



**Charter
of Trust**

Driving security in an insecure world

The Charter of Trust

Cybersecurity is
becoming more and more
urgent.

Key global trends are driving it



Growing
cyber risk to
businesses



Fundamental
technological
changes



Workforce
gap is
widening



Increasing
professional
hacking



More laws and
regulations
worldwide



Challenging
local vs. global
regulation

That's why: There is a strong need to act!

Together with strong
global partners,
we have initiated the
Charter of Trust.



And we came up with ten principles.



Associated Partners



- 01 Ownership of cyber and IT security
- 02 Responsibility throughout the digital supply chain
- 03 Security by default
- 04 User-centricity
- 05 Innovation and co-creation
- 06 Education
- 07 Certification for critical infrastructure and solutions
- 08 Transparency and response
- 09 Regulatory framework
- 10 Joint initiatives

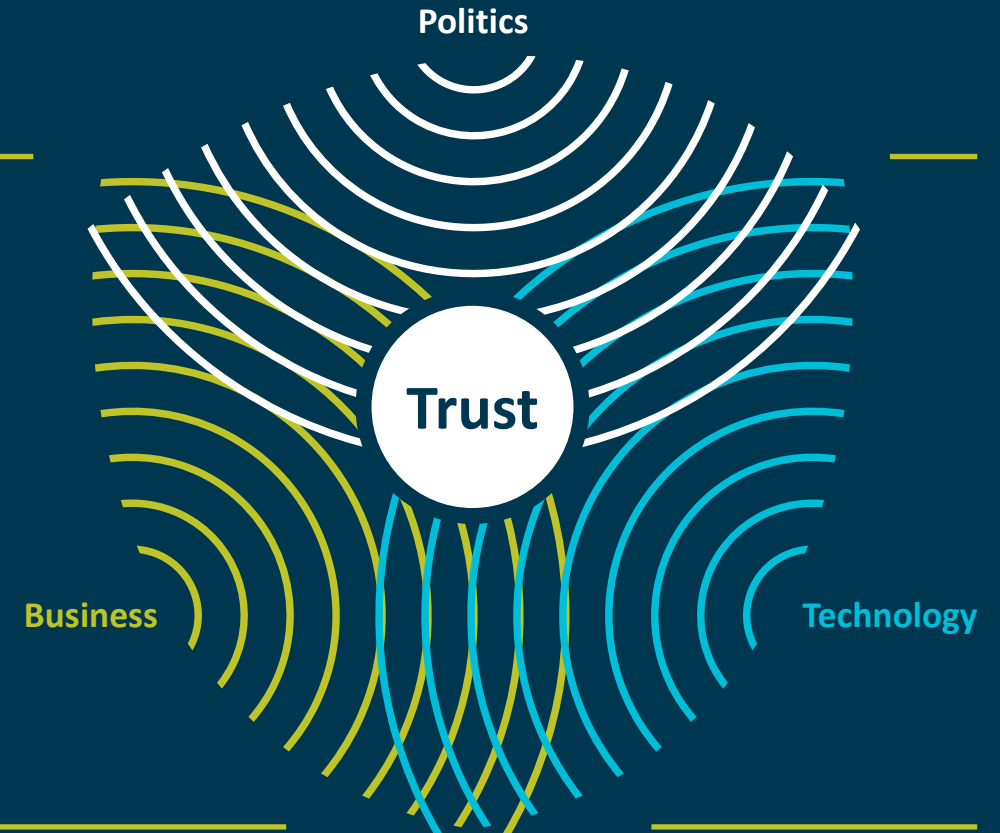


And we are driving this by

... offering proven approaches to secure the digital world – by **establishing, piloting and adopting global baseline requirements and concepts.**

... striving for a global approach to the regulatory framework for Cybersecurity – by **shaping the political debate** worldwide by foresight and reason.

... embedding Cybersecurity in the digital transition of the industry – by successfully putting **security at the core of digital business models.**



The Charter of Trust is being recognized ...

His Excellency Jose Angel Gurria
(Secretary-General of OECD)

“The Paris Peace Call and the **Charter of Trust** launched at Munich Security Conference two years ago are **excellent new forms of stakeholders working together** for more Cybersecurity by joining forces.”



Two years of collaboration are showing results



Together we scale
**Supply Chain
Security.**



Security by Default will
be a must-have across
all our businesses.



We drive
**Cybersecurity
education.**



We shape the
harmonization of **regulation
and standardization.**



We turn **Cybersecurity**
into a real business
opportunity.

Two years of collaboration are showing results – details



Together we scale **Supply Chain Security.**

We deliver a common risk-based approach aligned with international norms and are now developing practical guidance for wider adoption.



Security by Default will be a must-have across all our businesses.

That's why we came up with a joint definition and develop a first roll-out plan for use-cases, applications and industries.



We drive **Cybersecurity education.**

We believe people can be an organization's best firewall. So we commit to driving education in our organizations. We've also launched activities for selected target groups – from students, via SMEs, to education providers.



We shape the harmonization of **regulation and standardization**

Thanks to our collective efforts, we are shaping global political regulations on the national, European and global level.



We turn **Cybersecurity** into a real business opportunity.

Cybersecurity is not only a cost factor, but offers many important business opportunities. That is what we see time and again, and that is what we demonstrate to the societies we live in as well as to our suppliers and customers.

Concrete objectives were defined per prioritized Taskforces – Paying directly into achieving our promises as made in messages

Messages	Principles	Objectives (as defined in Taskforce Integration Team)
	P1 Ownership for IT and OT cybersecurity	N/a
Together we scale Supply Chain Security →	P2 Responsibility throughout the digital supply chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define baseline requirements to secure products and services along our supply chain ¹⁾ Establish risk-based methodology and verification for implementing baseline requirements in our own supply chains
We are convinced: Security by Default will be a must-have across all our businesses →	P3 Security by default	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define critical Cybersecurity requirements needed to deliver secure products, processes, services and business models. Establish verification methodology in order to provide assurance of the requirements being adequately met
	P4 User-centricity	N/a
	P5 Innovation and co-creation	N/a
We drive Cybersecurity education →	P6 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define internal requirements and external recommendations on cybersecurity education Develop roll-out concepts (e.g., campaigns)
We shape the harmonization of regulation and standardization globally →	P7 Certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidance on how to earn and sustain trust through international standards and certification
	P8 Transparency and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore / establish information sharing policies relevant for CoT Partners Create human network, supported by TI sharing solution
	P9 Regulatory framework	N/a (Communicate and advocate content developed by other Taskforces e.g., via new website)
We turn Cybersecurity into a real business opportunity →	P10 Joint initiative	N/a (Operationally steer overall CoT work)

← Deep Dive (next page)

← Deep Dive (next page)

1) For next generation products & solutions
April 2021


Active Taskforce

Aspiration covered in other Taskforces

Classification: CoT Public


Principle 2 – Common risk-based approach for the Digital Supply Chain

External communication package released



Common risk-based approach for the Digital Supply Chain

Charter of Trust – Principle 2
Unrestricted | Version 1.0 | 11/02/2020



Charter of Trust
Principle 2
Common Risk-based Approach for the Digital Supply Chain

Category	Baseline Cybersecurity Supply Chain Requirements
Data Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Products or services shall be designed to provide confidentiality, authenticity, integrity and availability of dataData shall be protected from unauthorized access throughout the data life cycleThe design of products and services shall incorporate security as well as privacy where applicable
Security Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security policies consistent with industry best practices (such as ISO27001, ISO20445, SOC2, IEC62443) shall be in effect (including access control, security education, employment verification, encryption, network isolation/segmentation, operational security, physical security, vendor management)Guidelines on secure configuration, operation and usage of products or services shall be available to customersPolicies and procedures shall be implemented so as not to consent to include back doors, malware and malicious code in products and services
Incident Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For confirmed incidents, timely security incident response for products and services shall be provided to customers
Site Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Measures to prevent unauthorized physical access throughout sites shall be in place
Access, Intervention, Transfer and Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Encryption and key management mechanisms shall be available, when appropriate, to protect dataAppropriate level of identity and access control and monitoring, including third parties, shall be in place and enforced
Integrity and Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular security scanning, testing and remediation of products, services and underlying infrastructure shall be performedAsset management, vulnerability management and change management policies shall be implemented that are capable of mitigating risks to service environmentsBusiness continuity and disaster-recovery procedures shall be in place and shall incorporate security during disruption, where applicableA process shall be in place to ensure that products and services are authentic and identifiable
Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The timeframe of support, specifying the intended supported lifetime of the products, services or solutions shall be defined and made availableBased on risk and during the time frame of support, processes shall be in place for:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Contacting Support2. Security Advisories3. Vulnerability Management4. Cybersecurity-related Patch Delivery and Support
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A minimum level of security education and training for employees shall be regularly deployed (e.g. through training, certifications, awareness)

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Principle 2
Common Risk-based Approach for the Digital Supply Chain

2.3 Verification

A standard verification process shall be used to ensure that digital suppliers are adhere to the baseline requirements. The process allows for three verification elements, which will be used according to the criticality of the digital supplier. Therefore, the verification element to be employed is aligned to the criticality level of the supplier being assessed.

Verification Element	Verification Element description	Supplier criticality
DP Document proof	Supplier shall provide evidence that it complies with the baseline requirements	High
SA Self-Assessment	Supplier shall demonstrate compliance to the baseline requirements by completing a self-assessment questionnaire	Medium
SD Self-Declaration	Supplier shall declare its compliance with the baseline requirements, e.g. through accepting T&Cs	Low

The verification process is designed to have minimum impact on existing procurement processes. It has been specifically designed to be "light" while at the same time raising awareness and compliance with foundational cybersecurity requirements and best practices that should be adopted by all digital suppliers.

3 Context and further resources

The Charter of Trust believes that cybersecurity is a foundational element of trust in the digital economy for all. For creating this foundation, Charter of Trust partners aim to lead by example driving applicable Charter of Trust requirements through their companies and connected ecosystems (e.g. suppliers, partners and others). Furthermore, the partners aim at demonstrating the effectiveness of collaborative private enterprise efforts to regulators and policymakers.

The members of the Charter of Trust are continuously working on advancing the ten principles, defining clear baseline requirements and best practices where applicable. These are widely shared with a broad network of stakeholders to ensure a far-reaching level of trust.

To learn about the work of the Charter of Trust and find the latest releases, please refer to our website www.charter-of-trust.com

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Available on the CoT Website

www.charteroftrust.com



Content deep dive

Principle 6 – Brochure and newly launched website help small and medium sized enterprises in their efforts towards more Cybersecurity

- Target group: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
- Content: Concrete step-wise approach towards a stronger setup for Cybersecurity
- Statistical data with “relevance” for German based SME’s
- Language: Available in German (and English translation)
- Publishing date: MSC 2020

Available on the CoT Website

www.charteroftrust.com



Let's take it
to the next level.
Ready?

Be part of a **network** that does **not only sign**, but **collaborates on Cybersecurity!**

Let us be your
trusted partners
for **cybersecurity**
and **digitalization**

Together we will
improve our
technology, people
and **processes**

Join us by following
our principles and
making the digital
world more secure



Charter of Trust

www.charteroftrust.com

Together we strongly believe

- Effective cybersecurity is a precondition for an open, fair and successful digital future
- By adhering to and promoting our principles, we are creating a foundation of trust for all

As a credible and reliable voice, we collaborate with key stakeholders to achieve trust in cybersecurity for global citizens.



Charter
of Trust

If you have questions about our Charter of Trust initiative on Cybersecurity



Contact our Secretariat

Reach us by email:

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The Charter of Trust Secretariat
is provided by:

Portland

A critical factor for the success of the digital economy

Key Principles

Charter of Trust for a secure digital world

charter-of-trust.com

01 Ownership of cyber and IT security

Anchor the responsibility for cybersecurity at the highest governmental and business levels by designating specific ministries and CISOs. Establish clear measures and targets as well as the right mindset throughout organizations – “it is everyone’s task”.

02 Responsibility throughout the digital supply chain

Companies – and if necessary – governments must establish risk-based rules that ensure adequate protections across all IoT layers with clearly defined and mandatory requirements. Ensure confidentiality, authenticity, integrity and availability by setting baseline standards such as

- **Identity and access management:** Connected devices must have secure identities and safe-guarding measures that only grant access to authorized users and devices
- **Encryption:** Connected devices must ensure confidentiality for data storage and transmission purposes, wherever appropriate
- **Continuous protection:** Companies must offer updates, upgrades and patches throughout a reasonable lifecycle for their products, systems and services via a secure update mechanism

03 Security by default

Adopt the highest appropriate level of security and data protection and ensure that it is pre-configured into the design of products, functionalities, processes, technologies, operations, architectures and business models

04 User-centricity

Serve as a trusted partner throughout a reasonable lifecycle, providing products, systems and services as well as guidance based on the customer’s cybersecurity needs, impacts and risks

05 Innovation and co-creation

Combine domain know-how and deepen a joint understanding between firms and policymakers of cybersecurity requirements and rules in order to continuously innovate and adapt cybersecurity measures to new threats; drive and encourage contractual Public Private Partnerships, among other things

06 Education

Include dedicated cybersecurity courses in school curricula – as degree courses in universities, professional education and trainings – in order to lead the transformation of skills and job profiles needed for the future

07 Certification for critical infrastructure and solutions

Companies and – if necessary – governments establish mandatory independent third-party certifications (based on future-proof definitions, where life and limb is at risk in particular) for critical infrastructure as well as critical IoT solutions

08 Transparency and response

Participate in an industrial cybersecurity network in order to share new insights, information on incidents et al.; report incidents beyond today’s practice, which focuses on critical infrastructure

09 Regulatory framework

Promote multilateral collaborations in regulation and standardization to set a level playing field matching the global reach of WTO; inclusion of rules for cybersecurity into Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

10 Joint initiatives

Drive joint initiatives including all relevant stakeholders in order to implement the above principles in the various parts of the digital world without undue delay