

Secure Development

The Secure Development card focuses on general secure software development principles and good practices.

SD.01 - All components, dependencies, and resources are identified and confirmed as needed.

SD.02 - The system must always **fail closed** or secure by default.

SD.03 - A **Threat model** of the system has been completed (e.g. STRIDE, or OWASP Cornucopia).

SD.04 - The system considers and mitigates the latest OWASP Top 10.

SD.05 - All Operating Systems must be Hardened.

SD.06 - All Operating System and Software must be kept **up to date and patched** accordingly.

SD.07 - All sessions are securely managed.

SD.08 - The system is **regularly scanned** using a Security Testing tool (e.g. IBM Rational App Scan).

SD.09 - **Anti-Virus Software** must be used to protect against malware.



Authentication

The Authentication card involves ensuring the identification credentials provided are validated and verified.

AN.01 - All passwords follow a **strong password** policy.

AN.02 - The system must enforce users to **change** passwords after a set number of days.

AN.03 - All use of PKI Certificates follows X.509 Standards.

AN.04 - Initial or default passwords must be changed.

AN.05 - The use of privileged accounts must be restricted.

AN.06 - The system must lock a user out after a set number of **failed login attempts**.

AN.07 - Forgotten password functions don't reveal the current password, and use a **secure token** to allow account recovery.

AN.08 - All functions such as change password, or change email address, use the **initial** authentication mechanism.

AN.09 - Multi-Factor authentication approaches are used to enhance security.

AN.10 - The system must enforce Authentication controls on the **server side**.

AN.11 - A generic "Invalid Credential" message will be displayed to users who do not supply a valid credential.

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The Authorisation card ensures that the Authenticated user can access the service or data they are requesting.

AS.01 - The system uses **Whitelist** approaches in favour of Blacklists.

AS.02 - The system must use the principle of "least privilege".

AS.03 - The system validates that a user is authorised for the **service** they are requesting.

AS.04 - The system validates that a user is authorised for the **information** they are requesting.

AS.05 - There is a **centralised mechanism** for enforcing authorisation decisions (e.g. Windows Active Directory).

AS.06 - Verify that the access controls enforced are **consistent** on both the client and server side.

AS.07 - The system must enforce Authorisation controls on the server side.



Validation

The Validation card focuses on ensuring information is transmitted or transferred securely.

VL.01 - All input to the system must be validated against an **accepted whitelist** (e.g. users can only enter Alphanumeric characters up to a fixed length).

VL.02 - The system must enforce Security Focused Validation controls on the **server side**.

VL.03 - All application text must be **escaped** before return.

VL.04 - Batch input to the system must be validated against a **specified schema**.

VL.05 - Verify all database queries are **parameterised** to avoid injections.

VL.06 - The system must validate all **path and directory** traversals.



The Encryption card focuses on managing and implementing cryptographic controls.

EN.01 - **Next Generation Encryption** algorithms must be used, avoiding any depreciated legacy algorithms.

EN.02 - When hashing passwords use a salt value.

EN.03 - When hashing passwords use SHA-256 or SHA-512.

EN.04 - Only TLS1.2 web transfer technology can be used, disabling depreciated transfer technologies such as TLS1.1, TLS1.0, and SSL3.0.

EN.05 - All cryptographic keys are securely managed, stored, and transferred.

EN.06 - Verify that all random numbers, names, or strings are generated using the cryptographic module's approved random number generator.



Monitoring

The Monitoring card focuses on detection, logging, and accountability to ensure non-repudiation of events.

MN.01 - All human create, read, update, and delete (CRUD) actions must be logged.

MN.02 - Logs must be stored **externally** to the source system.

MN.03 - All successful and unsuccessful authentication attempts must be logged.

MN.04 - All successful and unsuccessful **authorisation** attempts must be logged.

MN.05 - There must be no security **sensitive information** displayed in logs.

MN.06 - Only the **appropriate information** must be contained in logs (e.g. User ID, Activity, and Timestamp).

MN.07 - Only authorised people can access specific logs.



The Reliability card aims to ensure that the system consistently performs according to its specifications.

RL.01 - Component failure must not result in **service loss**.

RL.02 - Component failure must not result in data loss.

RL.03 - A large incoming message must be handled without system failure

RL.04 - Large transaction volumes must be handled without systems failure.

RL.05 - Disk failure must not result in data loss.

RL.06 - Message or Data **outside of expected** values must be appropriately handled.



The Availability card focuses on ensuring the system services and information remain accessible.

AV.01 - The system must meet its **Availability target** of _____%.

AV.02 - A regular **Backup and Recovery** strategy must be enforced.

AV.03 - A Disaster Recovery strategy must be enforced.

AV.04 - Disaster Recovery must Failover in _____ hours.

AV.05 - Disaster Recovery must only **lose** _____ minutes of information.

AV.06 - **Single point** of failures must be avoided in the system.

AV.07 - Multiple instances of each component must be deployed for resilience.



The Performance card ensures your system can handle appropriate volumes with acceptable response times.

PR.01 - An incoming transaction must be completed in seconds.
PR.02 - A user's interactive request must be responded to within seconds.
PR.03 - The system must be able to handle peak traffic of transactions per minute.
PR.04 - The system must be able to store amount of data.
PR.05 - The system must handle transaction messages of a size up to
PR.06 - The system must be able to scale to handle increased volumes of% within a period of AH



Data Management

The Data Management card aims to ensure that the data held within the system is handled appropriately.

DM.01 - A **Data Retention and Deletion** strategy must be in place for Application information.

DM.02 - A **secure destruction** strategy must be in place for Hardware.

DM.03 - The system must avoid duplication of data.

DM.04 - Sensitive data may be encrypted at rest.

DM.05 - Sensitive data may be **encrypted during** transmission.

DM.06 - **Protective Markings** must be appropriately applied to all stored data.

DM.07 - The system must be compliant with the **Freedom of Information** Act 2000.

DM.08 - The system must be compliant with the General

Data Protection Regulation 2018.

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System Management

The System Management card aims to ensure that the system can be run and managed.

SM.01 - A component failure event must be **alerted** to the support team.

SM.02 - A system patch/upgrade must be able to be installed with **downtime** of no more than ____ mins.

SM.03 - The installed **configuration** must be capable of being easily determined for baseline management.

SM.04 - All transactions must be **logged** to allow for problem determination.

SM.05 - License compliance must be demonstrable.

SM.06 - The support team must be able to **report** on meeting response time targets.

SM.07 - The support team must be able to **restore the system** from a backup to a consistent state.



Other

The Other card focuses on any other NFR areas.

OT.01 - Data must be **deleted** after _____ years to meet data retention requirements.

OT.02 - System must meet regulation _____ (specific to industry).

OT.03 - The system must be usable by people with **colour** blindness.

OT.04 - The system must be usable by people with limited eyesight.

OT.05 - The system must **not flash** more than 3 times in a 1 second period.