

Convenient # Dependable # Secure COMMUNIQUÉ TO DEPOSITORY PARTICIPANTS

CDSL/RISK/DP/POLCY/2024/534

September 16, 2024

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SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL CYBER SECURITY AUDIT REPORT

Depository Participants (DPs) are advised to refer to the SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/TPD/P/CIR/2022/80 dated June 07, 2022, on 'Modification in Cyber Security and Cyber resilience framework for Stockbrokers / Depository Participants'.

As per Paragraph 3 of the abovementioned circular, the DPs are required to conduct a comprehensive cyber security audit at least once in a financial year.

Presently DPs were required to submit a consolidated report to CDSL to comply with the abovementioned circular. Pursuant to guidance received from SEBI, w.e.f. FY 2024-2025, DPs shall be required to submit two separate reports, i.e. One for Cyber Security Audit and One for System Audit.

The qualification, criteria for selection and appointment of auditor for conducting cyber security audit is attached as **Annexure A**.

The terms of reference for cyber security audit report is attached as **Annexure B**.

As per para 3 of abovementioned circular, DPs shall also submit a declaration from its MD/ CEO/ Partners/ Proprietors certifying compliance by DPs with all SEBI Circulars and advisories related to Cyber security from time to time, along with the Cyber Security Audit report.

All DPs are requested to take note of the periodicity and due date of submission as mentioned in the table given below. Moreover, for each non-compliance reported by the auditor, DPs are required to submit corrective Action Taken Report (ATR) as per below mentioned timelines:

Report		Periodicity/	Due date of submission	Action Taken Report
		Frequency		(ATR) Submission (if
				applicable)
Annual	Cyber	Annually	Within three months from the	Within three months from
Security	Audit		end of the financial year. i.e. by 30 th June.	the due date of submission. i.e. by 30 th September.
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Additionally, DPs are hereby requested to take note of the following.

For each instance of non-compliance reported, auditors must assign a risk rating of 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low'.

DPs are advised to schedule the audit at such a time that the Cyber Security Audit report can be shared with the auditor conducting System Audit

The steps for uploading Cyber Security Audit report will be shared via a separate communique.

Enclosure:

- Annexure A Auditor Selection Norms.
- Annexure B Scope and Terms of Reference (TOR) for Cyber Audit Report.

Queries regarding this communiqué may be sent to CDSL – Helpdesk through e-mail on dprtasupport@cdslindia.com or <a href="mail

For and on behalf of Central Depository Services (India) Limited

sd/-

Ashwin Lalchandani Assistant Vice President – Risk Management



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Annexure A

- 1. The Audit shall be conducted by **CERT-In empaneled organization/ entity**.
- 2. The Auditor/Auditor firm can perform **minimum of 3 successive audits of the DP**. Subsequently, the said auditor/auditor firm shall be eligible for auditing the DP again only after a cooling off period of **two years**.
- 3. The Auditor, as being appointed by DPs must **not have any conflict of interest** in conducting fair, objective, and independent audit. It shall not have been engaged over the last two years in any consulting engagement with any departments/ units of the DP being audited. Further, the directors / partners of Audit firm shall not be related to any Directors/Promoters/Proprietor of the said DPs either directly or indirectly.
- 4. The Auditor shall not have any cases pending against its previous audited companies/firms, which fall under SEBI's jurisdiction, which point to its incompetence and/or unsuitability to perform the audit task.
- 5. The DPs and auditors are required to retain records of physical visits conducted during audits like name, qualification & date of visit/s of auditor, along with audit artifacts, proofs of concept (POCs), and evidence related to terms of reference (TOR) points.



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Annexure B

Scope

Scope of cyber audit of DPs should cover all the systems i.e. systems and applications provided by Depositories to DPs as well as DP's own system whether in house or off the shelf products etc.

Terms of Reference (TOR) for Cyber Security Audit Report

Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
1	Governance
1(a)	Has the Depository Participant formulated a comprehensive Cyber Security and
	Cyber Resilience policy document encompassing the framework mentioned in the
	SEBI circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/CIR/PB/2018/147 dated December 03, 2018 and
	subsequent amendments made thereto.
1(b)	In case of deviations from the suggested framework, whether reasons for such
	deviations, technical or otherwise, are provided in the policy document.
1(c)	Is the policy document approved by the Board/ Partners/ Proprietor of the Depository
	Participant.
1(d)	Is the policy document reviewed by the Board/ Partners/ Proprietor of the Depository
	Participant at least annually with the view to strengthen and improve its Cyber
	Security and Cyber Resilience framework.
1(e)	Whether the Cyber Security Policy includes the following process to identify, assess,
	and manage Cyber Security risk associated with processes, information, networks,
	and systems:
	a. 'Identify' critical IT assets and risks associated with such assets.
	b. 'Protect' assets by deploying suitable controls, tools and measures.
	c. 'Detect' incidents, anomalies and attacks through appropriate monitoring
	tools/processes.
	d. 'Respond' by taking immediate steps after identification of the incident, anomaly or
	attack.
	e. 'Recover' from incident through incident management and other appropriate
	recovery mechanisms.



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Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
1(f)	Whether policy/ procedure document refers to best practices from international
	standards like ISO 27001, COBIT 5, etc., or their subsequent revisions, if any, from
	time to time.
1(g)	Has the policy document considered the principles prescribed by National Critical
	Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) of National Technical Research
	Organization (NTRO), Government of India (titled 'Guidelines for Protection of
	National Critical Information Infrastructure') and subsequent revisions, if any, from
	time to time.
1(h)	Has the Depository Participant designated a senior official or management personnel
	as Designated Officer whose function would be to assess, identify, and reduce
	security and Cyber Security risks, respond to incidents, establish appropriate
	standards and controls, and direct the establishment and implementation of
	processes and procedures as per the Cyber Security policy.
1(i)	Has the Depository Participant constituted a Technology Committee comprising of
	experts.
1(j)	Whether the Technology Committee has reviewed on a half yearly basis the
	implementation of the Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience policy, which includes:
	a) review of their current IT and Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience capabilities.
	b) setting goals for a target level of Cyber Resilience and establishing plans to
	improve and strengthen Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience.
	c) placing of the review report before the Board / Partners/ Proprietor of the
	Depository Participant for appropriate action.
1(k)	Whether the Designated Officer and the Technology Committee have periodically
	reviewed instances of cyber-attacks, if any, domestically and globally, and taken
	steps to strengthen Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience framework.
1(l)	Has the Depository Participant established a reporting procedure to facilitate
	communication of unusual activities and events to the Designated Officer in a timely
	manner.
1(m)	Has Depository Participant defined responsibilities of its employees, outsourced staff,
	and employees of vendors or participants and other entities, who may have privileged
	access or use systems/ networks of the Depository Participant towards ensuring the
	goal of Cyber Security.

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Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
1(n)	Has the Depository Participant prepared detailed incident response plan.
	Has the Depository Participant defined roles and responsibilities of Chief Information
	Security Officer (CISO) and other senior personnel. Reporting and compliance
	requirements shall be clearly specified in the security policy.
	Whether the details of CISO are shared with CERT-In through Email (info@cert-
	in.org.in)
2	Identification
2(a)	Has the Depository Participant identified and classified critical assets based on their
	sensitivity and criticality for business operations, services and data management.
	Whether the critical assets include business critical systems, internet facing
	applications /systems, systems that contain sensitive data, sensitive personal data,
	sensitive financial data, Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data, etc.
	Whether all the ancillary systems used for accessing/communicating with critical
	systems either for operations or maintenance are also classified as critical systems.
	Has the Board/Partners/Proprietor of the Depository Participant approved the list of
	critical systems.
	Has the Depository Participant maintained up-to-date inventory of its hardware and
	systems and the personnel to whom these have been issued, software and
	information assets (internal and external), details of its network resources,
	connections to its network and data flows.
2(b)	Has the Depository Participant identified cyber risk or has the process to identify
	cyber risks (threats and vulnerabilities) that it may face, along with the likelihood of
	such threats and impact on the business and thereby, deploy controls commensurate
	to the criticality.
3	Protection
3(a)	Access controls
	Whether the Depository Participant has a process to ensure that no person by virtue
	of rank or position has any intrinsic right to access confidential data, applications,
	system resources or facilities.



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TOR	
Clause	
3(b)	Access controls
	Whether any access to Depository Participant's systems, applications, networks,
	databases, etc., has a defined purpose and is for a defined period.
	Whether the Depository Participant grants access to IT systems, applications,
	databases, and networks on a need-to-use basis and the access is based on the
	principle of least privilege to provide security for both on-and off-premises resources
	(i.e., zero-trust models).
	Whether such access is granted for the period when the access is required and is
	authorized using strong authentication mechanisms.
	Whether maker-checker framework is implemented in strict manner and multi factor
	authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users that connect using online/internet facility
	and particularly for virtual private networks, webmail and user accounts that access
	critical systems and applications.
3(c)	Has the Depository Participant implemented an access policy which addresses
	strong password controls for users' access to systems, applications, networks, and
	databases.
	Whether the password policy includes clauses on:
	Periodic review of accounts of ex-employees.
	2. Reuse of password across multiple accounts.
	3. Not storing the list of passwords on the system
	Illustrative examples for strong password controls are given in Annexure C of
	SEBI/HO/MIRSD/CIR/PB/2018/147 dated December 03, 2018
3(d)	Whether all critical systems of the Depository Participant accessible over the internet
	have two-factor security (such as VPNs, Firewall controls etc.)



Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
3(e)	Whether the Depository Participant ensures that records of user access to critical
	systems, wherever possible, are uniquely identified and logged for audit and review purposes.
	Whether such logs are maintained and stored in a secure location for a time period
	not less than two (2) years. Has the Depository Participant implemented a strong log retention policy as per
	extant SEBI regulations and required by CERT-In and IT Act 2000.
	Has the Depository Participant audited all logs that are being collected.
	Whether the Depository Participant monitors incidents to identify unusual patterns and behaviours.
3(f)	Whether the Depository Participant deploys controls and security measures to
	supervise staff with elevated system access entitlements (such as admin or privileged
	users) to Depository Participant's critical systems.
	Whether such controls and measures inter-alia include restricting the number of
	privileged users, periodic review of privileged users' activities, disallow privileged
	users from accessing systems logs in which their activities are being captured, strong
	controls over remote access by privileged users.
	Whether maker-checker framework is implemented for modifying the user's right in
	internal applications.
3(g)	Whether the employees and outsourced staff such as employees of vendors or
	service providers, who may be given authorized access to the Depository
	Participant's critical systems, networks and other computer resources, are subject to
	stringent supervision, monitoring, and access restrictions.
3(h)	Whether the Depository Participant has formulated an Internet access policy to
	monitor and regulate the use of internet and internet-based services such as social
	media sites, cloud-based internet storage sites, etc. within the Depository
	Participant's critical IT infrastructure.
3(i)	Whether the User Management addresses the deactivation of access of privileges of
	users who are leaving the organization or whose access privileges have been
	withdrawn.
4	Physical Security



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Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
4(a)	Whether physical access to the critical systems is restricted to minimum and only to
	authorized officials.
	Whether physical access of outsourced staff/visitors is properly supervised by
	ensuring at the minimum that outsourced staff/visitors are always accompanied at all
	times by authorized employees.
4(b)	Whether physical access to the critical systems is revoked immediately if the same is
	no longer required.
4(c)	Whether the Depository Participant ensures that the perimeter of the critical
	equipment's room, if any, is physically secured and monitored by employing physical,
	human and procedural controls such as the use of security guards, CCTVs, card
	access systems, mantraps, bollards, etc. where appropriate
5	Network Security Management
5(a)	Has the Depository Participant established baseline standards to facilitate consistent
	application of security configurations to operating systems, databases, network
	devices and enterprise mobile devices within their IT environment.
5(b)	Whether the LAN and wireless networks are secured within the Depository
	Participant's premises with proper access controls.
5(c)	Whether the Depository Participant has installed network security devices, such as
	firewalls, proxy servers, intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS) to protect
	its IT infrastructure which is exposed to the internet, from security exposures
	originating from internal and external sources.
5(d)	Whether adequate controls are deployed to address virus/ malware / ransomware
	attacks. These controls may include host/ network/ application-based IDS systems,
	customized kernels for Linux, anti-virus and anti-malware software etc.
5(e)	Whether the Depository Participant has deployed web and email filters on the
	network.
	Whether the Depository Participant has configured these devices to scan for known
	bad domains, sources, and addresses and block these before receiving and
	downloading messages.
	Whether the Depository Participant scans all emails, attachments, and downloads
	both on the host and at the mail gateway with a reputable antivirus solution.

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TOR	
Clause	
5(f)	Whether the Depository Participant blocks the malicious domains/IPs after diligently
	verifying them without impacting the operations. Whether CSIRT-Fin/CERT-In
	advisories which are published periodically referred for latest malicious domains/IPs,
	C&C DNS and links.
5(g)	Whether the Depository Participant restricts execution of "PowerShell" and "wscript"
	in enterprise environment, if not required. Whether the Depository Participant ensures
	installation and use of the latest version of PowerShell, with enhanced logging
	enabled, script block logging and transcription enabled.
	Whether the Depository Participant sends the associated logs to a centralized log
	repository for monitoring and analysis.
5(h)	Whether the Depository Participant utilizes host-based firewall to prevent Remote
	Procedure Call (RPC) and Server Message Block (SMB) communication among
	endpoints whenever possible.
5(i)	Whether the Depository Participant implements the practice of whitelisting of ports
	based on business usage at Firewall level rather than blacklisting of certain ports.
	Whether the traffic on all other ports which have not been whitelisted is blocked by
	default.
6	Data security
6(a)	Whether critical/sensitive and Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data is
	identified, classified, and encrypted in motion and at rest by using strong encryption
	methods.
	Illustrative measures in this regard are given in Annexure A and B of SEBI circular
	SEBI/HO/MIRSD/CIR/PB/2018/147 dated December 03, 2018
6(b)	Has the Depository Participant implemented measures to prevent unauthorized
	access or copying or transmission of data/ information held in contractual or fiduciary
	capacity.
	Whether it is ensured that confidentiality of information is not compromised during the
	process of exchanging and transferring information with external parties.
	Illustrative measures to ensure security during transportation of data over the internet
	are given in Annexure B of SEBI circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/CIR/PB/2018/147 dated
	December 03, 2018

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Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
6(c)	Whether the information security policy also covers use of devices such as mobile
	phones, faxes, photocopiers, scanners, etc., within their critical IT infrastructure, that
	can be used for capturing and transmission of sensitive data. For instance, defining
	access policies for personnel, and network connectivity for such devices etc.
6(d)	Whether the Depository Participant allows only authorized data storage devices
	within their IT infrastructure through appropriate validation processes.
6(e)	Whether the Depository Participant has enforced BYOD (Bring your own device)
	security policies, like requiring all devices to use a business-grade VPN service and
	antivirus protection.
6(f)	Whether the Depository Participant has deployed detection and alerting tools.
	Whether the Depository Participant has created data leakage prevention (DLP)
	solutions/ processes inclusive of detection, alerting, prevention, containment &
	response to a data breach/ data leak.
6(g)	Whether the Depository Participant has enforced effective data protection, backup,
	and recovery measures.
7	Hardening of Hardware and Software
7(a)	Whether the Depository Participant only deploys hardened hardware/ software,
	including replacing default passwords with strong passwords and disabling or
	removing services identified as unnecessary for the functioning of the system.
7(b)	Whether open ports on networks and systems which are not in use or that can be
	potentially used for exploitation of data are blocked and measures are taken to
	secure them.
8	Application Security in Customer Facing Applications
8(a)	Whether the Depository Participant's customer facing applications offered over the
	Internet such as portals containing sensitive or private information and back-office
	applications, are secured.
	(Illustrative list of measures for ensuring security in such applications is provided in
	Annexure C of SEBI circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/CIR/PB/2018/147 dated December 03,
	2018)
9	Certification of off-the-shelf products



Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
9(a)	Whether the Depository Participant has ensured that off the shelf products being
	used for core business functionality (such as Back-office applications) bear Indian
	Common Criteria Certification of Evaluation Assurance Level 4 provided by
	Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), Ministry of Electronics and
	Information Technology
	Whether custom developed/ in-house software and components have undergone
	intensive regression testing, configuration testing etc. and whether the scope of tests
	include business logic and security controls as well.
10	Patch management
10(a)	Whether the Depository Participant has included all operating systems and
	applications for updating latest patches on a regular basis.
	Whether the Depository Participant has established and ensured that patch
	management procedures include the identification, categorization and prioritization of
	patches and updates.
	Whether an implementation timeframe for each category of patches is established, to
	apply them in a timely manner.
	Where patches are not available, has the Depository Participant considered virtual
	patching for protecting systems and networks.
	Are the patches sourced only from the authorized sites of the OEM.
10(b)	Has the Depository Participant performed rigorous testing of security patches and
	updates, where possible, before deployment into the production environment so as to
	ensure that the application of patches do not impact other systems.
11	Disposal of data, systems, and storage devices
11(a)	Has the Depository Participant framed suitable policy for disposal of storage media
	and systems.
	Whether the critical data/ information on such devices and systems removed by using
	methods such as crypto shredding/ degauss/ physical destruction as applicable.
11(b)	Has the Depository Participant formulated a data-disposal and data-retention policy
	to identify the value and lifetime of various parcels of data.
12	Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT)



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Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
12(a)	Has the Depository Participant carried out periodic Vulnerability Assessment and
	Penetration Tests (VAPT) which inter-alia includes critical assets and infrastructure
	components like Servers, Networking systems, Security devices, Load balancers,
	other IT systems pertaining to the activities done as Depository Participant, in order
	to detect security vulnerabilities in the IT environment and in-depth evaluation of the
	security posture of the system through simulation of actual attacks on its system and
	networks.
12(b)	Has the Depository Participant conducted VAPT at least once in a financial year.
	Has the Depository Participant engaged only CERT-In empanelled organizations for
	conducting VAPT.
	Whether the final report on said VAPT has been submitted to the Depository after
	approval from Technology Committee of Depository Participant, within 1 month of
	completion of VAPT activity.
12(c)	Has the Depository Participant performed vulnerability scanning and conducted
	penetration testing prior to the commissioning of a new system which is a critical
	system or part of an existing critical system.
12(d)	In case of vulnerabilities discovered in off-the-shelf products (used for core business)
	or applications provided by vendors, has the Depository Participant reported them to
	the vendors and the Depository in a timely manner.
12(e)	Whether any gaps/vulnerabilities detected are remedied on immediate basis and
	compliance of closure of findings identified during VAPT is submitted to the
	Depository within 3 months post the submission of final VAPT report.
13	Monitoring and Detection
13(a)	Whether the Depository Participant has established appropriate security monitoring
	systems and processes to facilitate continuous monitoring of security events/ alerts
	and timely detection of unauthorised or malicious activities, unauthorised changes,
	unauthorised access and unauthorised copying or transmission of data/ information
	held in contractual or fiduciary capacity, by internal and external parties.
	Whether the security logs of systems, applications and network devices exposed to
	the internet are monitored for anomalies to identify unusual patterns and behaviours.

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Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
13(b)	Whether the Depository Participant has implemented suitable mechanisms to monitor
	capacity utilization of its critical systems and networks that are exposed to the
	internet to ensure high resilience, high availability, and timely detection of attacks on
	systems and networks exposed to the internet, for example, controls such as firewalls
	to monitor bandwidth usage.
13(c)	Whether the Depository Participant is proactively monitoring the cyberspace to
	identify phishing websites w.r.t. to REs domain and reporting the same to CSIRT
	Fin/CERT-In for taking appropriate action.
14	Response and Recovery
14(a)	Whether the alerts generated from monitoring and detection systems are suitably
	investigated to determine activities that are to be performed to prevent expansion of
	such incident of cyber-attack or breach, mitigate its effect, and eradicate the incident.
14(b)	Does the response and recovery plan of the Depository Participant include timely
	restoration of systems affected by incidents of cyber-attacks or breaches, for
	instance, offering alternate services or systems to Customers.
	Whether the Depository Participant has the same Recovery Time Objective (RTO)
	and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) as specified by SEBI for Market Infrastructure
	Institutions vide SEBI circular CIR/MRD/DMS/17/20 dated June 22, 2012, as
	amended from time to time
14(c)	Whether the response plan also defines responsibilities and actions to be performed
	by its employees and support/ outsourced staff in the event of cyber-attacks or
	breach of Cyber Security mechanism.
14(d)	Whether incidents of loss or destruction of data or systems are thoroughly analysed
14(e)	Whether lessons learned from such incidents are incorporated to strengthen the
	security mechanism and improve recovery planning and processes.
14(f)	Whether the Depository Participant also conducts suitable periodic drills to test the
	adequacy and effectiveness of the response and recovery plan.
	Whether the Depository Participant has conducted Periodic DR drills.
15	Sharing of Information



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Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
15(a)	Whether all Cyber-attacks, threats, cyber-incidents and breaches experienced by
	Depository Participant are reported to Depository /CERT-In and SEBI within 6 hours
	of noticing/ detecting such incidents or having such incidents brought to notice.
	Whether this information is shared with CERT-In and SEBI through the dedicated e-
	mail id: incident@cert-in.org.in & sbdp-cyberincidents@sebi.gov.in.
15(b)	The incident shall also be reported to Indian Computer Emergency Response team
	(CERT-In) in accordance with the guidelines/ directions issued by CERT-In from time
	to time.
	Additionally, the Depository Participant, whose systems have been identified as
	"Protected system" by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre
	(NCIIPC) shall also report the incident to NCIIPC.
15(c)	Whether quarterly reports containing information on cyber-attacks, threats, cyber-
	incidents and breaches experienced by Depository Participant and measures taken
	to mitigate vulnerabilities, threats and attacks including information on bugs/
	vulnerabilities / threats that may be useful for other Depository Participants, are
	submitted to Depository within 15 days from the quarter ended June, September,
	December and March of every year.
16	Training and Education
16(a)	Whether the Depository Participant has conducted activities on building Cyber
	Security and basic system hygiene awareness of staff (with a focus on staff from non-
	technical disciplines).
16(b)	Whether the Depository Participant conducts periodic training programs to enhance
	knowledge of IT/ Cyber Security policy and standards among the employees
	incorporating up-to-date Cyber Security threat alerts and advisories issued by CERT-
	In/ CSIRT-Fin that may be referred for assistance in conducting exercises for public
	awareness.
	Whether the training programs are extended to outsourced staff, vendors etc and
	whether the training programs are reviewed and updated to ensure that the contents
	of the program remain current and relevant.



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Clause	
16(c)	Whether the Depository Participant provides training to the employees to avoid
	clicking on a link in a spear-phishing email, reusing their personal password on a
	work account, mixing personal with work email and/or work documents, or allowing
	someone, they should not, use their corporate device, especially in Work from Home
	environment.
17	Systems managed by vendors
17(a)	Where the systems (Back office and other Customer facing applications, IT
	infrastructure, etc.) of a Depository Participant are managed by vendors and the
	Depository Participant may not be able to implement some of the aforementioned
	guidelines directly, whether the Depository Participant has instructed the vendors to
	adhere to the applicable guidelines in the Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience policy
	and obtain the necessary self-certifications from them to ensure compliance with the
	policy guidelines.
18	SEBI Compliances
18(a)	Auditor to ensure implementation of circulars, notices, guidelines, and advisories
	published by CERT-In/ CSIRT-Fin and SEBI and mention:
	a. Adherence to all such circulars, notices, guidelines, and advisories published
	b. Reporting adherences based on prescribed periodicity in point (a) above
19	Advisory for Financial Sector Organizations:
19(a)	Whether the Depository Participant has complied with the SEBI circular no.
	SEBI/HO/MIRSD2/DOR/CIR/P/ 2020/221 dated November 03, 2020, for Advisory for
	Financial Sector Organizations regarding Software as a Service (SaaS) based
	solutions.
20	Cyber Security Advisory - Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
20(a)	Whether all aspects of the Cyber Security Advisory - Standard Operating Procedure
	(SOP) issued by SEBI have been complied by the Depository Participant



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Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
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Clause	
20(b)	Whether the Depository Participant has a well-documented Cyber Security incident
	handling process document (Standard Operating Procedure - SOP) in place.
	Whether such policy is approved by Board of the Depository Participant (in case of
	corporate Depository Participant), Partners (in case of partnership firms) or Proprietor
	(in case of sole proprietorship firm) as the case may be and is reviewed annually by
	the "Designated Officer" and "Technology Committee" as constituted under SEBI
	circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/CIR/PB/2018/147 dated December 03, 2018, for review of
	Security and Cyber Resilience policy.
20(c)	Has the Depository Participant examined the Cyber Security incident and classified
	the Cyber Security incidents into High/ Medium/ Low as per their Cyber Security
	incident handling process document.
	Has the Cyber Security incident handling process document defined decision on
	Action/ Response for the Cyber Security incident based on severity.
20(d)	Has the Depository Participant reported the Cyber Security incident to Indian
	Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In).
20(e)	Whether the Depository Participant has provided the reference details of the reported
	Cyber Security incident with CERT-In to the Depository and SEBI.
	Whether the Depository Participant has provided details, regarding whether CERT-In
	team is in touch with the Depository Participant for any assistance on the reported
	Cyber Security incident.
	If the Cyber Security incident is not reported to CERT-In, has the Depository
	Participant submitted the reasons for the same to the Depository and SEBI.
	Whether the Depository Participant has communicated with CERT-In/ Ministry of
	Home Affairs (MHA)/ Cyber Security Cell of Police for further assistance on the
	reported Cyber Security incident.
20(f)	Whether the Depository Participant has submitted details about whether the Cyber
	Security incident has been registered as a complaint with law enforcement agencies
	such as Police or its Cyber Security cell.
	If yes, are the details provided to Depository and SEBI. If no, then the reason for not
	registering complaint has been provided to Depository and SEBI.



Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
20(g)	Whether the details of the reported Cyber Security incident submitted to various
	agencies by the Depository Participant are also submitted to Division Chiefs (in-
	charge of divisions at the time of submission) of DOS-MIRSD and CISO of SEBI in
	accordance with SEBI email dated April 16, 2021 on Standard Operating Procedure
	(SOP) for handling cyber security incidents
20(h)	The Designated Officer of the Depository Participant (appointed in terms of para 6 of
	the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/CIR/PB/2018/147 dated December 03, 2018) shall
	continue to report any unusual activities and events within 6 hours of receipt of such
	information as well as submit the quarterly report on the cyber-attacks & threats
	within 15 days after the end of the respective quarter in the manner as specified in
	Depository Participant circular.
20(i)	Has the Depository Participant complied with Advisory for SEBI Regulated Entities
	(REs) regarding Cybersecurity best practices -
	SEBI/HO/ITD/ITD_VAPT/P/CIR/2023/032 dated February 22, 2023
21	Security of Cloud Services
21(a)	Whether the Depository Participant checks public accessibility of all cloud instances
	in use.
	Whether the Depository Participant ensures that no server/bucket is inadvertently
	leaking data due to inappropriate configurations.
21(b)	Whether the Depository Participant ensures proper security of cloud access tokens
	and ensures that the tokens are not exposed publicly in website source code, any
	configuration files etc.
21(c)	Whether the Depository Participant has implemented appropriate security measures
	for testing, staging and backup environments hosted on cloud.
	Does the Depository Participant ensures that the production environment is kept
	properly segregated from these.
	Whether the Depository Participant disables/removes older or testing environments if
1	their usage is no longer required.
21(d)	Whether the Depository Participant has considered employing hybrid data security
21(d)	



Convenient # Dependable # Secure COMMUNIQUÉ TO DEPOSITORY PARTICIPANTS

Cyber	Checkpoints Description
Audit	
TOR	
Clause	
21(e)	Whether the Depository Participant has complied with the SEBI circular
	SEBI/HO/ITD/ITD_VAPT/P/CIR/2023/033 dated March 06, 2023 for cloud framework