



Secure AWS Multi-Account Baseline

***Terraform +
Compliance-as-Code***

Portfolio

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Github:

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Executive Summary

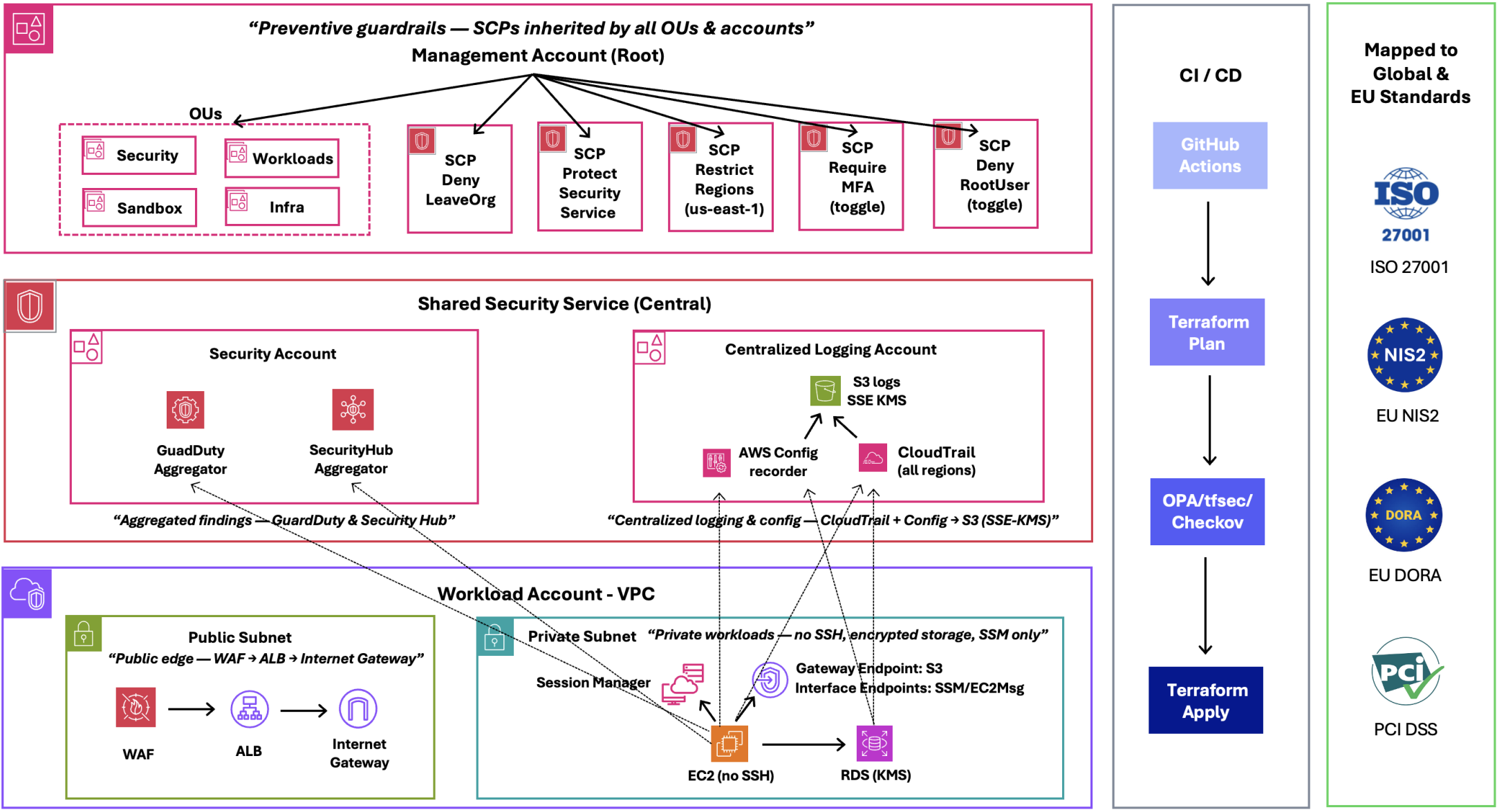
Enterprise AWS Secure Baseline (Terraform + Policy-as-Code)

“This is not theory. Every slide is a proof I built, validated, and enforced in AWS.”

This portfolio demonstrates how I designed and enforced a secure AWS environment at **enterprise scale**, combining preventive, detective, and governance controls. Every component is mapped to **international and EU regulatory compliance frameworks** (ISO/IEC 27001, PCI DSS, EU NIS2, EU DORA), proving awareness of both global standards and local regulatory requirements.

Multi-account Governance	Centralized Logging Encryption	Compliance Mapping	Threat detection & CSPM	Policy-as-Code (OPA,tfsec,Checkov)
Multi-account governance with AWS Orgs & SCPs) → ISO 27001 A.5.1 NIS2 Article 21 DORA Article 5 (ICT Governance)	CloudTrail + S3/KMS logs → ISO 27001 A.12.4/A.8.15 NIS2 Article 21(2)(e) DORA Article 9 (Logging & Monitoring)	AWS Config Conformance Packs → ISO 27001 A.12.1/A.5.14 NIS2 Article 21(2)(d) DORA Article 11	GuardDuty + Security Hub → ISO 27001 A.12.6/A.8.8 NIS2 Article 21(2)(f) DORA Article 10	Enforce encryption & IAM boundaries → ISO 27001 A.14.2/A.8.28 NIS2 Article 21(2)(b) DORA Article 6)

Architecture Diagram



Preventive = SCPs • Detective = CloudTrail/Config/GD/SecHub • Foundational = VPC+Encryption+SSM • Governance = Terraform+OPA

Validated against ISO 27001, EU NIS2, EU DORA, PCI DSS controls

Step1: State Backend

What this proves

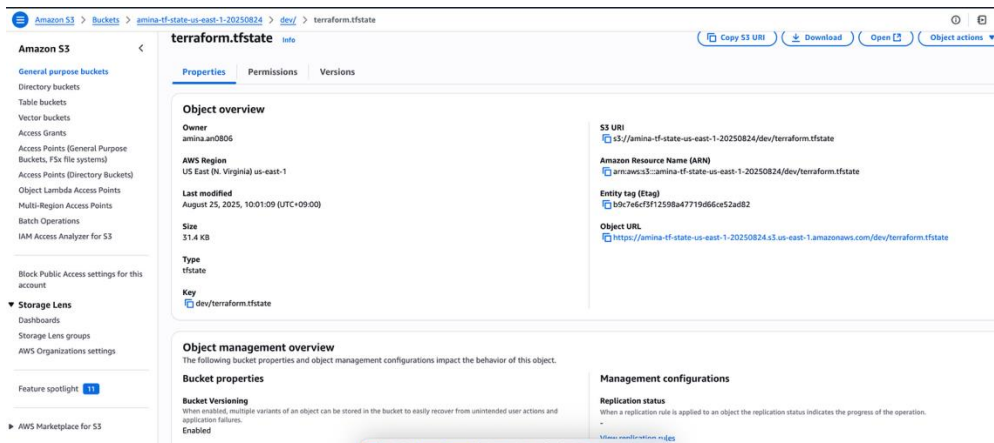
- Secure Terraform state management across accounts.
- **Encryption (SSE-KMS)** protects state confidentiality.
- DynamoDB locking prevents concurrent writes / corruption.

Controls

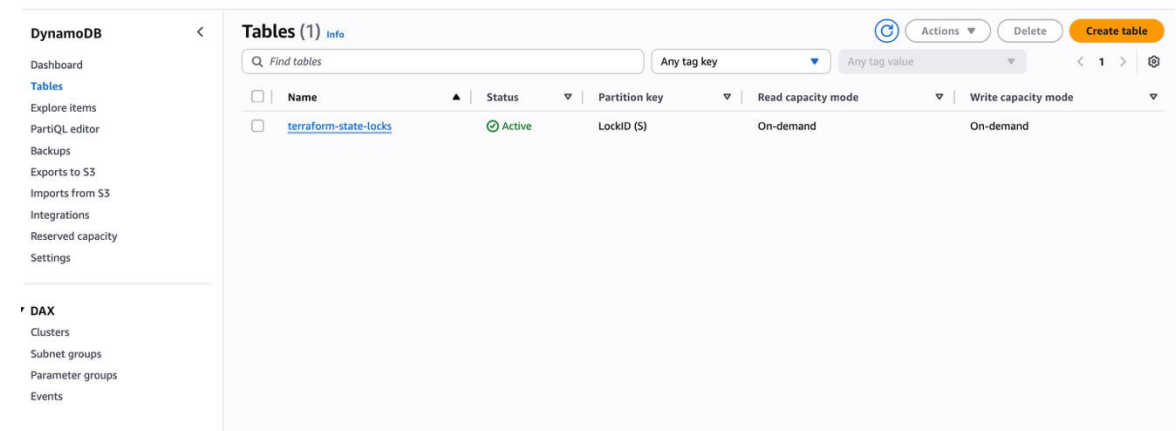
- **ISO 27001:** A.8.20, A.8.23, A.8.16 → 2022: 8.24, 5.23, 5.15
- **NIS2:** Article 21(2)(e) — Protection and encryption of data
- **DORA:** Article 9 — ICT systems and security requirements

Proofs / Screenshots

S3 bucket (SSE-KMS enabled)



DynamoDB state locking



Note: Ensures **tamper-resistant, segregated state** → critical for enterprise IaC.

Step2: Centralized Logging

What this proves

- Enterprise-wide **visibility** into all AWS activity.
- CloudTrail & AWS Config logs are **centralized, encrypted, immutable**.
- S3 bucket with **KMS CMK + versioning** → no accidental/intentional log deletion.

Controls

- **ISO 27001:** A.12.4 → 2022: 8.15
- **EU NIS2:** Art. 21(2)(d) Event logging & monitoring, Art. 23 Incident reporting
- **EU DORA:** Art. 8 Monitoring & detection, Art. 23 ICT incident reporting

Proofs / Screenshots

Log bucket encryption (SSE-KMS)

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface. On the left, there's a navigation pane with 'Amazon S3' selected. The main content area shows the 'Default encryption' settings for a bucket. It indicates that server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects. The 'Encryption type' is set to 'Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)'. The 'Encryption key ARN' is displayed as 'arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:958006149724:key/mrk-27d3409cf7c04b4ea998f16c7ae654a0'. The 'Bucket Key' is also shown as 'Enabled'. Below this, there are 'Intelligent-Tiering Archive configurations (0)' with buttons for 'View details', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Create configuration'. A search bar for configurations is also visible.

CloudTrail Logs in S3

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface displaying a list of objects. The 'Objects (21)' section is active, showing a table of objects. The table has columns for 'Name', 'Type', 'Last modified', 'Size', and 'Storage class'. Three objects are visible, all of type 'gz' and 'Standard' storage class. The first object is '958006149724_CloudTrail_us-east-1_20250825T0105Z_hvMrzlypfEgw0KR.json.gz' with a size of 2.1 KB, last modified on August 25, 2025, at 10:07:27 UTC+09:00. The second object is '958006149724_CloudTrail_us-east-1_20250825T0105Z_kmnUHK4lmQeRaj.json.gz' with a size of 6.0 KB, last modified on August 25, 2025, at 10:06:53 UTC+09:00. The third object is '958006149724_CloudTrail_us-east-1_20250825T0105Z_LsIX' with a size of 893.0 B, last modified on August 25, 2025, at 10:07:40 UTC+09:00.

Note: Logging is the foundation for monitoring & audit evidence.

Step3: AWS Config & Conformance Packs

What this proves

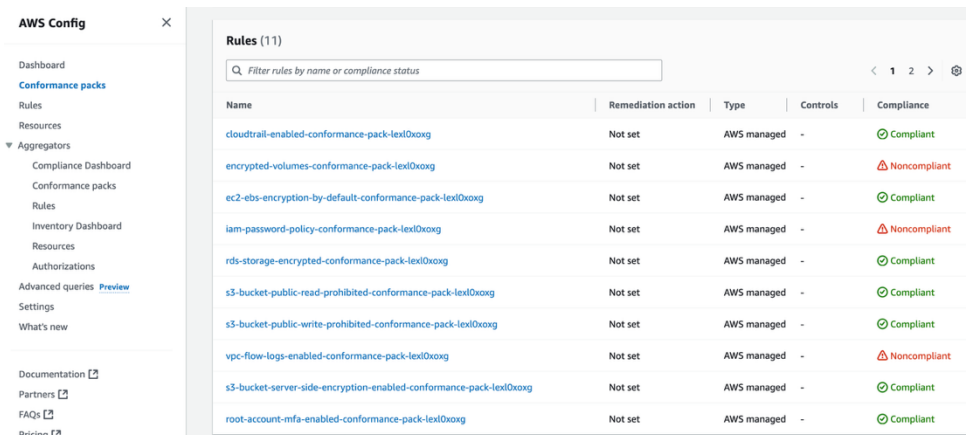
- **Detects misconfigurations** → flags non-compliance in near real-time.
- Conformance Pack with 11 security baseline rules (passwords, MFA, encryption, logs)

Controls

- **ISO 27001:** A.12.1, A.18.2.2 → 2022: 5.14, 5.36
- **EU NIS2:** Art. 21(2)(a) Governance & policies, Art. 21(2)(c) Risk assessment
- **EU DORA:** Art. 8 ICT risk management (continuous compliance monitoring), Art. 8 Governance of ICT assets

Proofs / Screenshots

Config Rules Evaluations



Name	Remediation action	Type	Controls	Compliance
cloudtrail-enabled-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Compliant
encrypted-volumes-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Noncompliant
ec2-ebs-encryption-by-default-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Compliant
iam-password-policy-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Noncompliant
rds-storage-encrypted-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Compliant
s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Compliant
s3-bucket-public-write-prohibited-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Compliant
vpc-flow-logs-enabled-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Noncompliant
s3-bucket-server-side-encryption-enabled-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Compliant
root-account-mfa-enabled-conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg	Not set	AWS managed	-	Compliant

CLI Conformance Pack

```
janes-MacBook-Pro:~ janeahn$ aws configservice describe-conformance-packs --conformance-pack-names starter-dev
{
  "ConformancePackDetails": [
    {
      "ConformancePackName": "starter-dev",
      "ConformancePackArn": "arn:aws:config:us-east-1:958006149724:conformance-pack/starter-dev/conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg",
      "ConformancePackId": "conformance-pack-lexl0xoxg",
      "DeliveryS3Bucket": "awsconfigconforms-baseline-958006149724-us-east-1",
      "DeliveryS3KeyPrefix": "artifacts",
      "ConformancePackInputParameters": [],
      "LastUpdateRequestedTime": "2025-08-26T21:27:59.086000+09:00"
    }
  ]
}
```

Note: Provides ongoing evidence for audits. Moves from reactive audits → proactive continuous compliance

Step4: Security Hub & GuardDuty

What this proves

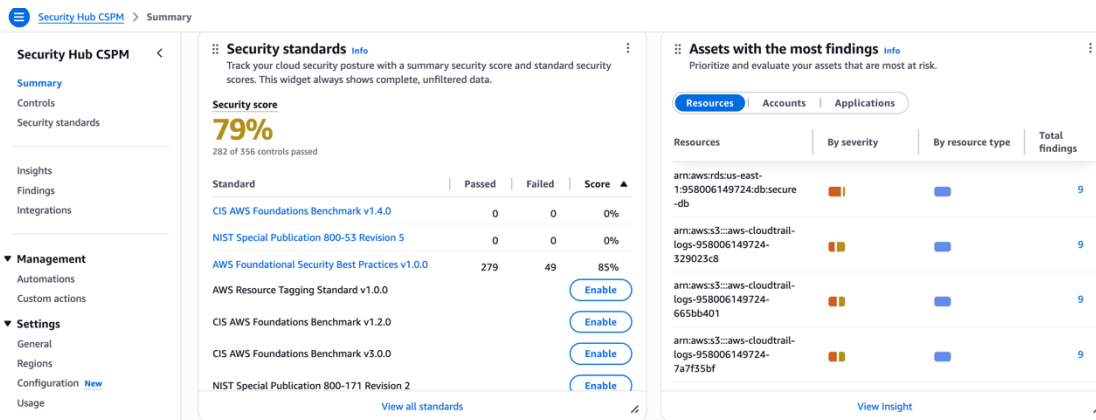
- Unified **threat detection + compliance aggregation**.
- Security Hub consolidates findings (CIS, PCI DSS).
- GuardDuty detects **anomalous network and account behavior**.

Controls

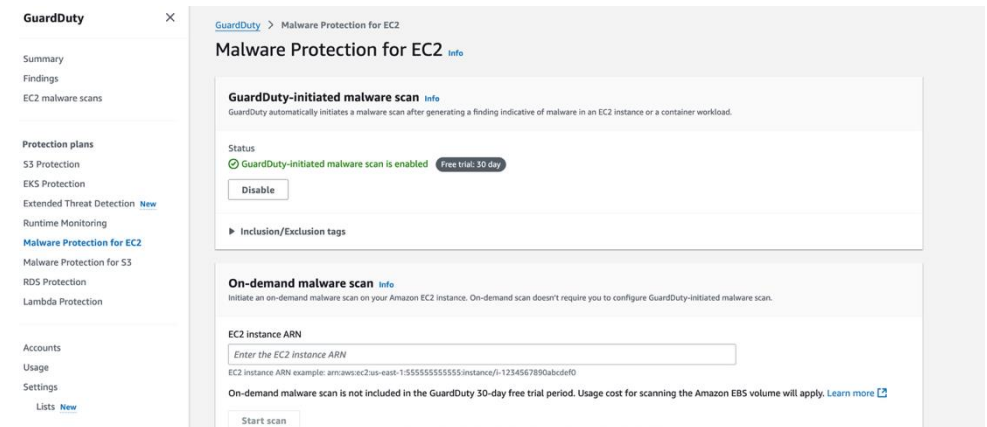
- ISO 27001:** A.12.6, A.16.1 → 2022: 8.8, 5.25
- EU NIS2:** Art. 21(2)(d) Event monitoring, Art. 21(2)(g) Incident handling, Art. 23 Incident reporting
- EU DORA:** Art. 8 Monitoring & detection, Art. 23 ICT incident reporting

Proofs / Screenshots

Security Hub Summary



GuardDuty Detector ON



Note: Provides central view of risk posture across all accounts

Step5: Policy-as-Code (OPA, tfsec, Checkov)

What this proves

- **Automated governance** before provisioning.
- Prevents deployment of insecure resources (unencrypted S3, missing MFA, etc.).
- CI/CD gate → code must pass tfsec, Checkov, OPA rules **before** apply.

Controls

- **ISO 27001:** A.14.2, A.12.1.2, A.18.2.3 → 2022: 8.28, 5.14, 5.35
- **EU DORA:** Article 8 ICT risk management (secure configuration, CI/CD enforcement), Article 30 Third-party risk management (dependency checks, SBOM)

Proofs / Screenshots

✗ OPA eval fail (GuardDuty missing)

```
Janes-MacBook-Pro:tf-aws-secure-baseline janeahn$ cat > plan-no-guardduty.json <<'EOF'
> {
>   "resource_changes": []
> }
> EOF
Janes-MacBook-Pro:tf-aws-secure-baseline janeahn$ opa eval -d policies-as-code/opa -i plan-no-guardduty.json 'data.terraform.security.m
tty
{
  "GuardDuty is not being enabled in this plan (missing aws_guardduty_detector).",
```

✓ OPA eval pass (all checks)

```
Janes-MacBook-Pro:tf-aws-secure-baseline janeahn$ opa eval -d policies-as-code/opa -i plan-pass.json 'data.terraform.security.result' -f pretty
{
  "count": 0,
  "messages": [],
  "passed": true
}
Janes-MacBook-Pro:tf-aws-secure-baseline janeahn$
```

✓ OPA unit tests pass

```
Janes-MacBook-Pro:tf-aws-secure-baseline janeahn$ opa test policies-as-code/opa -v
policies-as-code/opa/policies_test.rego:
data.terraform.security.test_guardduty_missing_detector_denies: PASS (2.876834ms)
data.terraform.security.test_iam_group_missing_boundary_denies: PASS (3.512292ms)
data.terraform.security.test_guardduty_disabled_denies: PASS (3.549917ms)
data.terraform.security.test_securityhub_both_missing_denies: PASS (3.554584ms)
data.terraform.security.test_securityhub_account_only_denies_subscription: PASS (3.612166ms)
data.terraform.security.test_iam_role_missing_boundary_denies: PASS (3.591125ms)
data.terraform.security.test_iam_user_missing_boundary_denies: PASS (3.576917ms)
data.terraform.security.test_s3_requires_sse_denies: PASS (626.75µs)
data.terraform.security.test_s3_with_sse_allows: PASS (4.415333ms)
data.terraform.security.test_guardduty_enabled_allows: PASS (1.988041ms)
-----
PASS: 10/10
```

Note: Shifts compliance left → security embedded in development pipeline.

Step6: Organizations & SCPs

What this proves

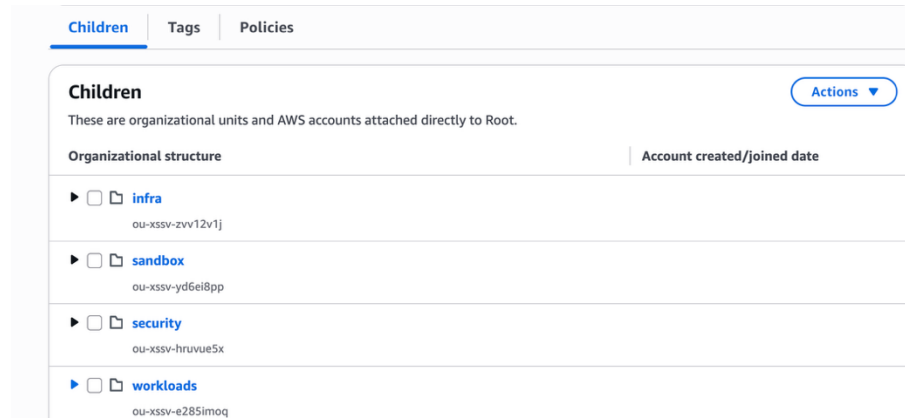
- **Preventive guardrails** enforced Org-wide.
- **SCPs restrict dangerous actions:** Deny leaving Org , Protect CloudTrail/Config/SecHub/GD , Restrict regions (only us-east-1), Require MFA for IAM writes, Deny root user access (toggle)

Controls

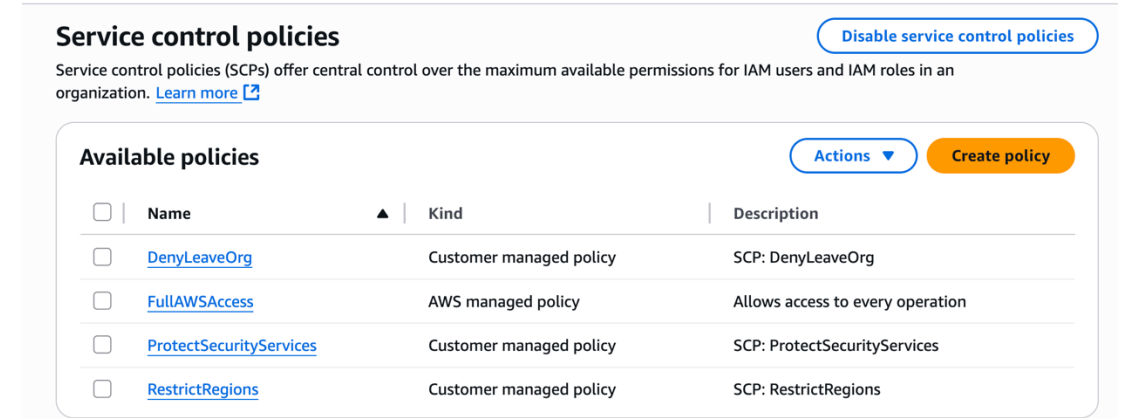
- **ISO 27001:** A.5.1.1, A.9.2.3, A.9.2.1 → 2022: 5.1, 5.18, 5.17
- **EU NIS2:** Article 21(2)(a) Governance & policies, Article 21(2)(b) Access control
- **EU DORA:** Article 8 ICT risk management (preventive governance), Article 30 Third-party governance

Proofs / Screenshots

Org OUs (security, infra, workloads, sandbox)



Root with SCPs Attached



Note: These guardrails prevent violations at source — stronger than detective controls.

Compliance Mapping

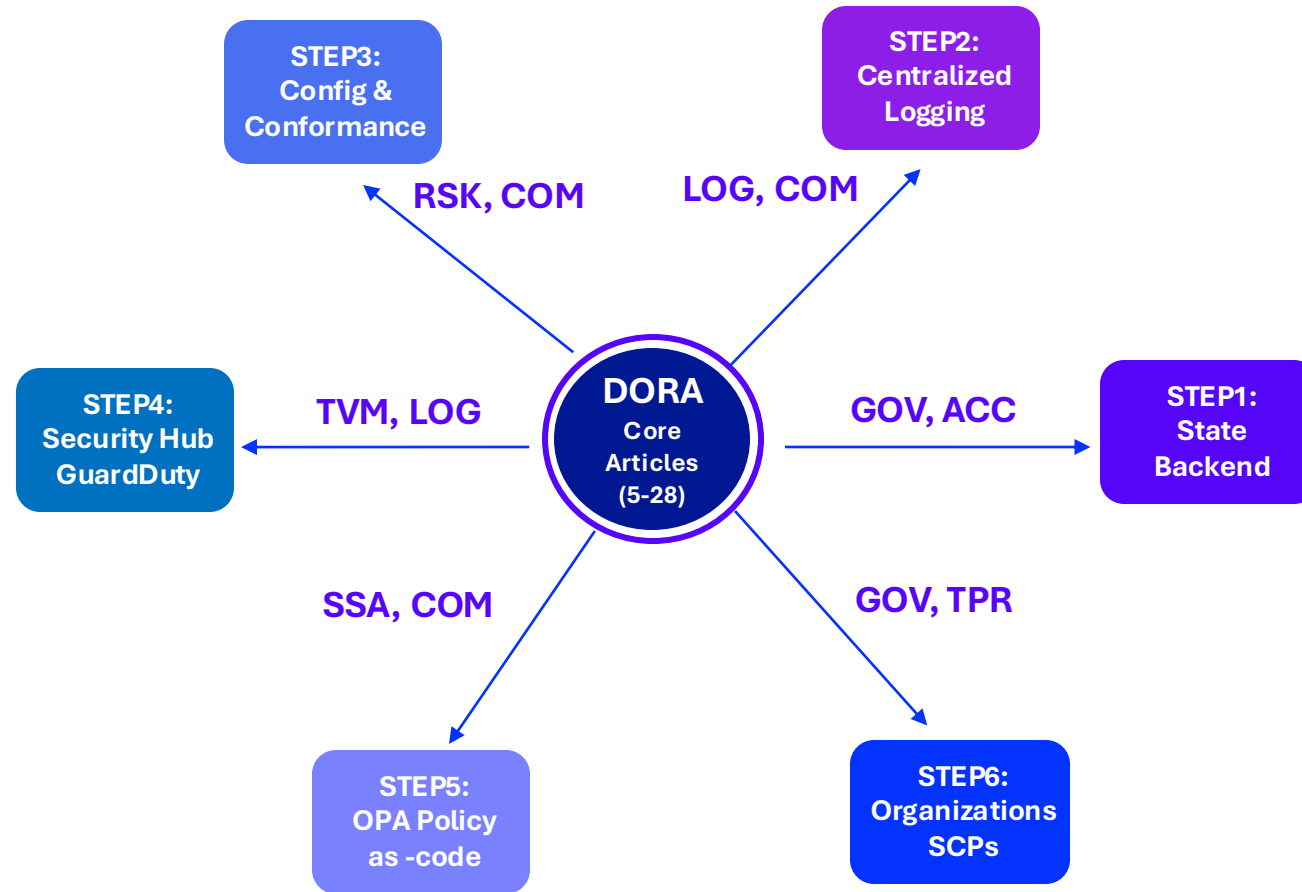
Step	Implementation Example	ISO/IEC 27001	NIST CSF	PCI DSS	EU NIS2	EU DORA
1 — State Backend	S3 backend SSE-KMS, DynamoDB lock	A.8.20 → 8.24 (crypto), A.8.16 → 5.15 (access control)	PR.DS-1 (Data-at-rest protected)	Req. 3.5 (Encryption of cardholder data)	Art. 21(2)(b) — Secure access & asset management	Art. 8 — ICT risk management (data security)
2 — Centralized Logging	CloudTrail, CloudWatch, KMS	A.12.4 → 8.15 (logging), A.8.20 → 8.24	DE.AE-1 (Anomalous activity detected)	Req. 10 (Logging & monitoring)	Art. 21(2)(d) — Event logging & monitoring	Art. 23 — Incident detection & reporting
3 — Config & Conformance	Config rules, Conformance packs	A.12.1 → 5.14, A.18.2.2 → 5.36	ID.RA-1 (Risks identified)	Req. 11.5 (File integrity monitoring)	Art. 21(2)© — Risk assessment & treatment	Art. 8 — ICT risk management, compliance
4 — Security Hub & GuardDuty	Threat detection, incident dashboard	A.12.4 → 8.15, A.12.6 → 8.8	DE.CM-1 (Continuous monitoring)	Req. 12.10 (Incident response)	Art. 21(2)(d) — Threat detection & response	Art. 23 — ICT incident handling, reporting
5 — OPA Policy-as-Code	Terraform plan eval, CI/CD enforcement	A.12.6 → 8.8, A.18.2.2 → 5.36, A.9.2.3 → 5.18	PR.IP-3 (Secure dev lifecycle)	Req. 6.3 (Secure development practices)	Art. 21(2)(a) — Governance & policies	Art. 8 — ICT controls automation
6 — Organizations & SCPs	DenyLeaveOrg, Protect Security Services, RestrictRegions	A.5.1.1 → 5.1, A.12.4 → 8.15, A.9.2.3 → 5.18	RS.MI-1 (Mitigation executed)	Req. 7.2 (Restrict access to cardholder data)	Art. 21(2)(b) — Access control, least privilege	Art. 8 — ICT governance; Art. 30 — Third-party/vendor risk

Legend

- **NIS2:** Art. 21 = Cybersecurity risk management (access control, monitoring, governance) | Art. 23 = Incident detection & reporting
- **DORA:** Art. 8 = ICT risk management & controls | Art. 23 = ICT incident reporting | Art. 30 = Third-party/vendor management
- **NIST CSF:** ID = Identify | PR = Protect | DE = Detect | RS = Respond | RC = Recover
- **PCI DSS:** Req. = Requirement

DORA Mapping Highlights

Mapping Portfolio Steps to DORA Articles & Core Domains



DORA Core Domains (Article Mapping)

- GOV** = Governance & Oversight • **RSK** = ICT Risk Management • **COM** = Compliance & Testing
• **LOG** = Logging & Incident Reporting • **TVM** = Threat & Vulnerability Management • **SSA** = Secure Systems & Applications
• **ACC** = Access Control • **TPR** = Third-Party & Outsourcing Risk

CI/CD Enforcement with Policy-as-Code

What this proves

- GitHub Actions pipeline runs **security checks automatically**.
- Every pull request triggers **tfsec, Checkov, OPA** before merge.
- Pipeline ensures “**no code is applied without passing security gates.**”

Controls

- **ISO 27001:** A.14.2 Secure coding, A.12.1.2 Change management, A.18.2.3 Technical compliance review → 2022: **8.28, 5.14, 5.35**
- **EU DORA:** Art. 8 ICT risk management (secure configuration and testing in CI/CD pipelines), Art. 30 Third-party risk management (audit and code integrity requirements)

Proofs / Screenshots

GitHub Actions YAML workflow

```
name: terraform-security-checks

on:
  pull_request:
    paths:
      - "**/*.tf"
      - "policies-as-code/**"
      - ".github/workflows/plan.yml"
  workflow_dispatch:

jobs:
  security_checks:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    env:
      # Default guess; we'll auto-correct this below if the folder doesn't exist
      WORK_DIR: envs/dev
      OPA_DIR: policies-as-code/opa
```

CI Badge Green



Enterprise AWS Secure Baseline (Terraform + PaC)

This project demonstrates **how to design and enforce a secure AWS environment at enterprise scale**. It includes:

- Multi-account setup with AWS Organizations & Service Control Policies
- Centralized logging (CloudTrail, CloudWatch, S3 + KMS)
- AWS Config Conformance Packs for compliance monitoring
- Security Hub & GuardDuty as Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) tools
- Policy-as-Code (OPA/Rego) to enforce encryption, IAM boundaries, and security service activation

📄 Compliance Mapping: **ISO/IEC 27001 Annex A (2013 & 2022), Saudi NCA ECC, UAE NESAS IAS**

ISO/IEC 27001 Annex A — Control Mapping (2013 → 2022)

Key takeaway: IaC merges are blocked until all security checks pass — proving NIS2/DORA-ready DevSecOps governance.

Conclusion

“Every slide is a proof I built, validated, and enforced in AWS.”

- ✓ **Compliance** → ISO 27001, NIS2, DORA, PCI DSS
- ✓ **Security** → IAM/PAM, SCPs, Logging, Security Hub
- ✓ **DevSecOps** → Policy-as-Code in CI/CD pipelines

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