

The background of the slide is a photograph of the State Bank of Pakistan building. The building is a large, classical-style structure with a prominent portico supported by columns. A sign above the entrance reads "STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN". The image is slightly faded to allow the text to be clearly visible.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

# Security of Digital Financial Services in Pakistan

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Digital Financial Services Group

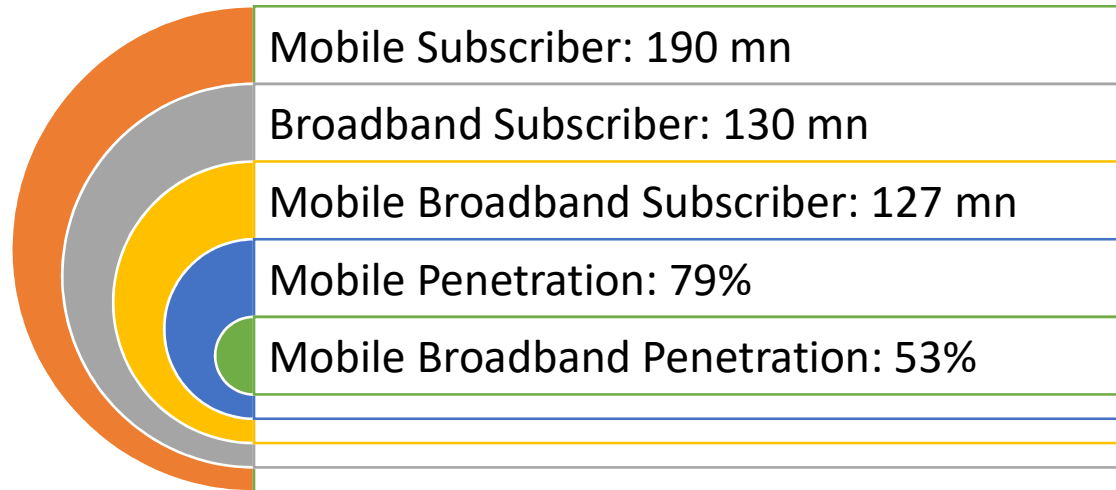
State Bank of Pakistan

# Country Demographics



Surface Area:	796,095 Sq. km
Financial Inclusion:	~50%
GDP:	~USD 375 billion
Per Capita Income:	~USD 1,550
Remittance % of GDP	~8%

## Mobile and Internet Usage in Pakistan



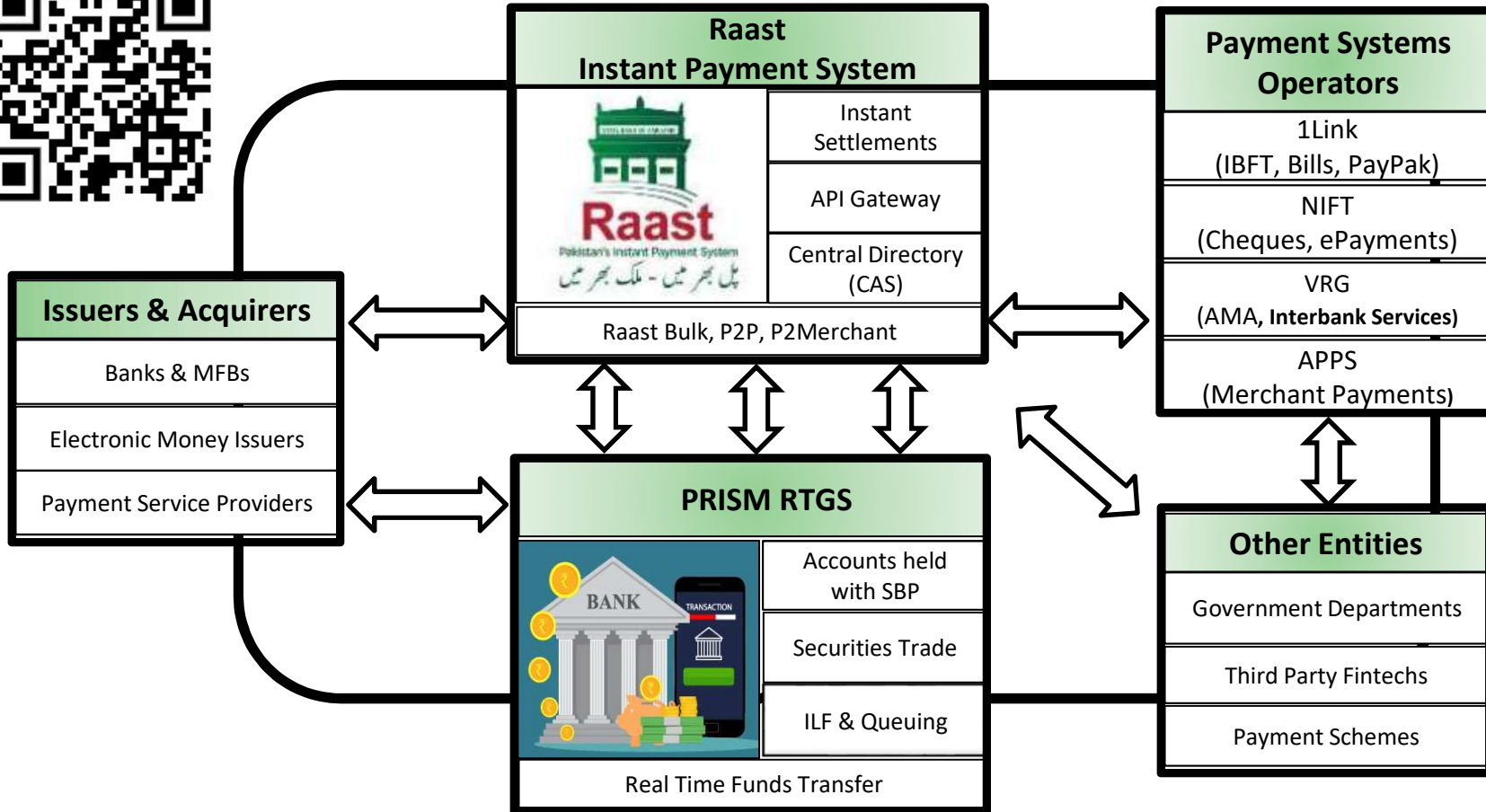
Population : 241 M  
 Male : 49%  
 Female : 51 %  
 Ratio: 104.6

**Population:** Below the age of 15 yrs: **29%**  
 Between the age of 15-30 yrs: **35%**  
 Above the age of 30 yrs: **36%**  
 NADRA ID: 110 Million  
 Issued to 46% of the population

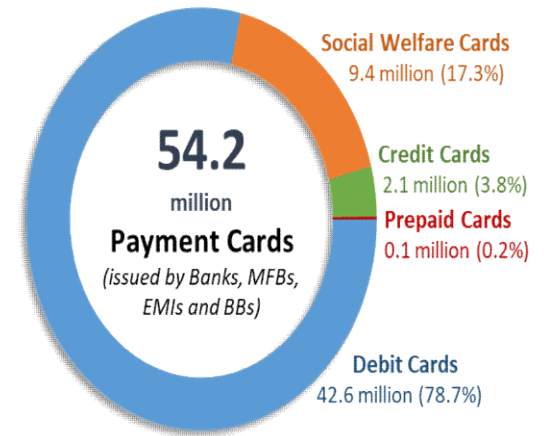
**Overseas Pakistanis**  
 More than 9 Million  
 More than 50% Blue Collar Workers

*\*Population data as per the 2023 digital census*

# Vision of National DFS Infrastructure



## Key Statistics on DFS as of Sep 30, 2023



**18,117 ATMs**  
facilitated 214.6 mn  
transactions amounting PKR  
3,294 bn



**118,444 POS Machines**  
facilitated 59.8 mn card  
present purchases amounting  
PKR 323 bn

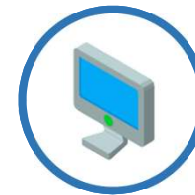
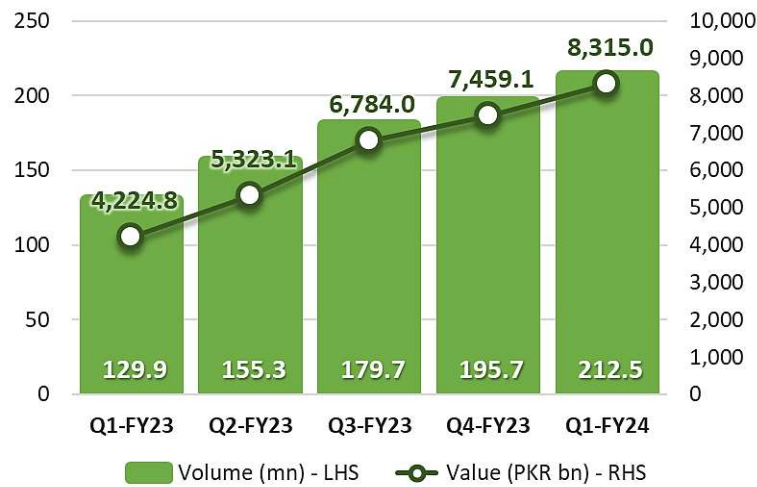


**7,310 E-Merchants**  
registered with Banks/ MFBs  
processed 9.6 mn transactions  
worth PKR 40 bn

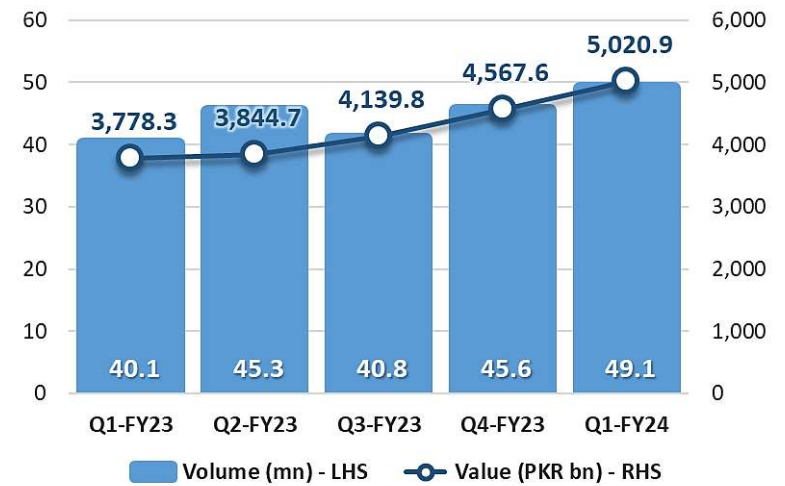
# Growth in Internet & Mobile Banking



## Mobile Banking



## Internet Banking



## DFS Stakeholders

- Users
- Mobile Network Operators (MNOs)
- DFS Providers
- Retail Agents
- Banking Regulators
- Telecom Regulators
- Identity Verification Services
- Third Party Service Providers

## Major DFS Risks

- Social engineering
  - UAN spoofing
  - Impersonation scams
  - Phishing (emails, websites, WhatsApp)
- SIM swapping
- Fake biometrics
  - Silicon-based fake thumbprints
- Card frauds
  - E-commerce (CNP)

# SBP developed Mobile App Security Framework for DFS providers

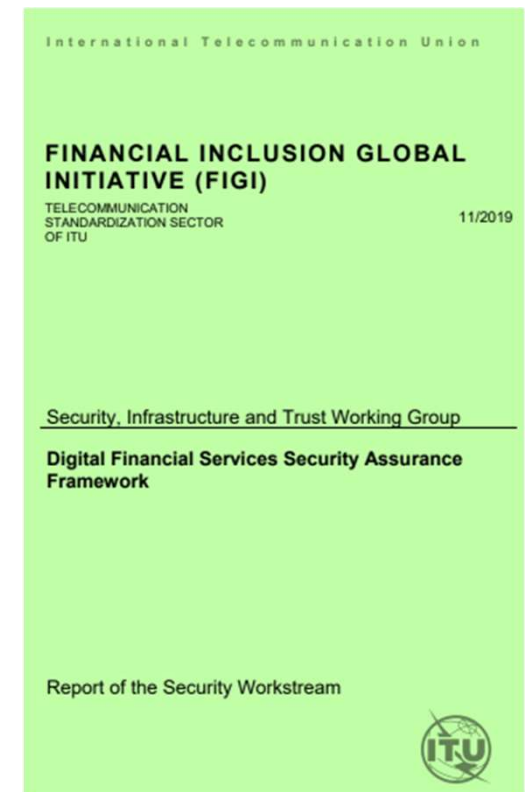


- Draws on principles from several standards:

OWASP top-10    ISO/IEC 27000    PCI/DSS    NIST 800-53

- Core of the framework is based on ITU-T Rec. X.805:

**Access control, authentication, nonrepudiation, data confidentiality, communication security, data integrity, availability, privacy**

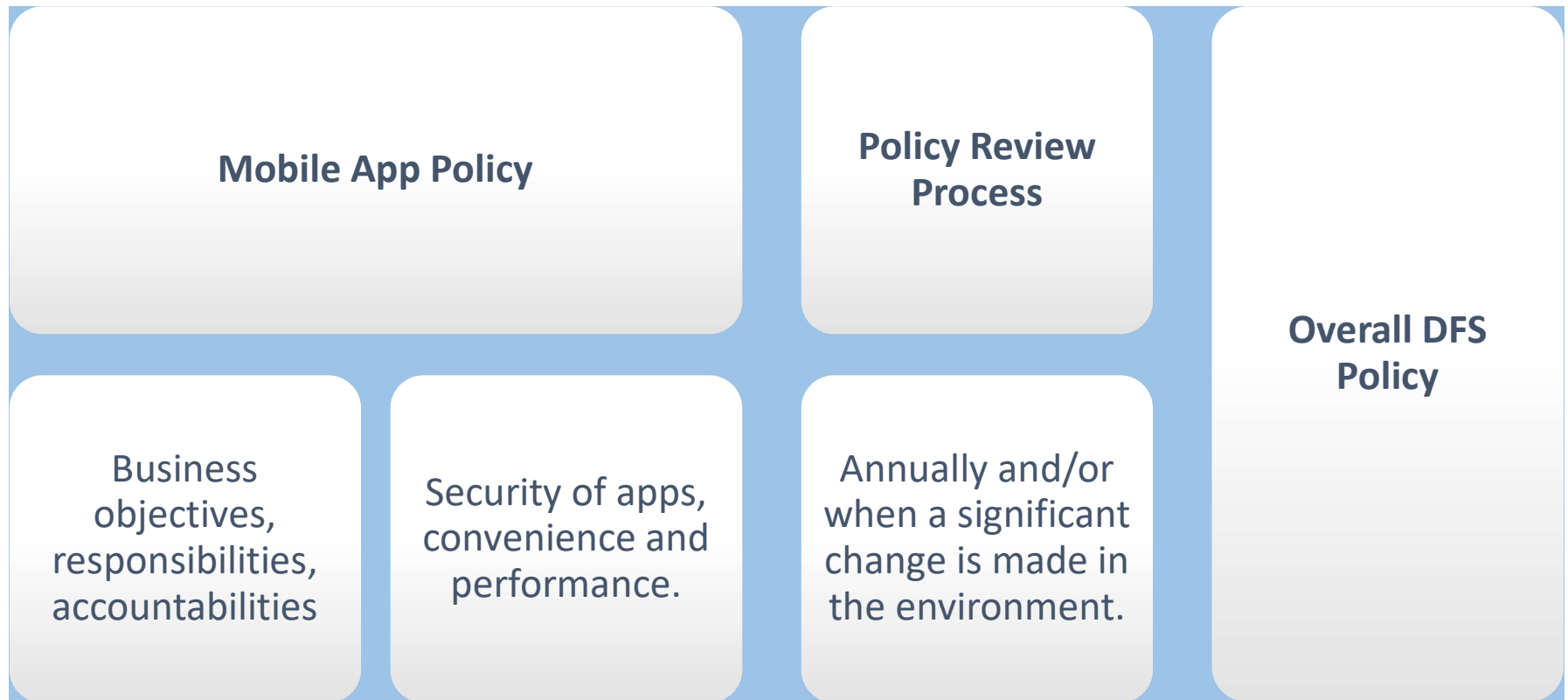




## App Security Framework provides baseline security controls for DFS providers

- App owners shall use this framework for:
  - Architecture
  - Design
  - Development and
  - Deployment
- App owners shall ensure that the requirements in this framework are used by architects, developers, testers, security professionals, and consumers to define and understand the qualities of a secure mobile app.
- The requirements of these Guidelines cover the entire mobile app ecosystem involved in capturing, storing, processing and transmitting financial/non-financial information, which includes but is not limited to mobile apps, web services, server-side databases, storage and network communications etc.

## General Requirements – App Development Policy



## General Requirements – Testing & Assessments

vulnerability assessment

penetration testing

performance assessment

System and User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

Escrow arrangement

# Mobile App Security Requirements

- A. Mobile Application Architecture
- B. Device Binding/Registration
- C. User Authentication and Authorization
- D. Protection of Sensitive Payment Data and Personal Data
- E. Network and Interfacing Security
- F. Session Management
- G. Tampering Detection
- H. App Permissions

- I. Secure Coding
- J. Input and Output Handling
- K. Error and Exception Handling
- L. Monitoring, Logs and Data Leakage
- M. App Vulnerability Assessment, Patching and Updating
- N. Application Programming Interface (APIs)
- O. Customer Awareness

# User Authentication and Authorization

Customer consent-based activation of app.

Strong customer authentication mechanism

MFA

Strong passwords

TOTP

OTP auto-fetching

Max No. of failed authentication attempts

inactive mobile sessions

Server-based auth

Logs

A login authentication and a risk-based financial-value-based transaction authentication shall be in place.

## Device binding

Immediate notification to customer for any new device registered

limit on max no. of registered devices

2-hours cooling-off period for device change

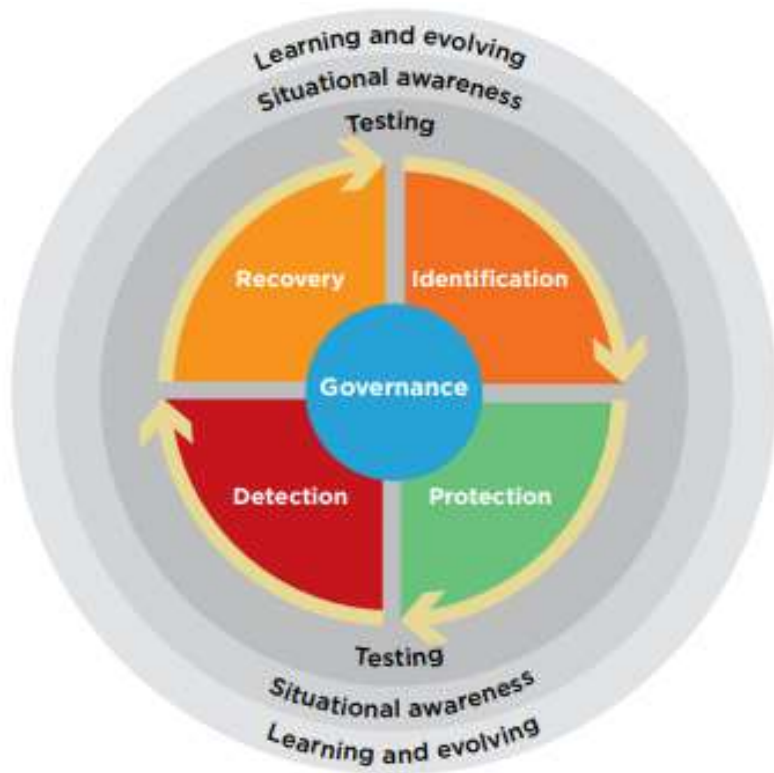
**In-app functionality to manage registered devices**

(for authenticating customer access)

# Fintech Security and Digital Financial Inclusion in Pakistan

Day 1: Session 4

**SBP's Cybersecurity supervisory framework is based on international standard & best practices. Our regulatory regime is not one-size fit all.**



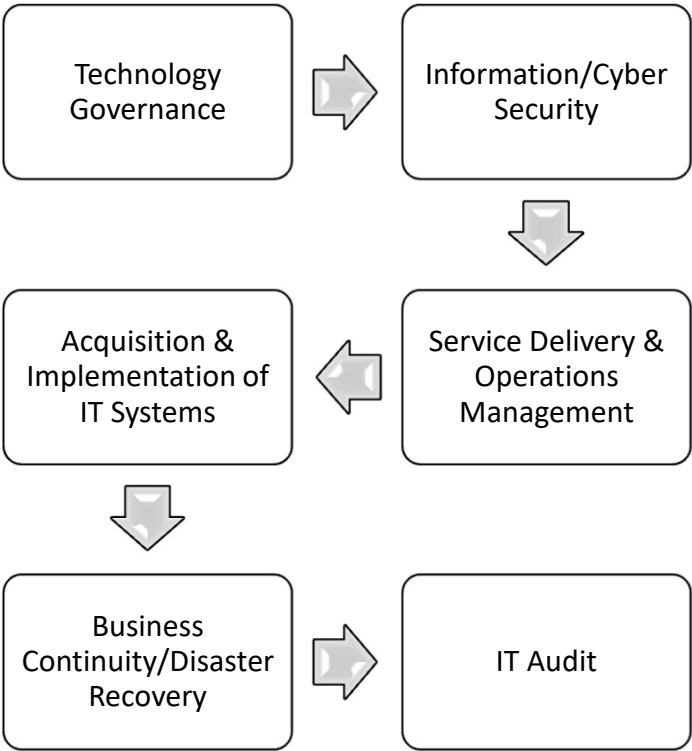
Source: CPMI-IOSCO Guidance, 2016



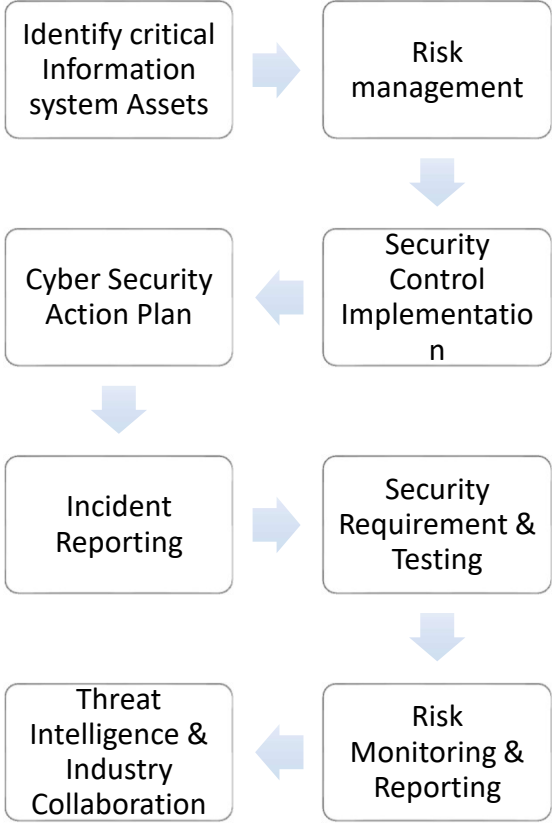
# SBP's Enterprise Technology Governance Framework



## Technology Governance Framework



## Cybersecurity Framework



# Evolution of Security in DFS



Basic card security  
tamper resistant signature  
panel  
Card embossing  
**PIN** (Personal Identification  
Number)  
microprint security features

**1950-1970**



Real-time electronic  
authorization  
Europay, MasterCard, Visa  
(EMV) Specifications for card  
security issued in 1994  
**PCI** Security Standards issued  
in 2006  
2-Factor Authentications

**1985-2000s**



Biometrics  
Tokenization Services  
Chip & PIN Standards  
Geolocation  
3DS  
3<sup>rd</sup> party authentication  
Services

**Present**

# As regulator, SBP has issued various instructions to regulate the safe and efficient use of digital financial services in Pakistan

## Enterprise Technology Governance Framework



Governs the use of technology in Banks as an enterprise



## PSD's Card Security Framework



## Internet Banking Security Regulations



## App Security Framework

Instructions on Security of Customer Facing Channels/Interfaces

# Protection of Sensitive Data

PCI-DSS

Sensitive information  
not to be stored on  
mobile devices

Use of industry  
standard cryptography

Encryption of sensitive  
data in-transit and at  
rest

Sensitive data shall not  
be transmitted through  
vulnerable channels



# Monitoring, Logs and Data Leakage

Tools to monitor user behavior & anomaly detection

Mobile app logs shall not contain any sensitive data

Log server shall be segregated from application servers

Protect logs from unauthorized modification or destruction

Audit logs shall be maintained at the server level

DLP Solution

Retain logs

# How the regulators can ensure compliance?

- Self assessments by the DFS providers
- Internal audit reports
- Regular and thematic onsite inspections
- Penalties for non-compliance
- Third party security assurance
- Incident reporting





**Thanks!**

**SBP**  
**STRATEGIC PLAN**  
2023 - 2028



**SBP**  
**VISION**  
**2028**



State Bank of Pakistan