Lloyds Banking Group Third Party Supplier Security Standards

Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Application Lifecycle	AL01	**Secure development and testing practices**	To understand how the supplier implements best practice in development processes, including environmental segregation and testing processes.	Dedicated development environments are in place in which coding and other development practices are performed separately from production environments. Security tests are conducted on applications whilst in development to ensure they are secure prior to release and include consideration of recent threat intelligence. Security testing includes testing of all aspects of the application, including dependent libraries and aligns to industry standards such as NIST/ISO/CIS. Identified vulnerabilities are remediated appropriately. Data used within the development environment should either be manufactured data or where production data is required this should be masked.
	AL04	**Logging and monitoring - review and reporting**	To determine if application access is restricted to authorised individuals, and application logging is maintained and reviewed.	Access to applications require credentials, including a unique ID and a password, which allow the user to perform specific actions dependent on their access rights. Application logs are effectively maintained through a formal process. All actions performed within an application are recorded including failed access attempts and retained for at least 12 months. Application logs are reviewed regularly, with any suspicious activity alerted to. Access to sensitive application data is restricted and any unauthorised attempts to gain access to it is recorded and denied.
		Segregation of Duties	To determine if application access is restricted to authorised individuals.	Access to development, testing and production environments have segregation of duties in place.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Application Lifecycle	AL05	Network Connections - External Connections	To determine if applications are protected from unauthorised access, and anomalous traffic is reported.	A web application firewall is in place to block any unauthorised traffic to each application interface within and across said application. Application interface inputs have been modelled against expected activity for a user of a specific level, to ensure anomalous traffic is rejected and alerted on. Controls exists to monitor application interface traffic, both inputs and outputs, and block and alert on any anomalous/suspicious activity where necessary.
	AL07	Quality assurance - review	To confirm that application source material is controlled, ensuring authentication, authorisation, validation, and auditing of all changes.	All code repositories have an in-built version control capability. Source code management solution is used to protect version application materials. Application code, binaries and any associated libraries are obtained/utilized from a reputable source, reviewed for integrity, and approved before using.
	AL08	Asset management	To ensure applications are maintained and meet the minimum security requirements.	Each application has an assigned owner with an appropriate skillset to maintain it, challenge developers against requirements, and make key decisions. The criteria by which application materials must meet in order to be introduced to either development or production environments is documented and includes security considerations. All security testing is completed prior to promotion to production.
Cryptography	CL01 CL02 CL03 CL04 CL05 CL06 CL07 CL08 CL09 CL10 CL11 CL12	Policy - Cryptographic key lifecycle	To confirm that the supplier has a policy or standard in place to ensure that effective cryptographic controls are applied where required.	A policy on the use of cryptographic controls for protection of information should be developed and implemented.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Cryptography	**CL01**	**Cryptographic key lifecycle**	To understand the supplier's cryptographic key lifecycle.	Key management processes are defined and operated for all aspects of the key lifecycle, including key generation, storage, inventory, expiration, destruction. Keys are regularly rotated, and there are processes to manage key compromise events. Prior to key destruction, Impact assessments are performed to understand the impact on associated infrastructure and applications, especially for parent keys. Keys are made logically and physically unrecoverable upon destruction; destruction by third parties is made verifiable.
	CL02			
	CL03			
	CL04			
	CL05	**Protection of cryptographic keys - monitoring**	To understand the supplier's cryptographic key management processes.	Keys used for LLOYDS BANKING GROUP infrastructure/data are stored securely and not shared with any other clients or supplier internal infrastructure. Keys are not reused across development, test or production environments. Keys stored in software are encrypted using a secure parameter. Keys are tracked centrally, and an audit trail is in place for all activities concerning processes in the key management lifecycle and pertaining to maintained hardware security modules. Access to keys is strictly controlled to a small number of trusted individuals. The physical locations of cryptographic functions performed are understood and risk assessed. Backups of cryptographic keys are maintained in the event of the loss of services or storage locations; escrow keys are stored in secure locations and monitored. Incident processes are in place to manage key loss or compromise events. Access to keys in component form are restricted to designated personnel in auditable key management operational procedures. No individual is permitted access to more than one component at any time. Keys in component form are designed with disaster recovery and integrity requirements in mind.
	CL06			
	CL07			
	CL08			
	CL09			

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Cryptography	**CL11**	**Cryptographic standards**	To confirm how the supplier sources cryptographic functions and protocols and ensures their currency	Cryptographic standards are selected from a maintained list that accounts for regulatory requirements and industry guidance, which are suitable for the lifetime of the data under encryption. Cryptographic functions used account for common sources of weak encryption, including but not limited to weak key derivation, low entropy data, salt selection, and input collisions. Cryptographic standards are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure cryptographic protocols are current and in use. As cryptographic protocols become obsolete, migration programmes are established to upgrade infrastructure to the latest standard.
	CL12			
	CL13	**Cryptographic tamper protections**	To determine what tamper protections are in place for both cryptographic audit trails and the data being protected	Cryptographic tamper-evident protection is in place to ensure that data cannot be created, substituted or modified without being detected. Protections are in place to prevent individuals tampering with the audit trail of cryptographic processes.
	CL14	**Cryptographic certificates**	To understand how the supplier manages cryptographic certificates throughout their lifecycle.	External-facing web domains maintained by the organisation are certified by a respected certification authority (CA). Only pertinent and current CA root certificates are considered trusted. Certificates issued by a Certificate Authority follow a defined process, adhering to naming and parameter requirements, and are uniquely identifiable and recorded. Certificate signing requests are transmitted in a secure manner; certificate delivery mechanisms validate the integrity and identity of the certificate. Certificate lifecycles are managed to avoid unexpected expiry; processes are in place to alert prior to expiry and initiate certificate signing requests.
	CL15			
	CL16			
	CLCSWS04	**Hardware security modules**	To understand how the supplier manages hardware security modules used to generate and control cryptographic keys.	Keys generated through the use of hardware security modules or third party providers and are FIPS 140-2 compliant. All default key values are changed prior to accession to production. Physical security controls are in place to limit access to hardware security modules maintained by the organisation. HSMs are access restricted through dual control mechanisms, and physical keys are removed when the HSM is activated. Network connected HSM security function access requires 2FA for administrative actions and operate role reparation. All cryptographic hardware devices are uniquely referenced and maintained in an inventory. Asset registers include HSMs to manage their lifecycle processes and identification in the event of theft.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Data Storage & Loss Prevention	**DLN01**	**Network data loss prevention**	To understand how network data loss prevention polices are implemented to monitor and control the flow of data on user egress channels.	A network data loss prevention (DLP) solution has been implemented on the network, which is configured to log, monitor, alert and take action upon unusual activity in user channels. The DLP solution operates clear policies established on where data can be sent, and who has access to data transfer channels. Software, services or features that send information outside of the network boundary are disabled unless approved and appropriately configured for use by the security team.
	DLN02	**Email and web data loss prevention**	To determine how interception and decryption is performed on user egress channels.	Browser-based protection is in place and blocks at a minimum the data transfer functionality of browser-based mail (e.g. Gmail, Hotmail), file sharing sites (e.g. Dropbox, Google Drive), and social media sites (e.g. Facebook, Twitter). Email content filtering tools are in place to ensure the sending of non-public LLOYDS BANKING GROUP data (e.g. sending of card data, account information and personal data etc) is flagged, reviewed and blocked where appropriate. A cloud access security broker (CASB) or equivalent shadow cloud management service is in place to help detect and apply controls to shadow cloud usage.
	DLPE01	**Endpoint data loss prevention**	To confirm how the DLP endpoint solution manages the risk of data loss on managed endpoints.	A DLP endpoint solution is implemented to prevent data loss through external devices connecting to the network, with the configuration of the solution documented and regularly reviewed. Instances of blocked devices attempting to connect to the network are logged, monitored and aggregated for investigation. Use of removable media such as USBs is restricted and controlled; all approved USBs are encrypted under security policy.
Device	**D01**	**Acceptable Use Policy**	To ensure the supplier places suitable requirements on its employees to use company IT in a responsible manner, and that there are consequences for non-compliance.	The acceptable use of all corporate endpoint devices has been defined (including laptops, mobiles, tablets, even SIM cards). Non-compliance to the policy results in disciplinary action. The acceptable use of personal devices has been defined.
	D02	**High risk countries**	To confirm that the supplier mitigates the risk of employees using devices in, and sending data from or to, countries that pose an inherent security risk.	High Risk countries have been identified and listed. Access to devices by employees from high risk countries is monitored and blocked as required.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Device	**D03**	**Device Rooting**	To confirm that the supplier mitigates the risk of employees using rooted or jailbroken devices to increase a person's standard level of access.	An inventory of all known corporate mobile phone or personal / BYOD devices. A Mobile Device Manager (MDM) system is in place to detect rooted and jailbroken personal / BYOD devices.
	D05	**Device application inventory**	To confirm how the supplier maintains accuracy and currency over applications on managed devices, as well as mitigating controls in place to prevent data loss (e.g. encryption, the use of secure communication channels, etc.)	An inventory of all managed devices is kept and regularly reviewed to ensure completeness. Where managed applications are used on unmanaged devices, segmentation is in place preventing access paths between personal and non-personal areas (e.g. moving data between segments). Portable devices have LLOYDS BANKING GROUP data sufficiently encrypted to mitigate device loss or theft. Unmanaged messaging applications are not to be used to transmit LLOYDS BANKING GROUP data. Remote wipe from managed applications is enabled in the event of loss, termination, breach of policy or not accessed within 45 days. A secure process exists for returning corporate managed devices.
	D07	**Device Applications**	To understand how the supplier ensures applications on managed devices are taken from a known source.	Managed devices receive applications from a corporate only software repository/application store.
Identity, Authentication & Access	**IAMTP01**	**Unique IDs**	To understand how the supplier ties people to their accounts and associated activity, and how they justify and independently approve that access.	New user IDs for network or application accounts are linked to a unique individual; Service / bot accounts or shared accounts are linked to a unique identity and are tied to appropriate business justification and approval; and Approval for service / bot account access is appropriately segregated from those using the account and are subject to ongoing independent review and monitoring.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Identity, Authentication & Access	**IAMTP02**	**MFA and password authentication**	To determine the identification and authentication protection on systems.	An industry-aligned password policy is in place to authenticate users to the network, applications and devices. Multi-factor authentication applied at the same point of access is in place to allow further control of access where appropriate. Use of authentication controls (i.e. passwords and MFA) are applied on the basis of risk, with higher risk access (e.g. business privilege, system administration, remote access) subject to enhanced password and MFA requirements. Authentication controls are applied consistently across all systems, where technically possible through SSO; users are unable to bypass authentication controls; authentication information is stored securely.
	IAMTP03	**User lifecycle and authorisation**	To confirm how access permissions are issued and revoked.	All access permissions are defined and documented at the entitlement level. Entitlements are assigned to any given role, and roles are assigned to users, on the basis of least privileged access. Access requests are reviewed and authorised by appropriate individuals and cannot be raised and approved by the same user. Approval requirements for access requests are determined on the basis of risk. If an employee changes role or leaves the organisation, existing access is reviewed, and any access no longer required is removed. Accounts not used within a reasonable period must be suspended. Account owners of group / shared IDs ensure passwords / PINs are changed whenever a user of the account leaves the organisation.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Identity, Authentication & Access	**IAMTP04**	**Access recertification**	To determine how access is monitored and kept up-to-date and appropriate.	Access control lists (also called user access lists) are generated for all relevant applications and networks, detailing the up-to-date and accurate access rights of relevant users and are generated from reliable source. Network and application accounts are recertified on a regular basis (e.g. quarterly) based on the risk associated to the access (e.g. privileged access or financial control access). Following recertification, applicable updates to user access are made and evidence of the activity retained. Entitlements underlying roles are reviewed on a longer term review cycle (annually) to ensure they are appropriate for the role being provisioned to users.
	IAMTP05	**Segregation of duties**	To understand how segregation of duties is ensured and how conflicts are managed.	Segregation of duties (SoD) is defined in process to ensure no toxic combinations exist where Sensitive Business Transactions (SBTs) are performed. SoD conflicts are prevented where possible when provisioning access to roles. Where it is not possible to remediate violations, a formal risk acceptance or dispensation process is in place to define compensating controls and manage the risk.
	IAMTP06	**Protection of authentication information**	To understand how the supplier ensures the confidentiality and integrity of authentication information is maintained.	The generation and distribution of authentication information is performed in a secure manner. Where default passwords are allocated, passwords / PINs are changed upon first successful authentication by the user. Requests for the resetting of authentication is confirmed as coming from the identified owner or a delegate. Compromised or suspected compromised authentication information are promptly changed. Authentication information is classed as Highly Confidential data and is protected whenever stored and transferred (unless explicitly stated otherwise within the standards). Passwords are stored using one-way encryption (e.g. hashing).
	IAMTP07	**Access audit trails**	To determine how access controls are logged, and how audit trails are stored for future retrieval and review.	Access request logs are retained and stored centrally for a minimum period of 12 months (or longer based on risk) and can be made available to LLOYDS BANKING GROUP on request.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Identity, Authentication & Access	**IAM08**	**Session Management**	To determine the protection in place during a period of user inactivity on endpoints.	Endpoints must be protected by automatically locking after a set period of inactivity (typically 15 minutes).
Information Classification & Handling	**ICH01**	**Information classification**	To gain an understanding of the supplier's data classification and handling policy and its alignment to LLOYDS BANKING GROUP requirements.	The approach to classification is documented in a data classification policy/equivalent document which outlines what each classification type means and handling guidelines. All information, including but not limited to: policies; procedural documents; emails; public brochures; intellectual property; files containing personal data; and more, have a classification assigned to them (e.g. public, confidential, highly confidential). Mechanisms of attaching classifications to files at points of creation, and entry and exit from the network, are in use by employees. Assets are locked away when not required; there are no paper files left on desks; there is no information left in communal spaces, including on whiteboards; and computers are locked when the user is away from their desk.
	ICH02	**Data integrity**	To understand how the supplier safeguards the integrity, i.e. accuracy, of LLOYDS BANKING GROUP data under their care, including controls against accidental duplication, record replication, removal or corruption.	Controls are in place at the point of origin and receipt of data to verify properties of the data such as the number of records, to prevent records from being accidentally replicated, or the dataset as whole being duplicated. Sampling is performed against source records at the point of receipt, and whilst at rest, to validate the accuracy of the data and identify data corruption. Mechanisms are in place to restore or re-source data suspected of being corrupted or inaccurate.
	ICH03	**Data protection at rest**	To determine how the supplier protects its data at rest through use of controls such as encryption, and how these controls are applied to LLOYDS BANKING GROUP data.	Confidential and HC information at rest is encrypted with up-to-date encryption protocols, in network, cloud and application database settings.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Information Classification & Handling	**ICH04**	**Data protection in transit**	To understand how the supplier protects LLOYDS BANKING GROUP data in transit, either electronically or physically.	LLOYDS BANKING GROUP Confidential / HC data is encrypted when transferred internally and when transferring outside of the organisation. Physical Highly Confidential data delivery is via secure Point-to Point courier (Same Day Direct Delivery), or else deliver by hand by trusted personnel. Limited and Confidential data delivery uses approved internal delivery services for delivery of internal information, and secure courier track and trace services. Approval for transport is provided by the owner of the data prior to its transit.
	ICH05	**Asset management - protection**	To ensure equipment and media are protected during relocation or decommission	Records are kept which allow unique identification and detailing of equipment and media during relocation or decommissioning Media is protected during transportation and to be sealed with a padlock and one-time use security seal. Cases have a case strap with combination lock, use constrictor technology and tamper indicators. Transportation use point-to-point courier services, and are trackable in real time with anti-bandit locks. Delivery is arranged beforehand with specific day/time and proof of delivery, and processes are in place to notification of failed delivery or suspicion that the media has been tampered with. Process must exist to ensure media can be returned or destroyed securely.
	ICH06	**Asset management - destruction**	To understand how the supplier disposes of both digital and physical data	Data is securely deleted once no longer required. Destruction methods render data forensically unrecoverable. Physical data (including hard copy data, non-reusable storage media, stamped plastic note bags, laminated paper, and credit/debit cards) is disposed of in confidential waste bins. The destruction of any computer equipment or media is recorded and logged to include: What media was disposed of; when all related inventories were updated; and certificates of hardware disposal

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Infrastructure & Platform	IPL01	**Security configuration development and maintenance**	To understand how the organisation develops and maintains security configurations and reduces the attack surface of their systems.	Supplier uses security configurations that have been approved and uses sources of industry best practice during development. Suppliers have controls in place that allow for regular validation that security configurations are implemented, maintained and reviewed.
	IPL02			Controls to protect shared computing resources (processing, memory and storage) against manipulation Systems provide minimum access/services to complete tasks. Unauthorised executables and scripts are prevented from running.
	IPL03	**Trusted build media**	To ensure the supplier develops, approves, controls and maintains build and platform installation media using a trusted source.	All build and installation systems come from an approved, identifiable, verifiably trusted and controlled by the supplier All build and installation systems must be reviewed for vulnerabilities to validate their security Build and installation systems follow version control processes
	IPL04	**Secure state**	To understand how the supplier returns to a secure state after an infrastructure or platform failure	Backups/restore points for infrastructure and platforms return to a secure state (patch levels aligned, security enhancing patches applied, security applications i.e. AV running) RTO timelines agreed and approved with infrastructure/platform owners
	IPL05	**Time synchronisation**	To ensure the supplier synchronises time for authentication and logging services	All system, platforms and infrastructure clocks synchronised using a reliable external time source.
Network Lifecycle	NL01	**Network hardening**	To understand the measures the supplier has put in place to ensure their network is secured.	An up-to-date network diagram is maintained and approved and includes all aspects of the network relevant to LLOYDS BANKING GROUP services, including firewalls, routers, cloud servers, VPN connections and data centre MLPS connections. Network device and network hardening controls are in place and actively monitored.
	NL03	**DDoS protection**	To ensure the supplier has taken measures to detect and respond to DDoS attacks.	Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection is in place for any internet facing services to detect and prevent such an attack. The DDoS protection includes capabilities including but not limited to, rate limiting and packet dropping.

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Network Lifecycle	**NL04**	**Network traffic flow**	To confirm how traffic flows across the suppliers' network, and to understand the LLOYDS BANKING GROUP data flow.	Network flow diagrams are in place, which clearly outline any flows involving LLOYDS BANKING GROUP data. Suspicious activity on any network is logged, monitored, and investigated in line with the standard incident management procedures. These include incidents such as detection of anomalous user behaviour, attempted DDoS attacks, and others.
	NLNIPS01 **NLNIPS02** **NLNIPS03** **NLNIPS04**	**Intrusion detection / prevention systems (IDPS)**	To understand the controls the supplier has in place to detect and prevent malicious intrusion into the network	Intrusion detection technology is deployed at all ingress points of the network, complete with alerting systems and clear processes on how detected intrusions will be managed. Intrusion prevention technology is deployed which will block any malicious intrusions to the network. Firewalls are in place at all points where data and traffic enters and exits the network, and rulesets are regularly reviewed (at a minimum every six months). DNS requests from unknown networks are blocked; DNS requests to external malicious websites are blocked / prevented from resolving.
	NLWN01 **NLWN02** **NLWN03** **NLWN04** **NLWN05** **NLWN06** **NLWN07** **NLWN08** **NLWN09** **NLWN10**	**Wireless networks**	To understand how the supplier secures wireless networks.	Any enterprise wireless networks have segregated corporate and guest instances. The guest wireless network only allows direct connection to the internet and is ringfenced from any corporate resources. The corporate wireless network is secured through encryption protocols such as WPA2/3 and security features such as SSID hiding and MAC/IP filtering. Connection to the corporate wireless network is subject to adequate authentication measures, such as MFA.
PCI DSS Compliance	**PCI01** **PCI02** **PCI03** **PCI04** **PCI05**	**PCI DSS**	To ensure the supplier is PCI DSS compliant and has the relevant documentation.	The supplier can provide evidence of the compliance status of the supplier in relation to the Merchant or Service Provider Level. i.e. Report on Compliance (RoC) or Attestation of Compliance (AoC) depending on Merchant or Service Provider Level Ensure the RoC or AoC is within date and agreed via an appropriate PCI DSS Auditor

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Physical & People	**PPS02**	**Preventative and detective physical controls**	To understand how the supplier operates preventative and detective physical security controls to manage staff access to facilities and data, and limit intruders.	Buildings / locations where LLOYDS BANKING GROUP information is processed are restricted at all times. Monitoring and detective controls are in place to capture attempted or successful physical security breaches, and other unusual activity, for investigation. Access rights are reviewed at least annually, and quarterly for restricted areas. Access logs are retained for 12 months. Visitors and temporary access procedures are in place and logs are retained for twelve months.
	PPS03	**Physical risk assessments**	To ensure employees are aware of the security risks in their physical environment and how they can mitigate them.	Risk assessments (relating to buildings and restricted areas where LLOYDS BANKING GROUP information is stored or activity conducted) are regularly conducted. Risks are assessed prior to attending offsite locations (including home working). Physical security activities are periodically reviewed. Increased physical security controls from the review are implemented in a timely manner and communicated to all employees. Any change project is assessed to determine any physical and people security impact.
	PPS06	**Accountability and reporting**	Understand how the supplier governs the accountability and reporting requirements for physical security	There is a nominated individual responsible for the management physical security. Physical security incidents are reported in a timely manner through well-defined channels. All security incidents are analysed by the security team and reported to senior management / accountable individuals.
Security Control	**SCP01**	**Information Security Policy - Information Security Management System**	To confirm that the supplier has an Information Security Management System in place.	There is an Information Security Policy that is documented, regularly reviewed and defines information security roles and responsibilities. Policies and procedures are communicated within the organisation, including when updates are made. Legal and regulatory requirements regarding cyber security are identified, documented, and kept up to date. There is a compliance process in place to assess and manage non-compliance. There is a defined escalation and exceptions process. There is a process to review current and projected threat landscape.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Security Control	**SCP02**	**Risk Management**	To determine how the supplier identifies and manages risks and an ever-changing threat landscape.	Risks are identified, documented, assigned and remediated or risk accepted. Any material risks are escalated to LBG. Membership or connections with special interest groups, specialist security forums and professional associations is maintained.
	SC01	**Logging and monitoring**	To understand how the suppliers monitors their assets for security incidents, and how incident logs are maintained.	All assets deemed to have material or severe impact to the organisation are continually monitored for security events. Where possible, Highly Confidential data is not captured in these logs. Log files are protected from unauthorised tampering and change. Log files are retained for 12 months.
	SC02	**Anti-malware**	To understand what anti-malware technology is in place to protect the suppliers' assets.	Anti-malware controls are in place and up to date on all endpoint and network assets and at all locations where internet traffic enters the network. Malware signatures and solutions are updated regularly. Any failed updates are identified and remediated in a timely manner. All malware detection events are investigated as potential incidents. Detected malware is deleted and suspected malware is quarantined. All emails are scanned for active content, malicious URLs and malicious attachments.
	SC04	**Digital Forensics**	To confirm the supplier has processes in place to carry out digital forensic analysis and e-discovery of all assets, and that that any evidence is legally admissible.	A process for digital forensics exists which is in place which includes how the examination is carried out, how different environments and whether this is conducted by a suitably knowledgeable party. There is the capability to collect and preserve in-scope assets, or their copies where allowable, must exist and provide a verifiable level of integrity via a relevant tamper proof method. A verifiable chain of custody for any evidence must be in place throughout the process to prove that the integrity controls in specific sections cannot be subverted in other places.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Security Control	**SC05**	**Vulnerabilities - recording and management**	To understand how the supplier will identify and manage vulnerabilities both internally and externally.	Vulnerabilities are identified, analysed and managed in accordance with defined SLAs consistent with the supplier's risk appetite and LLOYDS BANKING GROUP's contractual terms. Vulnerabilities are assessed as part of any change procedure. Vulnerabilities identified are recorded to include: a description; which systems are affected; the inherent risk; the assessed risk to the business; priority of remediation; and remediation plans and deadlines. Vulnerability scans are performed through a dedicated system or accounts which are authorised through a privileged access management solution
	SC11	**Email Security**	To ensure that the supplier has sufficient controls in place to manage the threat from spoofed emails.	All authorised messaging services must have Sender Policy Framework (SPF) in place, and receiving messaging services must be SPF aware and have the ability to perform SPF queries and processing. DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) must be enabled for outbound and incoming mail. A Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting and Conformance (DMARC) policy must be in place for outbound email and messaging services must check for and apply (if available) DMARC policy for all incoming email. All owned domains should be monitored for SPF, DKIM and DMARC usage.
	VMWS03	**Infrastructure and platform penetration testing**	To understand how the supplier performs penetration testing on their infrastructure including production platforms / environments	A formal and documented security configuration testing process is performed by an authorised team/individual on a monthly basis, for all production networks and before a system/service enters production. External testing including advanced intrusion testing is performed on all networks (including virtual environments) and specified infrastructure devices at least annually by an approved testing team and schedule. Any material vulnerabilities identified by pen testing are being remediated in a timely manner.
	VMWS07	**Patch management**	To ensure the supplier manages patching processes and exceptions	A patch management system/process is in place which ensures all patches to operating systems, system software and databases are up to date, obtained from a reputable source, and deployed in a suitable time. All technologies are kept up to date with the latest updates and patches and are tested before release. Exceptions are documented and mitigating controls are agreed.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Training & Awareness	**TA01**	**Cyber security training**	To confirm and demonstrate the cyber security training that staff receive upon joining, and how this is assessed and refreshed.	The Information Security Training includes: i) Phishing / Social Engineering ii) Protecting information iii) Passwords iv) Malware v) Reporting incidents, data breaches and areas of non-compliance to management. vi) Policy awareness vii) Remote working where permissible Employees are tested on their knowledge of the training at the end of the module. All staff complete training upon joining the organisation (within 8 weeks) and is refreshed annually. Employees who have not completed the training are chased up by management.
	PPS04	**Physical security training**	Confirm and demonstrate that staff are trained on relevant areas of physical security in line with their role and LLOYDS BANKING GROUP standards.	Employees are trained to appropriate physical security standards upon joining the organisation (within 8 weeks) an annual basis, with any exceptions to training being recorded, escalated and remediated. Training scope includes but is not limited to: wearing staff passes on-premise (and removing them outside the office), avoiding tailgating at access gates, challenging unknown visitors, locking unattended monitors, adhering to clear desk policy (including for printers and the removal of sensitive information from shared spaces) and appropriate use of confidential waste disposal bins. Training materials must be updated with any significant business environment or threat assessment change, and metrics are collected each year to evaluate the success of training and inform updates.
Cloud Security	**CSP01**	**Use of Cloud Services**	To understand how the supplier manages use of cloud services and applications and has a robust operating model for operating within the cloud.	The business parameters for use of cloud services, storage of data, roles and responsibilities, terms of services are defined and communicated to staff. Personal cloud services accounts may not be used for the storage, manipulation or exchange of company-related communications or company-owned data, unless a formal exceptions process is in place, with business justification and sign-off. There is a process in place to manage the service and deployment of cloud services and applications. There is a RACI defined for each relevant cloud service. Support is available if there is a problem experience with service out-of-hours.

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Security Domain	Reference	Control	Goal	Principle Requirements
Cloud Security	**CS01**	**Cloud Lifecycle**	To understand how the supplier tracks all cloud services throughout their lifecycle.	Supplier has a detailed register of all cloud environments in use (provider, SLAs, contract length, services provided) Cloud register or equivalent is regularly reviewed for accuracy and currency of cloud services in use. Cloud resources are tagged to allow them to be tracked throughout their lifecycle.
	CS02	**Cloud incident management**	To establish the incident response process.	Supplier has processes in place to establish incident notification mechanisms between the cloud providers and the supplier's SOC. Cloud providers declare security incident information to the supplier quickly with a detailed description of the effect on the supplier. Supplier and cloud providers have agreed SLAs in place for timely notification of incidents and their management.
	CS03	**Cloud DDOS protection**	To establish how the suppliers cloud services are protected from DDoS attacks.	Cloud environments automatically rate limit connections from clients upon detection of a potential DDOS attack
	CS04	**Trusted communication**	To ensure cloud gateways only allow communications from trusted sources.	Cloud environments and their gateways only accept encrypted protocols from trusted and verified sources.

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Version	Summary of Changes	Date
1.1	**Original Version**	**October 2022**
1.2	**Annual Refresh** **Application Lifecycle** **AL01 –** Update to principle requirements – Data used within the development environment should either be manufactured data or where production data is required this should be masked. **AL04 –** Update to principle requirements – Access to development, testing and production environments have segregation of duties in place. **AL05 –** Removed due to duplication, now covered under Network Lifecycle. **AL09 –** De-scoped and references to following industry best practice has been moved and incorporated into AL01 testing. **AL10/11 –** Removed due to duplication, covered under other testing sections within Infrastructure and Platform and Network Lifecycle. **Device** **D01 –** Control added to confirm requirements for acceptable use policies being in place. **D03 –** Control added to cover the Device Rooting standard. **D05 –** Update to principle requirements to cover remote wipe and a secure process for returning corporate managed devices. **D07 –** Device Patching removed as duplicated. Now covered in Patch Management. **D07 –** Device Applications control to cover new standard replaces Device Patching. **D11 –** Removed as covered under Information Classification and Handling standard. **Identity, Authentication & Access** *General update to all reference codes to reflect new IAM standards referencing.* **IAM01 –** Reference to 'bot' accounts added to existing principle requirements. **IAM08 –** Control added to cover the Session Management standard. **Information Classification & Handling** **ICH01 –** Update to principle requirements – Assets are locked away when not required. **Security Control** **SC04 –** Control added to cover the Digital Forensics standard. **SC11 –** Control added to cover the Email Security standard. **VMWS03 –** Reference to 'virtual environments' added to existing principle requirements. **Training & Awareness** **PPS04 –** Refence to the 'removal of sensitive information from shared spaces' added to existing principle requirements. **Cloud Security** **CSP01 –** New control added to cover use of cloud services to understand how the supplier manages the use of cloud services. **CS01 –** Update to principle requirements – Cloud resource tagging. **Policy or Industry Standards** Removed due to duplications and mapping to existing standards covered elsewhere.	**November 2023**

Lloyds Banking Group Third Party Supplier Security Standards

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1.3	**Annual Refresh** **Application Lifecycle** **AL01 -** Update to principle requirements to include industry standards such as NIST/ISO/CIS when security testing for applications takes place. **AL04 -** Removed segregation of duties line from principle requirements for Logging and monitoring - review and reporting. Added as a Segregation of Duties control specific to Application Lifecycle from principle requirements which forms part of LBG control design requirements. No change otherwise. **AL05 -** Network Connections - External Connections added as a control focused on detection of unauthorised traffic to applications. **Cryptography** **CL01 to CL12** – Added Policy requirement for cryptographic controls. **Identity Authentication and Access** **IAMTP05** – Update to internal requirement has seen a revision of the wording of the Segregation of Duties control. There is a wording change only to make the control clearer which previously referred to a Segregation of Duties (SoD) Matrix. **Security Control** **VMWS03 –** Change in order of principal requirements only to ensure that internal Security Configuration Testing and External Penetration Testing were separated more obviously to avoid confusion. **Training & Awareness** **TA01 & PPS04 –** Update to goal to confirm third parties are expected to be able to demonstrate training completion. Update to principle requirements to align with policy that all staff complete training upon joining within 8 weeks and are refreshed annually. **Cloud Security** **CS01 –** Cloud Register control renamed to Cloud Lifecycle with a simplified goal and referencing cloud register equivalents within the requirement. **General** - Inclusion of Change Log for public version 1.3. - General spelling and layout tidy up.	**November 2024**