PR04 – Anti-Virus & Malicious Software Procedure

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<th>Document Reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>09 October 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Status</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision History</td>
<td>1.0 01 December 2009 - Initial release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 10 December 2009 - Updated AV Console view details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 22 December 2009 - Updated Styles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 14 September 2010 - Formatting changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 03 January 2012 - Update to reflect PCI DSS v2.0 changes.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 09 October 2014 - Update to reflect PCI DSS v3.0 changes.</td>
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1. Purpose
This document details the measures that must be taken by <COMPANY> employees to help achieve effective virus detection and prevention. Viruses can be transmitted via e-mail or instant messaging attachments, downloadable internet files, and removable media. Their presence is not always obvious to the computer user. A virus infection can be very costly to <COMPANY> in terms of lost data, lost staff productivity and / or lost reputation.

2. Scope
This procedure applies to all computers that run the Microsoft ('MS') Windows <COMPANY to define> operating system and are connected to <COMPANY>’s cardholder data environment via a standard network connection or virtual private network connection. The definition of computers includes desktop workstations, laptop computers, handheld computing devices and servers.

3. Roles and Responsibilities
<COMPANY>’s [RESPONSIBLE TEAM] - Responsible for executing and implementing this procedure.
<COMPANY> [ROLE NAME] - Responsible for monitoring the implementation of this procedure.
See P01 – Information Security Policy for team membership.

4. Procedure
4.1. Anti-Virus Software Installation
- The <Vendor / Product / Version> anti-virus software is installed on all <COMPANY> desktop workstations and servers running the MS Windows operating system, following the vendor installation guide provided with the software.
- The anti-virus software console window provides complete access to the options available.
- The anti-virus software includes the full version of <Name / Version> anti-spyware module, which protects computers from malicious software that is not categorised as a virus. The anti-spyware module blocks spyware, adware, cookies, jokes, and Trojans.
- Note that remote administration tools are included in this list of potentially malicious software. By default, remote administration software is blocked by this program, to prevent remote administration tools allowing an attacker access to <COMPANY> systems. However, if third-party remote administration tools have been intentionally turned on, the remote administration blocker should be turned off.
- On-Access Scanning is enabled, and configured so that anti-virus software cannot be disabled on all desktop workstations, laptops, and servers. On-Access Scanning runs automatically and scans a file before opening any file accessed.
- The Full Scan option is enabled, so that the anti-virus server will conduct a weekly scan of all workstations and servers running the MS Windows <COMPANY to define> operating system on the <COMPANY> cardholder data environment. The Full Scan item scans every file on each computer, can be memory-intensive, take several hours to complete and so is scheduled to run over night or at the weekend. To scan a computer hard drive(s) for viruses on an ad-hoc basis, select the Full Scan option in the anti-virus software console window.
- Following completion of a full scan, the following is performed:
- Full Scan Report Review: <COMPANY>’s [RESPONSIBLE TEAM] review the scan report.
- Full Scan Corrective Action: <COMPANY>’s [RESPONSIBLE TEAM] to log corrective action with respect to any issues raised from the weekly scans in line with PR05 - Change Control Procedure.
- The Buffer Overflow Protection option is enabled, where applicable, to protect the <COMPANY> network against buffer overflow exploits.
- The Script Scan option is enabled, where available, so that scripts (Java Script and VBScript) are scanned before they are executed.
- The Scan Email option is configured, where available, to enable the Microsoft Outlook / Lotus Notes Email Scanner option.
- The Access Protection can optionally be enabled, where available, to act like a limited firewall, permitting blocking of specific selected networking ports.
- Antivirus software is configured for regular updates to catch new viruses. This is achieved by ensuring that the anti-virus product is updated in terms of both virus definition (signature) files and the scan engine version being used.
  - The antivirus server <hostname> is configured to check the vendor’s website for updates on an hourly basis. All <COMPANY> servers and workstations are updated from the anti-virus server. The anti-virus server, <hostname>, is located in the <COMPANY> data centre environment.
- If any machine fails an anti-virus update, the <COMPANY>’s [RESPONSIBLE TEAM] will run a manual update, establish the cause of failure and resolve the issue, and notify the <COMPANY> [ROLE NAME] of actions taken.
- Scan engine version patches are only installed onto the anti-virus server when a major version change is implemented. This is done manually from the vendor website, and after being successfully tested, is installed automatically onto all other <COMPANY> servers and workstations running the Microsoft Windows <COMPANY to define> operating system.

4.2. Anti-Virus Software Testing

- After installation and as a minimum annually, the anti-virus software must be tested following a vendor approved test regime to ensure the anti-virus software can properly scan for potentially unwanted programs. An example of a vendor approved test regime is the test developed by the European Institute for Computer Anti-Virus Research (EICAR). (<COMPANY> to confirm that this activity is completed).

5. Enforcement

Any employee found to have violated this procedure will be subject to <COMPANY> disciplinary procedures, as detailed in the <COMPANY> Staff Handbook.

6. Glossary and References

6.1. Glossary

- See document "P99 - Glossary"

6.2. References

- P01 - Information Security Policy
- PR05 - Change Control Procedure