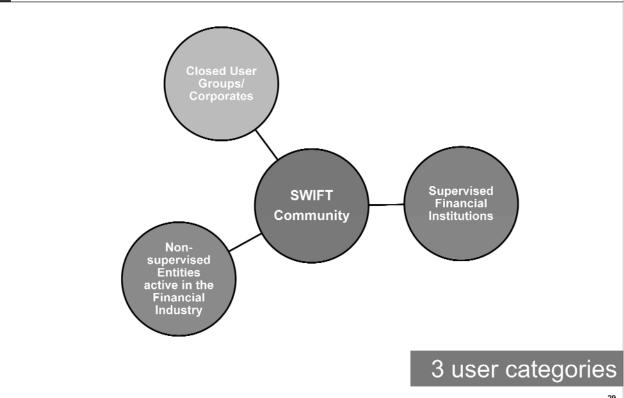
# Legal aspects

SWIFT User categories
Eligibility criteria for Corporates
Message routing restriction tables
BIC Policy
Service Bureaux framework



# SWIFT user categories Key principles





A condition precedent to the usage of SWIFT's services is that a company needs to join SWIFT by registering with SWIFT and becoming an authorised SWIFT user. SWIFT has defined a number of SWIFT user categories. Any company applying for SWIFT user ship must comply and ensure continued compliance with the eligibility criteria.

#### **Group 1 – A Supervised Financial Institution**

A Supervised Financial Institution is:

- 1. an entity that engages in payment, securities, banking, financial, insurance, or investment services or activities, and that, for such purposes
  - is (i) licensed by or (ii) authorised by or (iii) registered with a Financial Market Regulator, and
  - is subject to supervision by a Financial Market Regulator or
- 2. an international, supranational, intergovernmental or national governmental body or institution that as a main activity engages in payment, securities, banking, financial, insurance, or investment services or activities (including central banks).

#### Group 2 - Non-Supervised Entity Active in the Financial Industry

A Non-Supervised Entity active in the financial industry, is an entity that:

1. .

- a. as a main activity, engages in payment, securities, banking, financial, insurance, or investment services or activities to Supervised Financial Institutions and/or to third parties unrelated to the Non-Supervised Entity, or
- as a main activity, engages in services to Supervised Financial Institutions and/or to third parties unrelated to the Non-Supervised Entity, which services support financial transaction processing by means of communicating and processing information and which services require the sending of messages in the Non-Supervised Entity's own name, and
- 2. is not subject, for such purposes, to supervision by a Financial Market Regulator, and

3.

- a. is a duly incorporated, validly existing, and duly organised legal entity, and
- b. is in good standing financially and with respect to compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and
- is subject to regular audits in accordance with internationally recognised accounting standards by an independent audit firm

#### **Group 3 – Closed User Groups and Corporates**

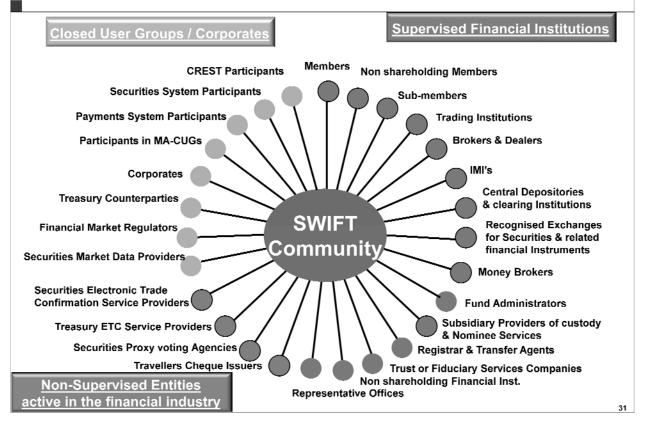
This group is composed of the following SWIFT user categories:

- Corporate
- Financial Market Regulator
- Payment System Participant
- · Securities Market Data Provider
- Securities Market Infrastructure System Participant
- Service Participant within Member-Administered Closed User Group
- Treasury Counterparty

For all categories, except for *Treasury Counterparty*, SWIFT users are only able to use SWIFT's services in a Closed User Group. For each Closed User Group, an administrator defines the rules, the services and the admission criteria. The administrator is either the owner of the Closed User Group or SWIFT.

# From 27 to 3 categories





## Eligibility criteria for Corporates



FATF country



- Owned by entity in FATF
- Parent is listed
- SCORE FI
- FATF



## Required for the 3 types

- Description of intended SWIFT use
- List of correspondents and contacts
- List of signatures
- Signed undertaking
- · Check on finance and address

Approvals required from National Member Group and Board

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## Corporate (CORP)

[From the Corporate Rules]

To be eligible in the category of 'Corporate' the corporate should:

- 1. be listed on a regulated stock exchange of a country that is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), or
- 2. be majority-owned by an entity which is eligible as per the criteria 1) above, provided it submits to SWIFT a Declaration of Ownership from the eligible parent entity. In addition, the entity must be (a) duly incorporated, validly existing and duly organised legal entity, (b) in good standing financially and with respect to compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and (c) subject to regular audit according to internationally recognised accounting standards by an independent audit firm, or
- 3. be recommended by a SCORE Financial Institution (FI) which is located in a FATF member country and which participates in the SCORE closed user group. Recommendation means confirming its willingness to exchange traffic with that Corporate over SWIFTNet.

#### Note:

- The commercial availability of RMA is a pre-condition to the implementation of a corporate under 3) here above and will become effective in two phases:
  - For FIN, a Corporate under eligibility criteria 3) here above will be allowed to join SCORE immediately, as RMA for FIN is already available;
  - For FileAct and InterAct, a corporate under eligibility criteria 3) here above will only be able
    to subscribe to the services when RMA for FileAct and InterAct is commercially available
    (foreseen for the second half of 2010). (note: it has subsequently been decided not to
    mandate the use of RMA for FileAct. RMA for InterAct will only be used as from the moment
    RMA will be planned for InterAct based services.)
- The financial institution's recommendation will be based on its own AML procedures and business rationale to do business with that corporate. There is no liability involved for the "recommending" financial institution vis-à-vis the other SCORE financial institutions or SWIFT: the SCORE eligibility criteria should not be seen as a substitute for other financial institutions' own AML checks. AML checks by each financial institution will remain necessary and RMA will allow every financial institution to selectively accept traffic from their own corporate customers;
- SWIFT verifies that traffic between the "recommending" FI and the corporate materialises within the 12-months period following the registration;
- As for current SCORE eligibility criteria, SWIFT will monitor on a regular basis that SCORE corporates once registered continue to comply with the eligibility criteria. A yearly monitoring process will be set up to verify that recommendations still hold and that traffic is being exchanged with the recommending Financial Institution. Corporates will have to look for substitute recommendations if necessary. In case no substitute recommendation could be found in the SCORE model, the corporate will be given a 6-month grace period to either join an alternative corporate access model (i.e. MA-CUG or Treasury Counterparty) or disconnect.

#### FATF or Financial Action Task Force (also known as Groupe d'action financière or GAFI)

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-governmental body established in 1989 by the Ministers of its Member jurisdictions. The objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. The FATF is therefore a "policy-making body" which works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in these areas.

- FATF members (34 countries and 2 organisations)
  - Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Gulf Cooperation Council, Hong Kong China, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg,, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States
- · There are also FATF associate members and FATF observers
- Browser through the FATF website for more information http://www.fatf-gafi.org/

# Eligibility criteria for corporates Additional required documents



FATF country

Owned by entity in FATF

FATF

SCORE FI

Recommended

Stock Exchange

See previous slide

See previous slide + Certificate of incorporation Declaration of ownership List of shareholders (%) List of board members List of executives Annual report Tax registration certificate Auditors Bad press check Stock exchange check

See previous slide + Certificate of incorporation List of shareholders (%) List of board members List of executives Annual report Tax registration certificate Auditors SCORE FI recommendation Bad press check Stock exchange check

## Message routing restriction tables

CORP can only send messages to SUPE, no other category.



	SUPE ⇒ CORP	SUPE CORP	
category 1	195 196 199	101 104 192 195 196 199	Customer payments
category 2		210	FI transfers
category 3	300 303 304 305 306 320 330 340 341 350 360 361 362 364 365 390 391 392 395 396 399	300 303 304 305 306 320 330 340 341 350 360 361 362 364 365 390 391 392 395 399	Treasury markets FX Money markets Derivatives
category 4			Collections & Cash L.
category 5	535 536 537 564 566	540 541 542 543	Securities
category 6	600 601	600 601	Trade
category 7	798	798	Documentary credits
category 8			Trav. Cheques
category 9	900 910 940 941 942 999	999	Cash management Customer status

You can find more information the FIN Message Routing Restrictions table on swift.com > Legal > Corporate matters (<a href="http://www.swift.com/about\_swift/legal/swift\_user\_categories">http://www.swift.com/about\_swift/legal/swift\_user\_categories</a>)

In this part, we focus our attention on the traffic between SUPE and CORP (SUPE for Supervised Financial Institutions and CORP for Corporates).

For example, a Corporate can send an MT101 to a SUPE.

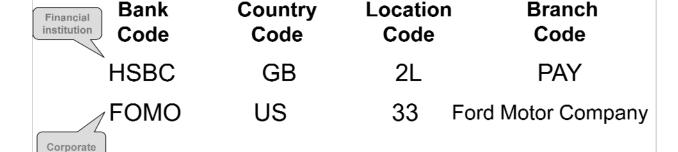
Users with category CORP have their Message User Group (or MUG) is set by default. They have to subscribe to CORP FA and FAST. Corporates (CORP) only have access to SWIFTNet FIN messaging within a Closed User Group (CUG) environment and may only exchange messages with shareholding members and their sub-members.

## BIC Policy Business Identifier Code



# BIC

### **Business Identifier Code**



BICs are used to identify the sender and receiver of a message in the text of messages

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#### **BIC - Business Identifier Code**

Universal method of identifying financial institutions (BIC) in order to facilitate automated processing of telecommunications messages. SWIFT is the registration authority, mandated by the ISO organisation.

A BIC is an identifier (trading name & address) and an address on the SWIFT network.

## **BIC Directories**

BICs are published in the BIC Directory, and can be accessed via <a href="www.swiftref.com">www.swiftref.com</a>. You have a free BIC search on swift.com. Other products are downloadable via swift.com.

For more information on BIC, you can consult the BIC Policy document in the user documentation section (Browse by category > SWIFT > BIC Policy)

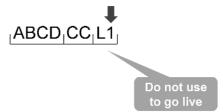
## Structure of a BIC



BIC8 = Institution + country + location [ABCD|CC|LL]

Choose this one to go live!

- BIC11 = Branch code [ABCD|CC|LL|123]
- Test & Training BIC = such a BIC cannot be ABCD CC LO
  - · used in live FIN messages
- BIC1 = Institution not connected to SWIFT
  - · BIC1 can be referenced in a message



## SWIFT is ISO Registration Authority for BIC

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## **BIC** stands for Business Identifier Code.

BIC serves 2 main purposes:

- Identifies an institution with a code to facilitate straight through processing
- Is a network address on the swift network (important rule: the BIC (network address) that sends a Swift message is responsible for the content of the message sent.

## Structure of the BIC

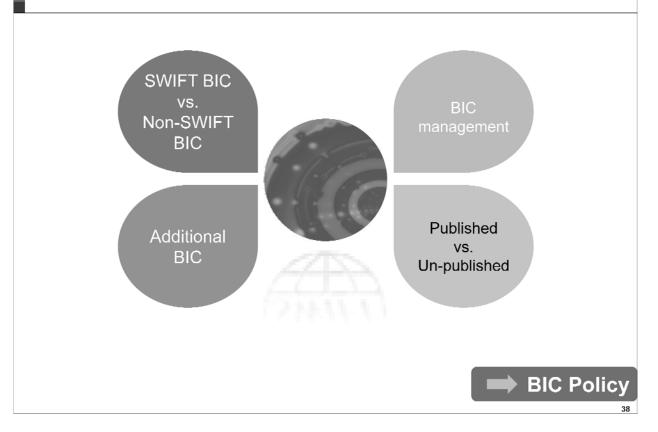
- Institution code: it identifies the institution
- <u>Country code</u>: it identifies the country or geographical location of the institution
- <u>Location code:</u> it identifies either the region or city, or both, in which the institution is located within a country or geographical location
- <u>Branch code:</u> it is optional, it represents a branch or a department of geographical, functional, or departmental nature within the same country.

## BIC published and un-published

Each organisation that becomes a SWIFT user must have and publish at least a BIC8 that identifies the organisation. SWIFT automatically publishes all BIC8s and BIC11s unless the user requests non-publication of one or more specific additional BICs or of a branch code. An unpublished BIC may only be used on a bilateral basis between the sender and the receiver of SWIFT messages. Publication of a BIC includes a description that the user has provided. All non-SWIFT BICs are published.

## Other flavours of BIC





## **SWIFT BIC and Non-SWIFT BIC**

If an institution is connected to the SWIFT network, then its BIC is known as a SWIFT BIC. If the institution is not connected to SWIFT, then its BIC is known as a non-SWIFT BIC.

If an institution wants to register a BIC without connecting to the SWIFT network, it may request a non-SWIFT BIC.

A non-SWIFT BIC has the digit 1 in the eighth position (for example, GEBKGBL1).

## **Additional BICs**

In addition to the BIC8, the user may request additional BIC8s in the same country for operational purposes in the SWIFT environment. Such additional BIC must identify the same entity. The first six characters (that is, the institution code and the country code) must be identical to those in the existing BIC.

Additional BIC8s may be unpublished.

## Published vs. Unpublished

Each organisation that becomes a SWIFT user must have and publish at least a BIC8 that identifies the organisation.

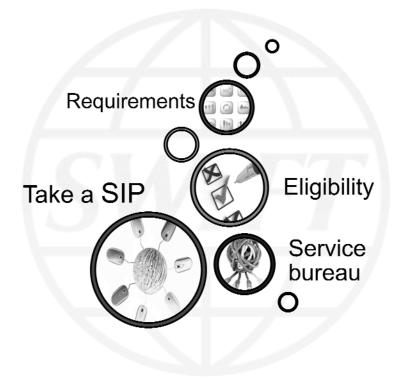
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## Service Bureaux framework Shared Infrastructure Programme





Purpose of the Shared Infrastructure Programme

The document governs the relationship between SWIFT and the service bureaux that offer shared infrastructure services in the context of the Shared Infrastructure Programme. The document sets out the eligibility criteria for admission by SWIFT as a service bureau, and the roles and responsibilities of SWIFT and the service bureau. The document is intended for service bureaux.

### What is a service bureau?

A service bureau is a user or non-user organisation that has been admitted under the Shared Infrastructure Programme as an authorised service bureau to provide services to users regarding the day-to-day operation of their SWIFT connection (services include hosting or operating SWIFT connectivity components, logging on, managing sessions or security for SWIFT users). A service bureau can be referred to as a shared infrastructure provider.

#### **Ownership**

Own and share: VPN boxes and SNL, or Alliance / Alliance Gateway or SWIFT-qualified interface

## Eligibility criteria

- Business, legal, financial and operational
- Operational
  - SBx are not allowed to outsource all or a substantial part of their critical operations to another SWIFT or registered service bureau under the Programme. Outsourcing a back-up or disaster recovery solution to SWIFT or to another registered service bureau is allowed.
  - · Critical operations
    - Security and change management of SWIFT HW and SW (SAG. SAA, VPN box, HSM, or SNL)
    - RMA-related activities
    - Access to SAG and SAA
    - Monitoring activities of SWIFT interfaces
    - · Management of data backups
- Operational practice levels
  - Minimum / Standard / Premier

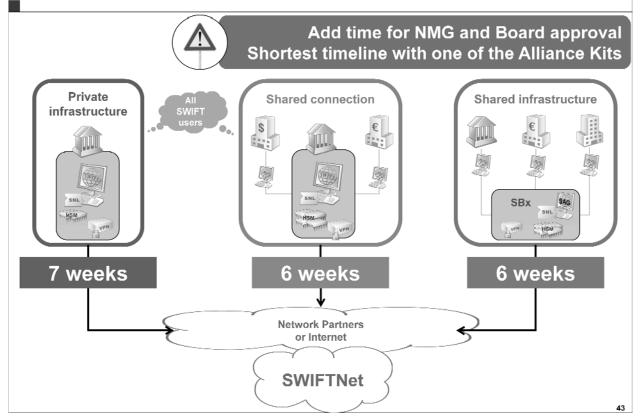
# Technical and security aspects

Connectivity and timeline
Alliance Essentials Kit
SWIFTNet Security Officers
The swift.com administrators



# Connectivity and timeline





#### **Definitions**

- 1. Private infrastructure
  - Connectivity to SWIFT that is owned and operated by the customer
- 2. Shared connection
  - Connection that occurs whenever different FIN users connect through the same connectivity equipment so that the users can log in simultaneously.
- 3. Shared connectivity
  - An indirect connection to SWIFTNet. Users can do this through another SWIFT user (a shared connection), by outsourcing the day-to-day operation of the connection to a third party (that is, a service bureau), or by using the services of a SWIFT member-concentrator.

#### Activation and recommended start dates

You can view the recommend planning from this link:

 $\underline{\text{http://www.swift.com/ordering/old\_ordering\_configuration/new\_customers/activation\_and\_recommended\_start\_dates.page}$ 

The recommended start dates do not include the time necessary for the *National Member Group* (*NMG*) to verify the eligibility criteria of the applicants and to communicate it to the SWIFT Membership Management. Once received, The SWIFT Membership Management then presents; this result to the SWIFT *Board of Directors* for final approval. This process can take several weeks.

These dates provide the shortest possible timeline to go live for new customers that select the Alliance *Essential Kits.* 

# Connectivity and timeline Planning to go-live



Private infrastructure			Shared connection		Shared infrastructure		
Recommended start dates							
Join		Order	Documents	Install	Test	Readiness	Activation date
2	4-Nov-12	01-Dec-12	30-Nov-12	15-Dec-12	21-Dec-12	21-Dec-12	05-Jan-12
2	2-Dec-12	29-Dec-12	28-Dec-12	12-Jan-13	18-Jan-13	18-Jan-13	02-Feb-13
1	19-Jan-13	26-Jan-13	25-Jan-13	09-Feb-13	15-Feb-13	15-Feb-13	02-Mar-13
2	3-Feb-13	02-Mar-13	01-Mar-13	16-Mar-13	22-Mar-13	22-Mar-13	06-Apr-13
2	23-Mar-13	30-Mar-13	29-Mar-13	13-Apr-13	19-Apr-13	19-Apr-13	04-May-13
2	20-Apr-13	27-Apr-13	26-Apr-13	11-May-13	17-May-13	17-May-13	01-Jun-13
2	5-May-13	01-Jun-13	31-May-13	15-Jun-13	21-Jun-13	21-Jun-13	06-Jul-13
2	2-Jun-13	29-Jun-13	28-Jun-13	13-Jul-13	19-Jul-13	19-Jul-13	03-Aug-13
	27-Jul-13	03-Aug-13	02-Aug-13	17-Aug-13	23-Aug-13	23-Aug-13	07-Sep-13
2	4-Aug-13	31-Aug-13	30-Aug-13	14-Sep-13	20-Sep-13	20-Sep-13	05-Oct-13
2	1-Sep-13	28-Sep-13	27-Sep-13	12-Oct-13	18-Oct-13	18-Oct-13	02-Nov-13
- 2	26-Oct-13	02-Nov-13	01-Nov-13	16-Nov-13	22-Nov-13	22-Nov-13	07-Dec-1



Help on swift.com to build your planning

You can view the recommend planning from this link: http://www.swift.com/ordering/old\_ordering\_configuration/new\_customers/activation\_and\_recommende d\_start\_dates.page

## Alliance Essentials kit



1 single e-order, 1 shipment, 1 invoice Shared infrastructure for connection and interface Ideal for customers connecting through a SB

## Alliance Essential Kit

- BIC
- Security certificates
- · FIN service setup
- · RMA subscription
- Documentation
- Online Directories

## Additional mandatory elements

- Traffic fees for SWIFTNet and Solutions
- · Infrastructure sharing fees

## Additional optional elements

- Registration fees for MA-CUG or Solution
- Additional BICs

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For more information, see the service description of the Essentials Kit on swift.com.

#### Overview

SWIFT has designed the Kits for new customers that send and receive up to 1,000 messages or files per day using any combination of FIN, InterAct, FileAct, or Browse.

SWIFT has designed six different Kits. Each one addresses specific infrastructure and connectivity requirements. In this case, we talk about the Essential Kits, the most recommended one for a customer connecting through a Service Bureau.

#### **Essentials Kit Components**

- BIC
- · Security: 4 PKI certificates and online certificate management fee
- · FIN service setup: FIN service registration and LT one-time setup fee
- RMA: setup and annual fee for RMA (used for authentication)
- · Online services (documentation and directories)

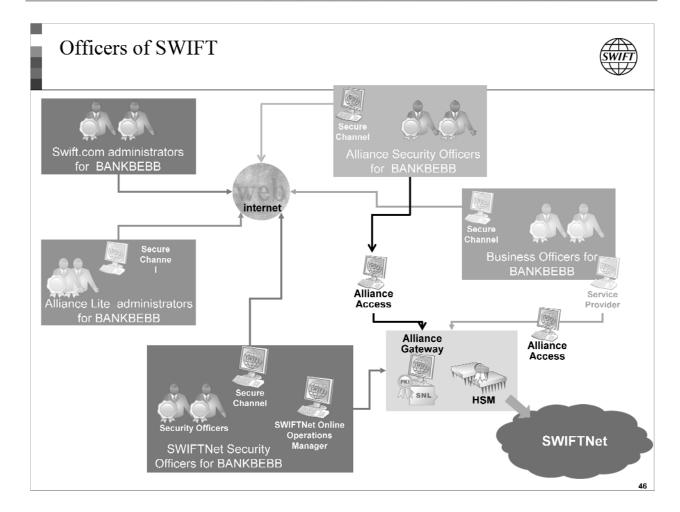
## **Additional mandatory elements**

- Traffic fees for the use of the SWIFTNet Messaging services and Solutions
- · Infrastructure sharing fees

## Additional optional elements

The Alliance Essentials Kit does not include the following fees:

- Registration fees for joining a Member-Administered Closed User Group (MA-CUG) or Solution, for example, SCORE, Exceptions and Investigations, and Funds
- Additional BICs (both connected and non-connected)



## **SDC** administrators

The role of the swift.com administrator is to approve registration requests and to manage the profile of the registered users that are under his/her scope of control.

### **SWIFTNet Security Officers**

A Security Officer (SO) is responsible for handling SWIFTNet security for an institution.

Unless administered by another institution, an institution must have 2 main SOs with both online and offline capabilities, and with an institution-level scope. The 2 main SOs manage the institution's certificates and keys, administer the institution's entities' Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) roles, and other SWIFTNet security matters.

They are authorised representatives for all the communication with SWIFT about SWIFTNet security

## Alliance Security Officers

When you install an interface for the first time, it has 2 predefined operator identities: LSO and RSO, Alliance Security Officers. All other users must first be defined before they are able to sign on and access Alliance functions. Alliance Security Officers play a key role in configuring and managing the security functions within Alliance.

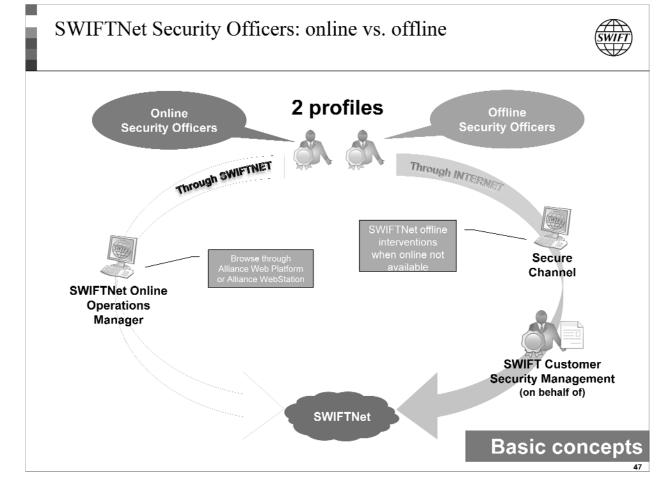
They exercise dual control over which users can sign on to Alliance and what they are allowed to do. 1 Security Officer (or an operator with the appropriate entitlements and who belongs to the appropriate units) can create or modify a user account.

#### Business Officers (FINCopy & SWIFTNet Copy)

A business officer is a customer contact who represents the FINCopy Central Institution towards SWIFT. Secure Channel allows them to manage their FINCopy service mode changes (Y-Copy, T-Copy, Bypass, and Closed).

#### Alliance Lite administrators

They use the Secure Channel to maintain their information, to approve an Alliance Lite administrator and to renew the token of a Lite administrator.



## Online Security Officers

A Security Officer with online capabilities manages certificates through SWIFTNet by using the Local Registration Application.

To do this, a Security Officer must have a valid certificate, and the CertificateAdministration and Delegator RBAC role.

## Offline Security Officers

If the Local Registration Application is not functional, then a Security Officer with offline capabilities can manage certificates by submitting offline intervention requests to SWIFT through the SWIFT Secure Channel. The Security Officer must have a swift.com account with access to Secure Channel, and use a personal Secure Code Card for authentication.

Secure Channel does not replace the Local Registration Application. The Local Registration Application is the application used by Security Officers to register an organization's users and to manage an organization's certificates. If the Local Registration Application is not available and if you must recover or revoke a PKI certificate, then you must use Secure Channel.

The 2 initial SO's that SWIFT registers receive both online and offline certificate administration capabilities. Afterwards, customers can register additional SO's online (using the Local Registration Application) or additional SO's offline by contacting SWIFT (using the Secure Channel).

Security officers that have not been registered with SWIFT can only administer certificates online through the Local Registration Application and can never request an offline intervention to SWIFT. Security officers that have been registered with SWIFT require an access to the Secure Channel.

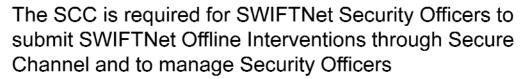
## Initial PKI secrets of SWIFTNet Security Officers

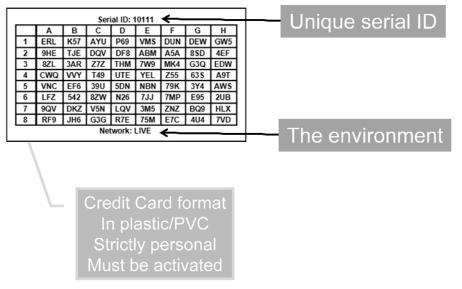


- The initial SWIFTNet Security Officers receive their initial PKI secrets through Secure Channel
  - Only Secure Code Cards are shipped by courier
- · Security controls
  - Only SO's can submit the request for SO initial PKI secrets because they have SCC and swift.com account (integrity check)
  - Both SO's must submit their request before receiving certificates
  - Download only possible from SWIFT network (confidentiality is guaranteed)
  - · Forced attempts are blocked after 5 times

## Secure Code Card (or SCC)







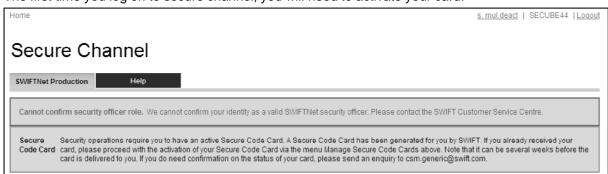
SWIFTNet security officers and business officers require a secure code card to perform security requests and maintenance tasks within the Secure Channel application.

Every SWIFTNet security officer and business officer receives a secure code card for each SWIFTNet environment for which they are registered (for example, production, integration testbed, or both).

### <u>Important</u>

The secure code card contains highly confidential information and is strictly for personal use only. You must not use the secure code card of another security or business officer.

The first time you log on to secure channel, you will need to activate your card:



## How to read the card the secure code card

The secure code card columns are labelled "A" to "H", from left to right. The rows are labelled "1" to "8", from top to bottom. A cell is uniquely referenced by its column and row labels. In the example above of a secure code card, the cell "E3" contains the value "7W9".

Note: Alliance security officers do not require a secure code card to use Secure Channel.

# SWIFTNet Security Officers: functionalities





- Create a security request
- Manage Security Officers (offline)
- Manage Secure Code Cards
- Delegation (valid offline & online)
- 4-eyes principle or dual authorisation settings
- Non-repudiation request
- History
- Audit report

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## **Background**

A benchmark study, conducted back in 2008 by external consultants with our customers, confirmed the needs for simplifying the registration process of SWIFTNet Security Officers. In addition the study confirmed that our customers would like a better overview on security roles, better auditing/reporting capabilities and less confusing terminology.

## Distinguished Name

The identification of an entity following the X.500 notation. SWIFTNet identifiers have the format of a DN. An example is cn=xyz,ou=abc,o=bankbebb,o=swift, in which bankbebb is the 8-character BIC, and the other elements at the left form the optional extension. This extension enables detailed identification by department, geographical location, application, or individual.

## The security requests: with or without secrets?

reate new security request
manage security officers
hange institution delegation
hange authorication setting (singleidua
reate new non-repudiation request
manage Secure Code Cards
lew requests history
jearch in autilitie repord

# There are 2 types of security requests:

- without delivery of secrets
- 2. with delivery of secrets

## Without

- Revoke a PKI certificate
- Revoke and deactivate a PKI certificate
- Cancel the recovery of a certificate
- Unlock SWIFTNet Link Import file

# With delivery of secrets

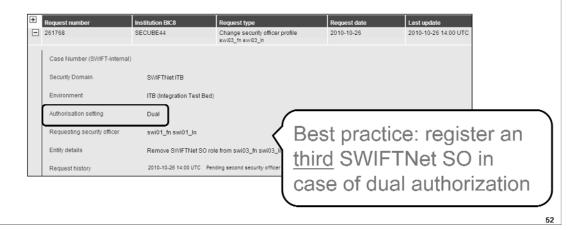
- Request initial SO PKI secrets
- Recover a PKI certificate
- Initial SNL import file (SNL order)
- Re-issue SNL Import file

# SWIFTNet Security Officers Dual authorisation or the 4-eyes principle



Dual authorisation means that 2 SO's need to approve the security request

- When 1 SO approves the request, its status will turn into Request pending approval of second SO
- In that case, another Security Officer must sign the same request with his/her Secure Code Card



One of the SO's of an administering institution submits a request to change the authority setting at institution level.

This request always has to be approved by a second SO (dual approval), even in the customer requests the change from single to dual. SWIFT CSM is then sure that the institution has 2 SWIFTNet SO's. That prevents future issues.

The change is either from single authorisation to dual, or from dual authorisation to single.

## The swift.com administrator



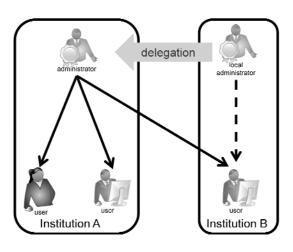
- He/she approves requests from users (registrations)
- He/she manages the profile of the registered users, that are under its scope of control



Minimum 2 swift.com administrators

## Who can the sdc administrators control?





- Users in your institution
- Users of institutions that delegated the sdc administration to your institution

- 4

## Scope of control

The scope of control of a swift.com administrator is limited to:

the users that belong to the institution of the swift.com administrator;

the users of the customers that have delegated swift.com administration to the institution of the swift.com administrator (see chapter 4.9).

#### Procedure for viewing the list of all users who are under your scope of control

- 1. From the swift.com home page, click Manage your profile. The SWIFT customer log in page appears.
- 2. Type your email address in the user name field and enter your password.
- 3. Click Log in.
- 4. Click User profile.
- 5. Click Search users at the top of the screen.
- 6. Click Start Search.
- 7. The system will display the list of users that are under your scope of control. On the results screen, you can find the customer number and the BIC/PIC of every registered user.

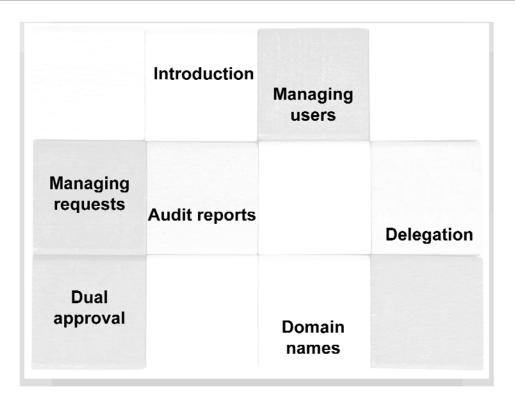
## Procedure for viewing the list of all BICs that have delegated swift.com user administration to you.

- 1. From the swift.com home page, click Manage your profile. The SWIFT customer log in page appears.
- 2. Type your email address in the user name field and enter your password.
- 3. Click Log in.
- 4. Click User profile.
- 5. Click Delegation
- 6. The system will display the delegation screen. This screen shows the list of BICs that have delegated swift.com user administration to your institution. See delegation section.

An alternative way is to use the reporting function, which allows you to produce a report about the delegations of your institution.

## The role of a swift.com administrator





# Swift.com administrators Managing users' requests



- · You receive an email when a user registers on sdc
- · You can approve or reject that registration request
  - Click on the link in the email received to approve/reject the request



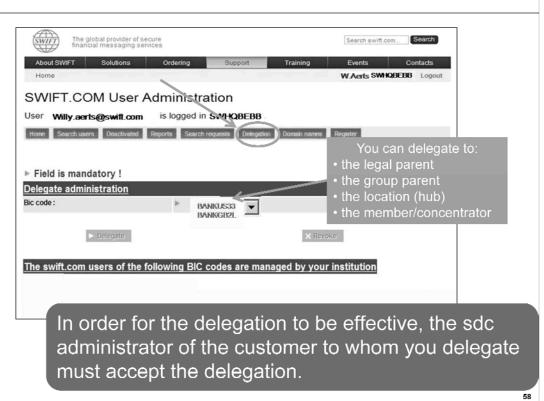
## Delegation of swift.com administration



- What does delegation mean?
   Your institution can delegate the approval of registration requests and the control of access rights to the legal parent, group parent, location (hub), or member concentrator of your institution
- If you are a swift.com administrator, you can keep your local swift.com administration rights
- All swift.com administrators, that is, the swift.com administrators of your institution and the swift.com administrators of the parent institution, will receive registration requests
- Approval by one swift.com administrator is sufficient to process a request

# Delegation of swift.com administration



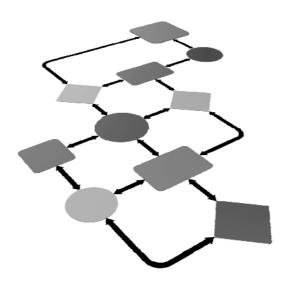


The swift.com administrators of the SWIFT customer to whom you want to delegate will receive an email with your request. This email contains a link that these swift.com administrators must use to accept the delegation.

When one swift.com administrator accepts the delegation, all swift.com administrators of that SWIFT customer will be able to manage the profile of all users in your institution.

# Conclusion

Go-live date
On-boarding profiles on swift.com
Recommended reading
Need help?



## Go-live date





- · Go-live date (G)
  - Customers using **FIN**
- MONTHLY
- Customers using Lite2 or SWIFTNet services only

WEEKLY

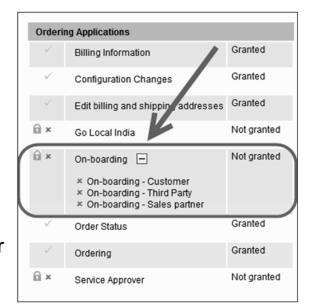
- Go-live deadline (G 2 weeks)
  - Legal
     (by NMG/Board/Service Administrators)
  - 2. Operational readiness (not for Lite2 and SN only)
  - 3. Financial (if own connectivity and one-time fee > 25,000 EUR)



# On-boarding profiles on swift.com



- In order to access the onboarding application, you need one of the 3 profiles:
  - -On-boarding Customer
  - -On-boarding Third Party
  - -On-boarding Sales Partner



## Conclusion



- Milestone
  - -Live since 6 November 2012

# Terminology

- On-boarding application (OBA) on swift.com and in SAP
- On-boarding team (OBT) in E2E Ordering
- On-boarding request (OBR) in SAP
- OB-id OBM (SAP)







## Recommended reading



- SWIFT By-Laws
- Corporate Rules
- Message Routing Restriction tables
- BIC Policy
- · Security Officer guide

- Factsheet kits
- Alliance Essential kit service description
- Shared Infrastructure
  - Programme (Terms & Conditions)
  - Policy
  - Providers (operational requirements)

SWIFT By-Laws

- In the section About SWIFT > Legal > Corporate matters: http://www.swift.com/about\_swift/legal/swift\_by\_laws
- Corporate Rules
  - On the same page: http://www.swift.com/about\_swift/legal/swift\_corporate\_rules
- Message Routing Restriction tables
  - In the section About SWIFT > Legal > Corporate matters: http://www.swift.com/assets/swift\_com/documents/about\_swift/MRR\_Tables\_201210\_v1\_0.pdf
- BIC Policy
  - In the User Hand Book, in the section SWIFT: https://www2.swift.com/uhbonline/books/public/en\_uk/bic\_policy/index.htm
- Kits factsheet
  - From the Alliance Kits product page, you can download the document from this link: http://www.swift.com/assets/swift\_com/documents/products\_services/factsheet\_kits.pdf
- · Alliance Essential kit service description
  - https://www2.swift.com/uhbonline/books/public/en\_uk/aessksd\_20101217/index.htm
- Shared Infrastructure Programme (Terms & Conditions)
  - From page on the Service Bureaux, you can download the document from this link <a href="https://www2.swift.com/uhbonline/books/public/en\_uk/shr\_infra\_terms\_conditions\_20130125/index.htm">https://www2.swift.com/uhbonline/books/public/en\_uk/shr\_infra\_terms\_conditions\_20130125/index.htm</a>
- Shared Infrastructure Policy
  - On the same page, you can download the document from this link: https://www2.swift.com/uhbonline/books/public/en\_uk/shr\_infra\_policy\_20130125/index.htm

# Need help?





- On-boarding Application
  - https://www2.swift.com/onboarding/
- On-boarding team



- joining.generic@swift.com
- Legal
  - − legal.generic@swift.com



- On-boarding process
  - Link

