



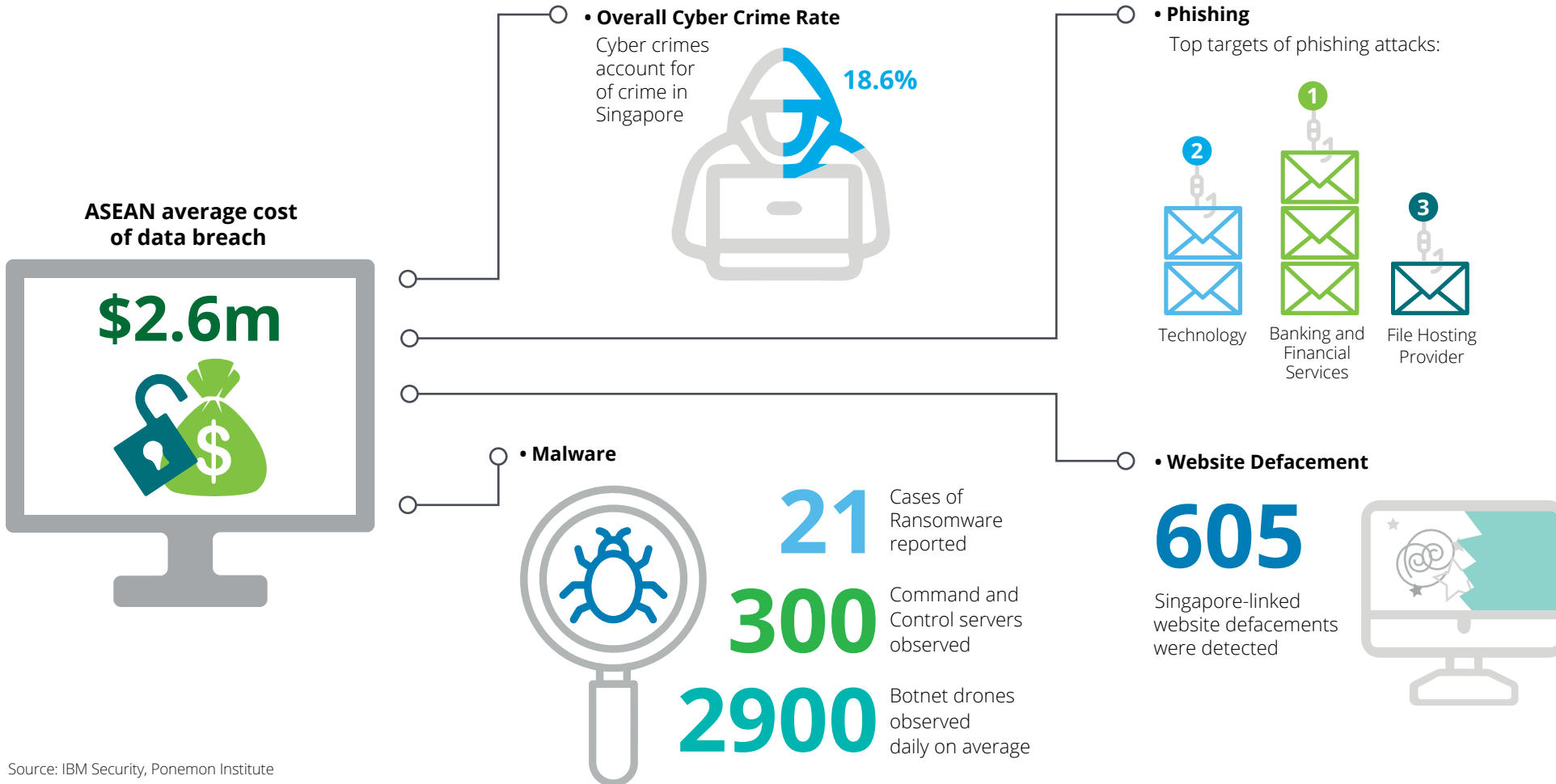
Monetary Authority of Singapore
(MAS) Notice on Cyber
Hygiene Assessment -
How we can help you

April 2020



Singapore Cyber Threat Environment

What are you up against?



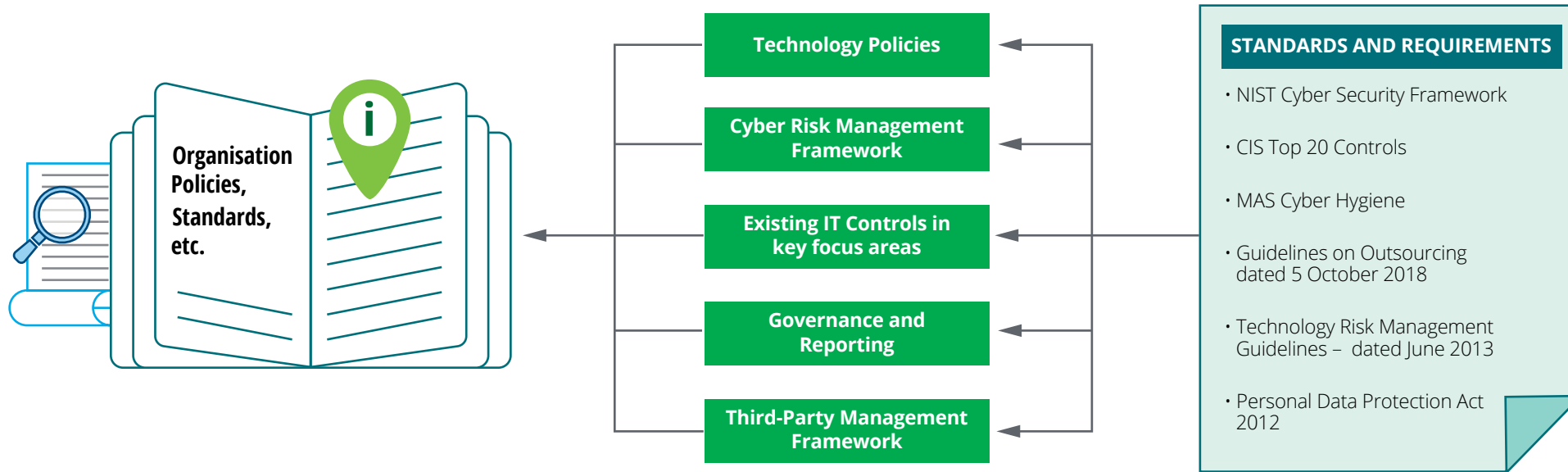
Source: IBM Security, Ponemon Institute



Introduction

Singapore Financial Institutions Technology and Cyber Regulatory Landscape

The regulatory landscape for Financial Institutions, specifically for Technology and Cyber has been rapidly evolving in the past 2 years. Given updated requirements, organisations are looking to leverage industry standards to set the base benchmark and tweaked to meet other regulatory requirements. The common industry standards used are NIST Cyber Security Framework, Centre for Internet Security (CIS) Top 20 Controls and ISO 27001.



MAS Notice on Cyber Hygiene

On 6 August 2019 the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) issued a set of legally binding requirements to raise the cyber security standards and strengthen cyber resilience of the financial sector. The Notice on Cyber Hygiene sets out the measures that financial institutions must take to mitigate the growing risk of cyber threats. The "Notice" prescribes six cyber hygiene practices applicable to banks, insurers, capital markets services license holders, designated payment system operators, and settlement institutions.



4.1 Administrative Accounts

A relevant entity must ensure that every administrative account is secured to prevent any unauthorized access or usage.



4.2 Security Patches

A relevant entity must ensure that security patches are applied within a defined timeframe and mitigating controls are in place for systems that cannot be patched.



4.3 Security Standards

A relevant entity must ensure that there is a written set of security standards for systems and that systems are tested to ensure compliance to the security standards.



4.4 Network Perimeter Defence

A relevant entity must ensure the implementation of controls at the network perimeter to restrict all unauthorized network traffic.



4.5 Malware Protection

A relevant entity must ensure that one or more malware protection measures are implemented on every system, to mitigate the risk of malware infection, where applicable.



4.6 Multi-factor Authentication

A relevant entity must ensure that multi-factor authentication is implemented for all administrative accounts and all accounts on any system used to access critical information from the internet.

*The effective date of 6 August 2020, does not apply to cyber hygiene practice 4.6 Multi-Factor Authentication for the period between 6 August 2020 and 5 February 2021 (dates are inclusive).

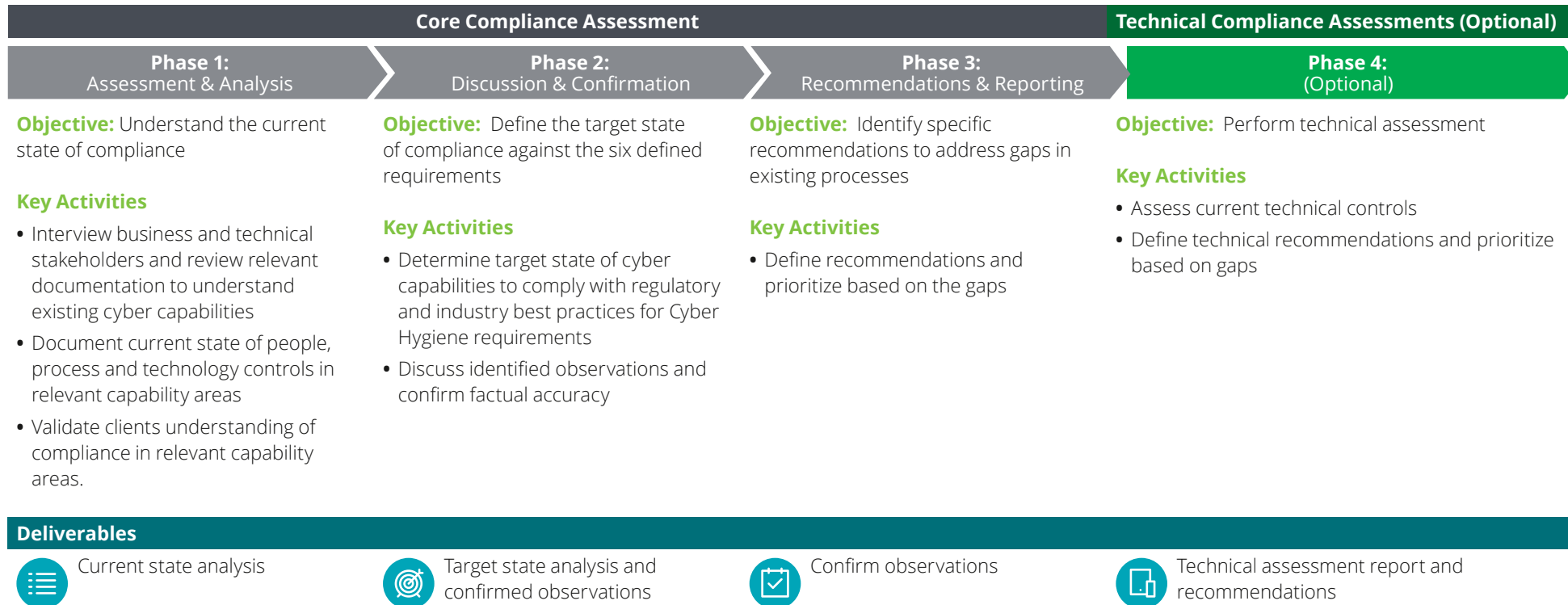


Our Offering

How can Deloitte be of assistance?

The Deloitte Cyber Hygiene Assessment offering includes a two-part assessment encompassing **core compliance assessment and a technical compliance assessment** against the six defined cybersecurity practices with mitigating recommendations to accompany each identified gap or finding. We have structured our approach to assess the design and operating effectiveness of the cybersecurity countermeasures implemented throughout our client's network environment.

Based on the client's need, Deloitte offers the following types of services:



*The estimated effort to complete depends on the scope and complexity of the client's environment.



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