VOLKSWAGEN GROUP



IS-Regulation 02.04

Guideline for IT systems developers

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> > Issued by: Information Security Governance - K-DS/G (itsr@volkswagen.de)

Content

1	Purpose			
2	Area of application			
3	Asset management3			
4	Communications and operations management			
5	Access control			
6	Procurement, development and maintenance of IT systems			
6.1	Security requirements for IT systems			
6.1.1	Confidentiality4			
6.1.2	Integrity			
6.1.3	Availability6			
6.2	Processing in applications			
6.3	Cryptographic measures6			
6.4	Security of IT system files7			
6.4.1	Protection of IT system test data7			
6.4.2	Access control to source code7			
6.5	Security in development and support processes7			
7	Compliance and compliance with legal obligations			
Respo	nsibilities9			
Appen	dix10			
Α	General10			
A.1	Further documents10			
A.2	Feedback10			
A.3	Validity10			
A.4	Document history10			
В	Company-specific characteristics11			
B.1	Company-specific characteristics11			

Notes on the document

Changes in the regulation text are highlighted with font color #E67364.

For all gender-related designations the chosen wording refers to all genders, even if the generic masculine is used here for reasons of easier readability.

1 Purpose

This information security guideline defines the organizational guidelines and rules for information security that must be followed by IT system developers in their area of responsibility for IT systems and IT infrastructure.

In addition, the Information Security Guideline for employees or third parties applies to the target group of IT system developers, provided that the IT system developer is an employee of a partner company. IT system developers (see appendix A.4) must obtain information about all (role-specific) requirements and comply with them when working in additional roles.

The purpose of this Information Security Guideline is to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information as well as to safeguard the rights and interests of the company and all natural and legal persons who have a business relationship with a Group company and/or carry out activities for it.

This document's content follows the international standard ISO/IEC 27002:2013.

This document and all associated change and update notices are communicated through the usual distribution channels (see appendix B.1.2).

2 Area of application

This guideline applies to Volkswagen AG, i.e. to Group functions, the Volkswagen Passenger Cars brand, Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles and Volkswagen Group Components. All system operators and administrators must adhere and comply with this guideline.

3 Asset management

The responsibility for information lies with the respective information owner. This also applies to information provided via IT systems. Responsibilities may be delegated.

4 Communications and operations management

Security-related activities (such as the management of cryptographic keys, the security infrastructure or security systems) may only be carried out by third parties after the responsible organizational unit has approved this (see appendix B.1.6). In doing so, the requirements of Regulation No. 03.01.16 Third party service delivery management must be followed.

The capacity requirements for an IT system must be specified during the planning phase.

The protection requirements for an IT system must also be specified in the planning phase together with the information owners.

IT system planning (functional specification, IT system design, IT system implementation) and IT system acceptance (IT system introduction) must be carried out in accordance with the Group-wide standards for IT system development (e.g. IT PEP).

Information provided via publicly accessible IT systems (e.g. via the Internet) must be protected against unauthorized access and changes by appropriate security measures (e.g. encrypted transmission of authentication information, integrity checks).

5 Access control

To access information, authentication and authorization mechanisms shall be put in place based on a risk assessment carried out by the information owner.

Appropriate measures must be taken to prevent the guessing of user IDs and passwords (e.g. extended waiting time between failed login attempts or access blocks after a certain number of failed login attempts).

Authentication requirements shall be implemented in accordance with the regulations (see appendix A.1.2). All authentication information (e.g. passwords or keys) must be classified as at least "confidential" and treated accordingly.

Authentication information must be protected from unauthorized access. Passwords must never be stored in plain text.

Dialog sessions that are no longer actively used after a long period of time must be deactivated or protected by appropriate means.

When communicating with or between IT systems that are classified as confidential or secret, mutual (bidirectional) authentication (e.g. TLS) must be used.

The processing of information must be determined jointly with the information owner. This expressly includes any use in IT systems or transfers between IT systems. The approval by the information owner must be documented.

- 6 Procurement, development and maintenance of IT systems
- 6.1 Security requirements for IT systems

Before an IT system is developed and used, all necessary information security measures must be identified and implemented (e.g. IT system hardening or patch management).

For IT systems (e.g. databases and backup media), the requirements for handling information also apply (see Information Security Guideline for Employees, section "Handling classified information").

6.1.1 Confidentiality

Information must be protected against unauthorized access in accordance with its classification. Depending on the classification in terms of confidentiality, the following security measures are required:

Classification	Definition		
Public	• IT system hardening (only required services and current secu- rity patches)		

Internal	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Access control according to the principle "Need to know" One-factor authentication (e.g. user ID and password)
Confidential	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Access control according to the principle "Need to know" Two-factor authentication (e.g. smart card and PIN) – especially for accessing applications – or additional protection mechanisms such as encrypted storage (e.g. encrypted data on file shares or encrypted USB drives) Transport encryption
Secret	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Access control according to the principle "Need to know" Two-factor authentication (e.g. smart card and PIN), especially for accessing applications Transport encryption Data storage encryption

6.1.2 Integrity

Information shall be protected against undesirable changes and unauthorized manipulation in accordance with its classification. Depending on the classification in terms of integrity, the following security measures are required:

Classification	Definition
Low	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches)
Medium	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Access control according to the principle "Need to know" One-factor authentication (e.g. user ID and password) Databases: Protection of referential integrity must be enabled.
High	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Access control according to the principle "Need to know" Validation of input and output data as well as control of internal processing for error reduction and avoidance of standard attacks such as "buffer overflows" or injection of executable code (e.g. control of restriction for fields, field restriction for special areas) Creation of secure hash values for data

	Verification of hash values before processing data
Very high	 Additional to the requirements for "High": Two-factor authentication (e.g. smart card and PIN) for write access Generation and verification of digital signatures for stored data or comparable security measures Signing of hash values (secure storage of keys)

6.1.3 Availability

The availability of IT systems must be ensured according to the respective classification. Depending on the classification in terms of availability, the following security measures are required:

Classification	Definition
Low	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Recovery measures in 72 hours or later. For this purpose, suitable measures must be implemented.
Medium	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Recovery measures in 24 hours or a maximum of 72 hours (BIA-IT: levels 3 and 4). For this purpose, suitable measures must be implemented.
High	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Recovery measures in 1 hour or a maximum of 24 hours (BIA-IT: level 2). For this purpose, suitable measures must be implemented.
Very high	 IT system hardening (only required services and current security patches) Recovery measures in 1 hour (BIA-IT: level 1). For this purpose, suitable measures must be implemented.

6.2 Processing in applications

The security of IT systems must be ensured by implementing the measures from the Group-wide standards for IT system development (e.g. IT PEP).

For all consulting activities for the introduction of IT systems, the regulations and internal agreements of the respective Group company apply (see appendix B.1.4).

6.3 Cryptographic measures

Basic decisions on the strategy, use and handling of cryptographic methods must be

determined by the responsible organizational units (see appendix B.1.5). The requirements of the regulation on cryptography (see appendix A.1.3) must be followed. Only the methods/procedures specified therein may be used.

6.4 Security of IT system files

6.4.1 Protection of IT system test data

Development environments, test environments and production environments (running IT systems) must be logically and physically separated from each other. If possible, tests must be executed with generated test data (e.g. using a test data generator).

IT systems may only be tested in test environments that are specifically designed for this purpose. It must be ensured that the operation of productive IT systems is not impaired.

If, for testing purposes, individuals would have access to personal, confidential or secret data that they do not need to carry out their contractual activities, the data must be made so unrecognizable before the tests are carried out in such a way that the original data is not identifiable before it is transferred from the productive IT system to the test or development environment. The copying or use of information from productive IT systems is only permitted with the prior consent of the information owner. Copied data is subject to the same information security requirements as the original data.

After testing has been carried out, information used for this purpose must be completely deleted from productive IT systems.

If only personal data of the testers from the data protection categories IT usage data and/or professional contact and identification data are contained in the development or test system, this is generally permissible. All requirements of the GDPR must be complied with in this context. If you have any questions, please contact the responsible DPMO (see Appendix B.1.7) of the department.

The access rights and roles applicable in a productive IT system must also be implemented in the test and development systems and assigned to the intended test persons when copies of the productive data are used.

6.4.2 Access control to source code

Source code must be classified according to the data classification (see chapter 6.1) and protected accordingly.

6.5 Security in development and support processes

All procedures and processes that affect IT systems must be designed to achieve and maintain the desired information security level.

Formal change management procedures must be implemented. These must ensure that the IT system's security and monitoring procedures are not compromised by modifications. If changes are made to software packages or their source code, their effects on existing regulations and security measures must be determined.

7 Compliance and compliance with legal obligations

When using encryption and/or electronic signatures, all country-specific regulations for the import and export of or access to hardware, software and information must be followed.

The license and usage rights of third parties in accordance with the applicable provisions (including contract law) must be observed and complied with during system development.

Responsibilities

In the case of matters requiring co-determination, the involvement of the works constitutional committees must be ensured.

Violations of the guidelines are examined individually in accordance with valid legal, contractual and company law provisions and punished accordingly.

Deviations from this guideline which affect the security level are only permitted for a limited period of time and after consultation with the appropriate organizational units (see appendix B.1.1).

Appendix

A General

A.1 Further documents

A.1.1 Information Security Regulation No. 03.01.09 Exception process

A.1.2 Information Security Regulation No. 03.01.05 IAM

A.1.3 Information Security Regulation No. 03.01.02 Cryptography

The relevant documents can be found on the Group Information Security website: IS Regelungen - Informationssicherheitsregelwerk - Group Wiki (volkswagen-net.de)

A.2 Feedback

Feedback or suggestions for improvement can be sent to the following e-mail address: VWAG R: WOB, IT Security Regulations <u>itsr@volkswagen.de</u>.

In order to be able to better assign the proposed changes, please provide the following information:

- number and name of the regulation
- chapter/subchapter
- reason for the amendment
- proposed amendment

All proposed amendments are evaluated in accordance with the process for the creation, approval and publication of Volkswagen AG regulations.

A.3 Validity

This Information Security Regulation is valid immediately after publication. The updated content of this regulation must be implemented within a transitional period of six months.

Next inspection date: Sep 2025

A.4 Document history

Version	Name	Org unit	Date	Comment
1.0	K-SIS/G1	K- SIS/G1	May 24, 2004	Initial version
2.0	K-SIS/G1	K- SIS/G1	January 30, 2013	Update via GISSC process
3.0	K-SIS/G1	K- SIS/G1	November 11, 2015	Update via GISSC process
				Review: 2.4.2019

4.0	K-DS/G	K-DS/G	September	Update due to approval in K-DS
			22, 2022	management round
4.1	K-DS/G	K-DS/G	November	Additions in chapter 5.4.1
			03, 2022	
4.2	K-DS/G	K-DS/G	Aug 03,	Score update
			2023	
4.3	K-DS/G	K-DS/G	February	Update due to approval in K-DS
			22, 2024	management round

B Company-specific characteristics

B.1 Company-specific characteristics

This chapter contains specific characteristics which are valid company-wide. These characteristics can be adapted to company needs. For information characteristics valid within the Volkswagen Brand are included in italics.

B.1.1 The responsible organizational unit for deviations from these guidelines that reduce the level of security is the respective information security organization of the brand or company. In general, the requirements of the exception process (see appendix A.1.1) must be observed.

ContactforVolkswagenAGviaMy.Serve:Service Catalog - Volkswagen Service Portal (service-now.com)

B.1.2 Published in Group Wiki:

Information Security Regulations (EN) - Informationssicherheit - Group Wiki (volkswagen.com)

- B.1.3 For Volkswagen Brand documented in ORL 18
- B.1.4 The application software used must be discussed with the works council as per BV 2/80 "Briefing and consultation concerning system projects for information processing."
- B.1.5 Responsibilities: Group's Information Security Organization, IT Projects, Architectures & Standards
- B.1.6 Responsibilities: Group's Information Security Organization
- B.1.7 Data Protection Manager Organization (DPMO): Contact persons for your department can be found in the Data Protection Wiki. For further information see also: ORL 50 "Data Privacy and Data Privacy Governance"