


```

resource_id TEXT, -- Entity ID (e.g., 'tx_abc123')
details TEXT, -- JSON string with event-specific data
ip_address TEXT, -- Client IP (from X-Forwarded-For)
user_agent TEXT, -- Browser/app user agent
request_id TEXT -- Correlation ID for multi-event requests
);

CREATE INDEX idx_audit_log_user ON audit_log(user_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_audit_log_action ON audit_log(action);
-- Note: idx_audit_log_timestamp is planned but not yet implemented in db.ts

```

Design Rationale

Column	Design Decision
<code>id</code>	TEXT with prefix for consistency with all other Drop tables
<code>timestamp</code>	TIMESTAMPTZ (PostgreSQL 16 — ADR-014; all environments)
<code>user_id</code>	Nullable FK -- some events (failed login, rate limit hit) occur before authentication
<code>action</code>	Dot-notation namespace (e.g., <code>auth.login</code> , <code>transaction.create</code>) for hierarchical filtering
<code>resource_type</code> + <code>resource_id</code>	Generic resource reference avoids polymorphic FKs while enabling resource-specific queries
<code>details</code>	JSON TEXT for flexible, event-specific metadata without schema changes per event type
<code>request_id</code>	Correlates multiple audit entries from a single API request (e.g., transaction creation generates audit + notification)

Audit Event Flow

flowchart TD

A[User Action] --> B[API Route Handler]

B --> C{Action Type}

C -->|Authentication| D[Auth Events]

C -->|Transaction| E[Financial Events]

C -->|Settings/Profile| F[Account Events]

C -->|Admin/Compliance| G[Admin Events]

D --> H[Write audit_log]

E --> H

F --> H

G --> H

H --> I[Primary Indexes]

I --> J[idx_audit_log_user
User investigation]

I --> K[idx_audit_log_timestamp
Time-range queries]

I --> L[idx_audit_log_action
Event type filtering]

H --> M{Severity Check}

M -->|Critical| N[AML Alert Pipeline]

M -->|Normal| O[Stored for review]

N --> P[aml_alerts table]

sequenceDiagram

participant User

participant API as API Handler

participant Audit as Audit Logger

participant DB as Database

participant AML as AML Monitor

User->>API: POST /transactions/remittance

API->>API: Validate request

API->>DB: BEGIN transaction

API->>DB: UPDATE bank_accounts (debit)

API->>DB: INSERT transactions

API->>Audit: Log 'transaction.create'

Audit->>DB: INSERT audit_log

API->>DB: COMMIT

Audit->>AML: Check transaction patterns

AML->>DB: Query recent transactions for user

alt Suspicious pattern detected

AML->>DB: INSERT aml_alerts

end

Audit Event Types

Action	Category	Trigger	Logged Details
auth.login	Authentication	Successful BankID login	{method: "bankid", provider: "bankid"}
auth.login.failed	Authentication	Failed login attempt	{reason: "invalid_credentials", email: "..."}}
auth.logout	Authentication	User logout	{sessions_revoked: N}
auth.session.created	Authentication	New session created	{session_id: "ses..."}
auth.session.revoked	Authentication	Session revoked	{session_id: "ses..."}
auth.token.refreshed	Authentication	JWT token refreshed	{new_session_id: "ses..."}
transaction.create	Financial	Remittance or QR payment created	{type, amount, currency, fee, recipient_id/merchant_id}
transaction.complete	Financial	Transaction marked completed	{transaction_id: "tx..."}
transaction.fail	Financial	Transaction marked failed	{transaction_id, reason}
qr_payment.create	Financial	QR payment executed	{amount, merchant_id, fee}
bank_account.link	Account	Bank account linked via AISP	{bank_name, last4_account}
bank_account.balance_sync	Account	Balance refreshed from AISP	{bank_account_id, balance}
recipient.create	Account	New recipient added	{country, currency}
recipient.delete	Account	Recipient removed	{recipient_id}
settings.update	Account	User settings changed	{changed_fields: ["currency", "language"]}
merchant.register	Account	Merchant profile created	{business_name, org_number}
kyc.status_change	Compliance	KYC status updated	{old_status, new_status, method}
consent.granted	Compliance	GDPR consent given	{consent_type, ip_address}
consent.withdrawn	Compliance	GDPR consent withdrawn	{consent_type, ip_address}
dsar.export	Compliance	Data export request completed	{request_id}
dsar.erasure	Compliance	Account deletion requested	{request_id}
complaint.created	Compliance	Customer complaint filed	{category, complaint_id}
complaint.resolved	Compliance	Complaint resolved	{complaint_id, resolution_days}

Action	Category	Trigger	Logged Details
<code>aml.alert_created</code>	AML	Suspicious activity detected	<code>{alert_type, severity, transaction_id}</code>
<code>aml.alert_resolved</code>	AML	AML alert investigated and resolved	<code>{alert_id, resolution}</code>
<code>str.filed</code>	AML	STR submitted to authorities	<code>{str_id, reference_number}</code>
<code>screening.completed</code>	AML	PEP/sanctions screening done	<code>{screening_type, result}</code>
<code>user.deleted</code>	Account	User account deleted (GDPR)	<code>{reason: "gdpr_erasure"}</code>
<code>rate_limit.exceeded</code>	Security	Rate limit hit	<code>{endpoint, ip_address, limit}</code>
<code>card.created</code>	Account	Card created (FUTURE)	<code>{type, last_four}</code>
<code>card.frozen</code>	Account	Card frozen (FUTURE)	<code>{card_id}</code>
<code>card.cancelled</code>	Account	Card cancelled (FUTURE)	<code>{card_id}</code>

Tamper Detection

Hash Chain Mechanism

To ensure audit log integrity (detect unauthorized modifications or deletions), the audit system should implement a hash chain:

flowchart LR

E1[Entry 1
hash = SHA256
data + genesis] --> E2[Entry 2
hash = SHA256
data + E1.hash]

E2 --> E3[Entry 3
hash = SHA256
data + E2.hash]

E3 --> E4[Entry N
hash = SHA256
data + E(N-1).hash]

Proposed implementation:

Add a `chain_hash` column to `audit_log`:

```
ALTER TABLE audit_log ADD COLUMN chain_hash TEXT;
```

Each entry's hash is computed as:

```
chain_hash = SHA256(  
    timestamp || user_id || action || resource_type ||  
    resource_id || details || previous_chain_hash  
)
```

Verification: Walk the chain from the first entry, recomputing each hash. A mismatch indicates tampering. This can be run as a periodic integrity check job.

Current status: Not yet implemented. The audit table stores events without tamper detection. Hash chain is a Phase 3 enhancement (pre-production launch).

Alternative: Append-Only with Write-Once Storage

For production, audit logs should be replicated to write-once storage (AWS S3 Object Lock / Glacier Vault Lock) within minutes of creation. This provides:

- Immutability guarantee independent of database access
- External verification point
- Compliance with regulatory requirements for tamper-evident audit trails

Compliance Requirements

PSD2 Audit Trail

Requirement	Implementation	Status
Record all payment transactions	<code>transaction.create</code> event with full details	Implemented
Record authentication events	<code>auth.login</code> , <code>auth.logout</code> events	Implemented
Record consent actions	<code>consent.granted</code> , <code>consent.withdrawn</code> events	Implemented
5-year retention	Retention policy defined (see data-lifecycle.md)	Policy defined
Tamper-evident	Hash chain proposed, not yet implemented	Planned

GDPR Audit Trail

Requirement	Implementation	Status
Record data access requests	<code>dsar.export</code> , <code>dsar.erasure</code> events	Implemented
Record consent changes	<code>consent.granted</code> , <code>consent.withdrawn</code> events	Implemented
Record data deletion	<code>user.deleted</code> event	Implemented
Demonstrate accountability	Full audit trail queryable by <code>user_id</code>	Implemented

AML Audit Trail

Requirement	Implementation	Status
Record suspicious activity alerts	<code>aml.alert_created</code> event	Implemented
Record STR filings	<code>str.filed</code> event	Implemented
Record screening results	<code>screening.completed</code> event	Implemented
Record KYC status changes	<code>kyc.status_change</code> event	Implemented

Log Retention and Searchability

Query Patterns

Query	Use Case	Index Used	Example SQL
All events for a user	Investigation, DSAR	<code>idx_audit_log_user</code>	<pre>SELECT * FROM audit_log WHERE user_id = ? ORDER BY timestamp DESC</pre>
Events in time range	Compliance reporting	<code>idx_audit_log_timestamp</code>	<pre>SELECT * FROM audit_log WHERE timestamp BETWEEN ? AND ?</pre>
Events by type	Pattern analysis	<code>idx_audit_log_action</code>	<pre>SELECT * FROM audit_log WHERE action = 'transaction.create'</pre>
Events for a resource	Transaction audit trail	Sequential scan (consider composite index)	<pre>SELECT * FROM audit_log WHERE resource_type = 'transaction' AND resource_id = ?</pre>
Recent events globally	Dashboard, monitoring	<code>idx_audit_log_timestamp</code>	<pre>SELECT * FROM audit_log ORDER BY timestamp DESC LIMIT 50</pre>

Retention Tiers

Tier	Age	Storage	Access
Hot	0-3 months	Primary database, fully indexed	Real-time queries
Warm	3-12 months	Primary database, indexed	Standard queries
Cold	1-5 years	Archive storage (S3)	Restored on demand
Purge	5+ years	Deleted	Not available

Cross-References

- **Audit log schema:** [DATABASE-SCHEMA.md](#) (audit_log section)
 - **Data lifecycle:** [data-lifecycle.md](#) (retention periods)
 - **Indexing strategy:** [indexing-strategy.md](#) (audit log indexes)
 - **Compliance status:** [COMPLIANCE.md](#)
 - **Security architecture:** [SECURITY-ARCHITECTURE.md](#)
-

Revision #6

Created 2026-02-21 05:59:07 UTC by John

Updated 2026-05-23 10:57:19 UTC by John