

Navigating New Automotive Cybersecurity Regulations

Bryan Blancke



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Growing Security Challenges

2

Regulations, Standards, and Guidelines

3

UNECE WP. 29 Regulation

4

ISO/SAE 21434 Standard

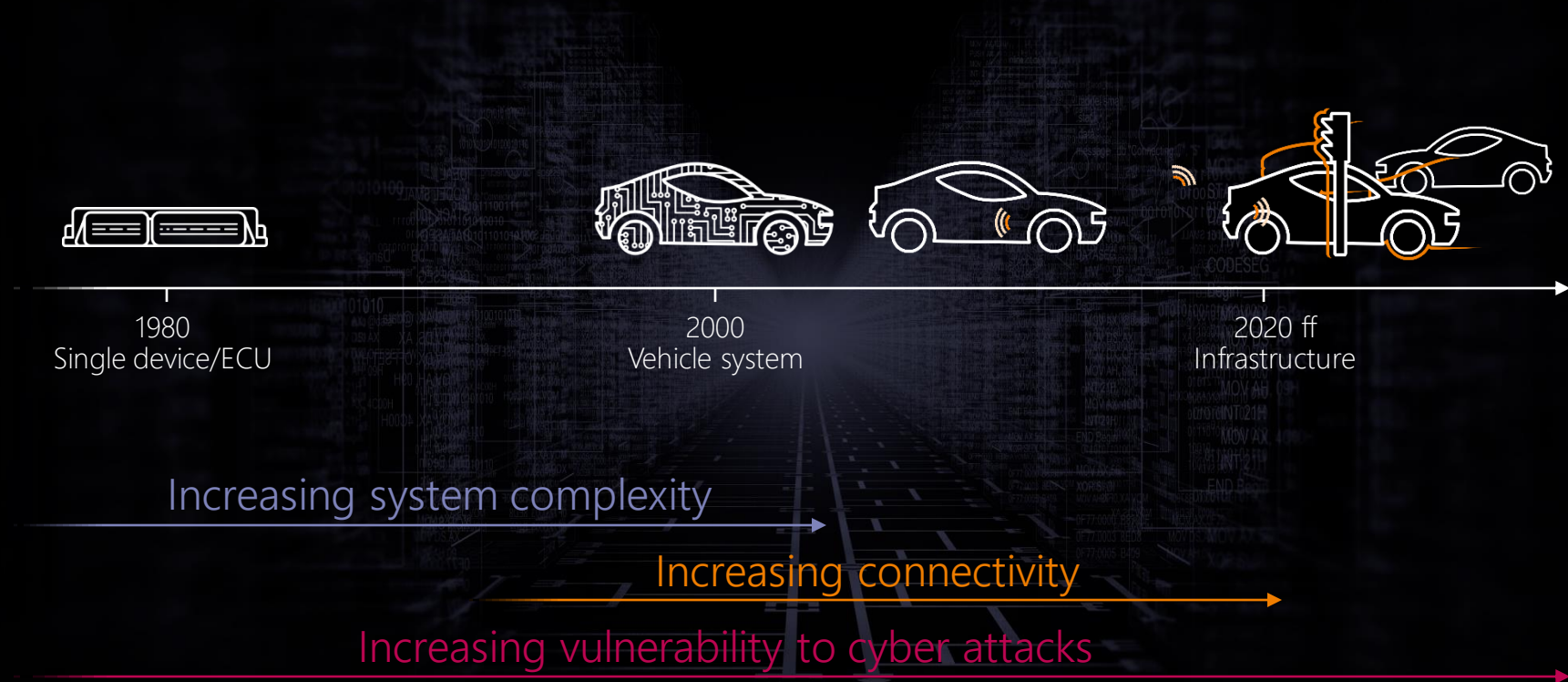


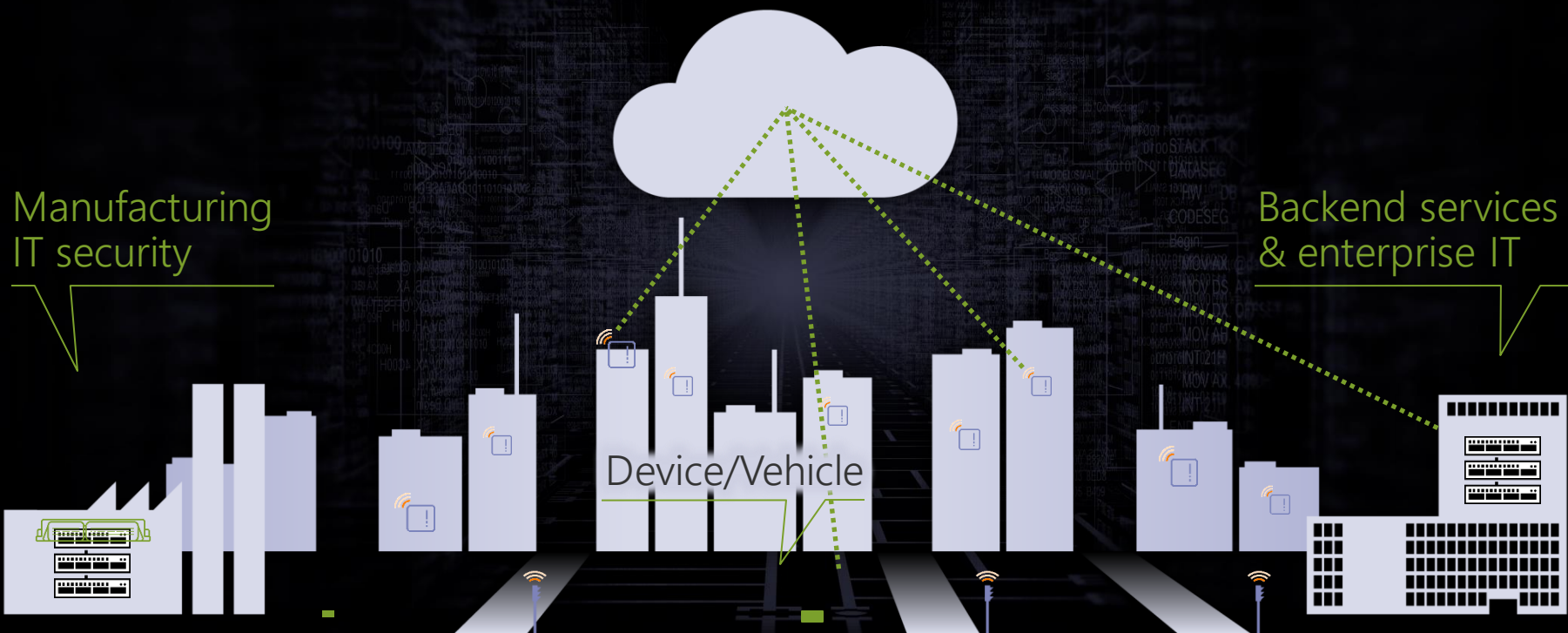
Growing Security Challenges

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UNECE WP. 29 Regulation

ISO/SAE 21434 Standard







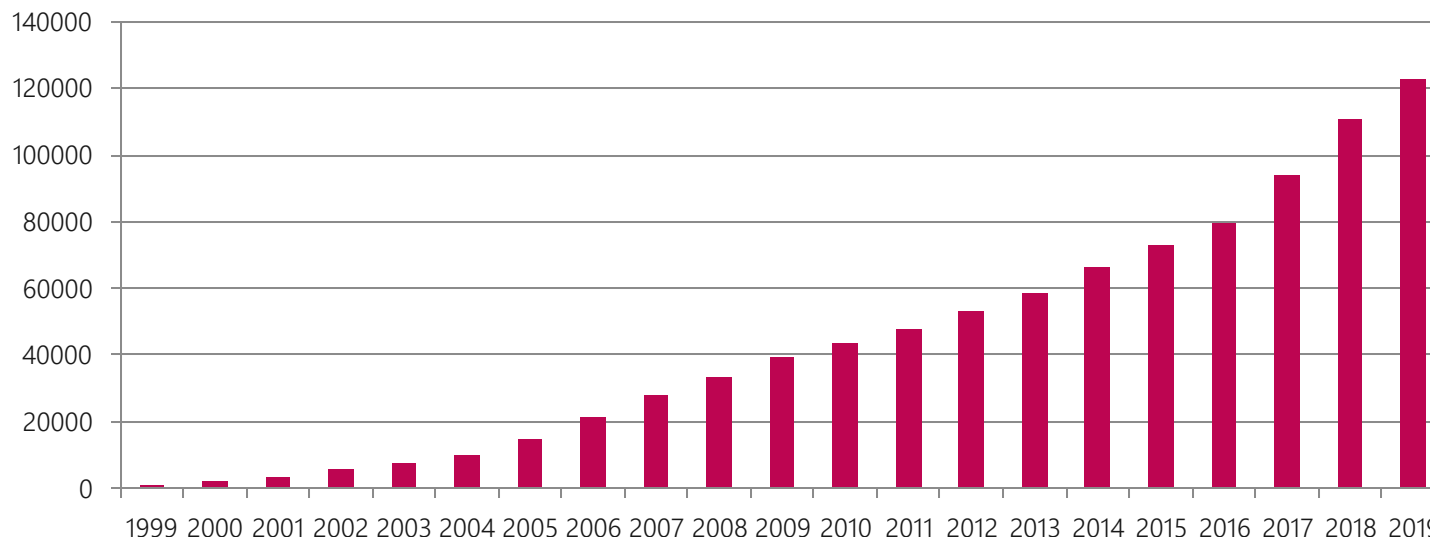


- ⚡ Endanger (functional) safety & human lives
- ⚡ Compromised privacy
- ⚡ Theft of intellectual property
- ⚡ Legal ramifications
- ⚡ Failure of IoT business models
- ⚡ Brand damage

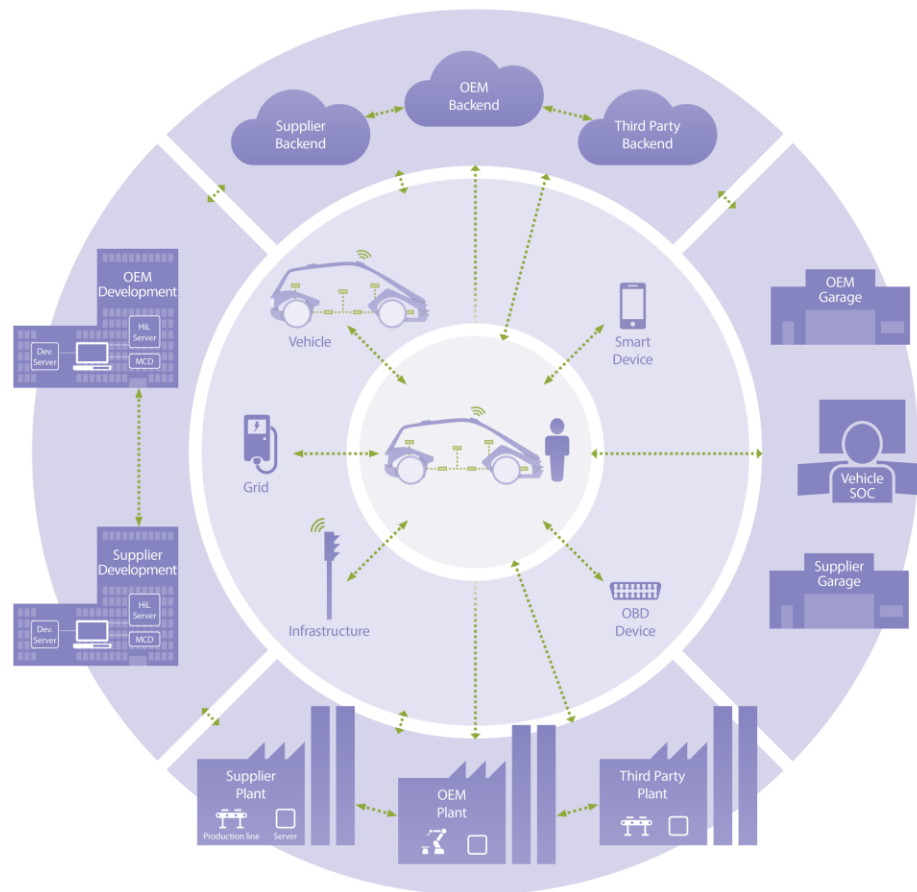
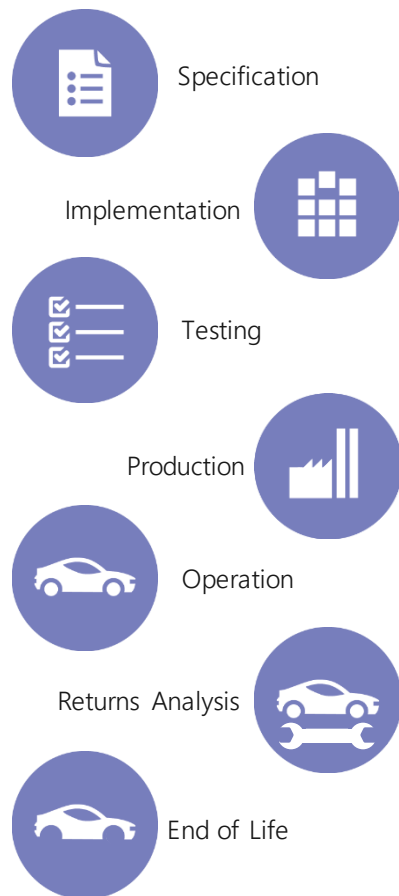


Continuously growing number of vulnerabilities will ease future cyber attacks*!

Total No. of Vulnerabilities (1999-2019)



* According to CVE statistics [CVE]



How can we make sure that everyone in our industry is secure?

- Standardized process/organization/management
- UNECE WP.29 Regulation
- ISO/SAE 21434 Road Vehicles Cybersecurity
- Other standards involved in cybersecurity

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Connected
functions

Electro
mobility

Big
data

Cybersecurity frameworks

UNECE WP.29 UN Regulation 155 (Cyber Security)

UNECE WP.29 UN Regulation 156 (Software Update)

US Congress Acts (ongoing)

EU NIS Directive (2016/1148)

China ICV Program (ongoing)

California Senate Security of Connected Devices (SB-327)

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ISO/SAE 21434 Cybersecurity Engineering

Draft GTR TFCS-20-05

ISO/IEC 27000 ISMS Family of Standards

NIST SP 800-series

ISO 26262-2:2018 Management of Functional Safety

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NHTSA Cybersecurity Best Practices

AUTO-ISAC Best Practices

VDA QMC AK13 CSMS

JasPar Cyber Security Quality Assurance Guide

...

Legislation

Standards

Guidelines

Automated
driving

Selling mobility
Instead of cars

Machine
learning

ISO 26262 Road Vehicles – Functional Safety

- Requirements for passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, trailers, and motorcycles
- Safety definitions and vocabulary
- Management of safety anomalies
- Annex E – Guidance on interaction of functional safety with cybersecurity
- Requirements dependent on ASIL ratings



In 2016 Auto-ISAC released high level document defining key cyber functions and best practices

1. Incident Response
2. Collaboration and Engagement with Appropriate Third Parties
3. Governance
4. Risk Assessment and Management
5. Awareness and Training
6. Threat detection, Monitoring and Analysis
7. Security Development Lifecycle



NHTSA Best Practices

- Seeking public comment on current draft
- Borrowing similar content from ISO/SAE 21434 and UNECE WP.29 regulation
- Non-binding voluntary guidelines
- Self-Auditing
- Some statements are ambiguous, not measurable and can be quite aspirational in the current draft



https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.dot.gov/files/documents/vehicle_cybersecurity_best_practices_01072021.pdf

ISO/SAE 21434 : Road Vehicles - Cybersecurity Engineering

- Society of Automotive Engineers
- Addresses cybersecurity perspective of electrical systems in road vehicles
- Requirements and guidelines to
 - Define cybersecurity policies and processes
 - Manage cybersecurity risk
 - Foster a cybersecurity culture
- Weath of informative and supporting information in annex A-J



ISO PAS 5112 – Guidelines for Auditing Cybersecurity Engineering

- Auditing Framework for Cybersecurity Management Systems
- Measured against ISO/SAE 21434
 - Topics include
 - Management of an audit program
 - Conducting an audit
 - Competence and evaluation of auditors
- Methodology based on ISO 19011 – Auditing management systems
- Includes an audit questionnaire with fail/pass-criteria in its annex



UNECE WP.29 Regulation (UN R 155)

- **Binding regulation**
- From the United Nation Economic Commission for Europe World Forum for the harmonization of vehicle regulations
- Organisational requirements
- Project level requirements
- Must pass multiple audits to sell vehicles throughout Europe and Japan
- Significant business impact
- Enforced on July 2022





With ISO 21434 compliance, OEMs are approx. 90% compliant with UNECE R.155 and just need these few additional items to pass audits.

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The UN Regulation consists of two core requirements:

a) Operation of a certified cybersecurity management system (CSMS)

Aim: Enterprise level of a company



UNECE discipline 1:
Managing vehicle cybersecurity

ESCRYP's offering:

PROOF & Trainings

b) Application of CSMS to vehicle type during development

Aim: Technical/project level of a company



UNECE discipline 2:
Securing vehicles by design

Expert Services,
Testing &
Product Portfolio



UNECE discipline 3:
Detecting and responding

CycurIDS,
CycurGATE &
V-SOC



UNECE discipline 4:
Safe and secure updates

O.T.A.
(Bosch)

Future
Automated /
Autonomous
and Connected
Vehicles



VAN



FIRE WIRE
TRUCKS



LIQUID, GAS,
GOODS TRUCKS



CONSTRUCTION
TRUCKS



TOURISM,
URBAN, AIRPORT
BUS

TRAILERS

Current
Automated /
Autonomous
and Connected
Vehicles



Vehicle Type = vehicle of a particular category which have no difference in the following essential respects:

1. The Vehicle Manufacturer's designation of the vehicle type
2. Essential aspects of the E/E architecture and external interfaces with respect to cyber security

For all vehicle **New Type Approval**, two requirements will be enforced by the regulation and approved by the Technical Service to validate compliance to obtain Type Approval Certificate

Cybersecurity Management System
(7.2)

Certificate of compliance should be valid for 3 years

Cybersecurity Measures Assessment for
New Vehicle Type Approval (7.3)



7.2. Cybersecurity Management System

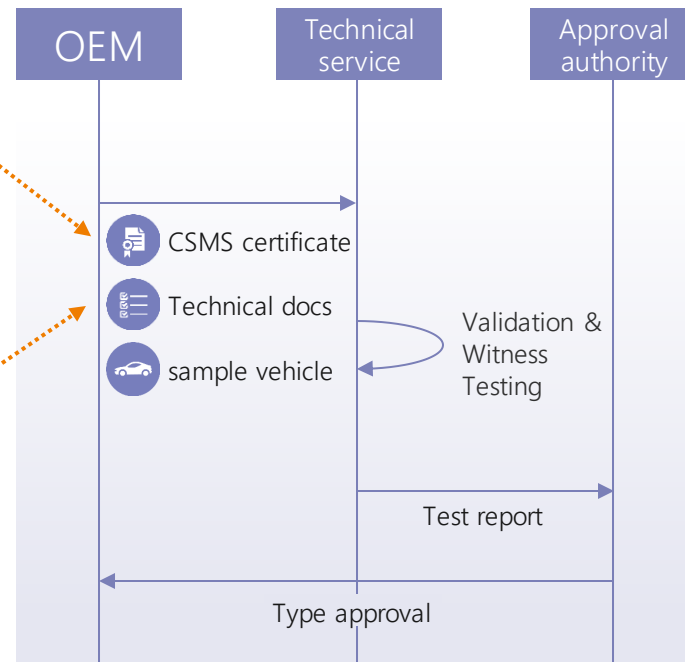
- Processes for
 - Managing cyber security
 - Identifying risks
 - Assessing, categorizing, treating risks
 - Verifying appropriate risk management
 - Testing of security
 - Keeping assessments of risks & effectiveness of measures up to date
 - Continuous monitoring, analysis, and detection of cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and cyberattacks
 - Responding within reasonable timeframe
- Managing dependencies with suppliers and service providers
- Entire life-cycle (development, production, post-production)
- Target is vehicle type



7.3. Vehicle Type Security

- "Application of CSMS to vehicle type during development"

Vehicle Type Approval (VTA)



Cyber Security Management (CSMS)*

- Processes for up-to-date risk identification, treatment, management, security incident/attack detection and handling, intelligence and vulnerability monitoring

- Entire life-cycle

- Entire supply chain

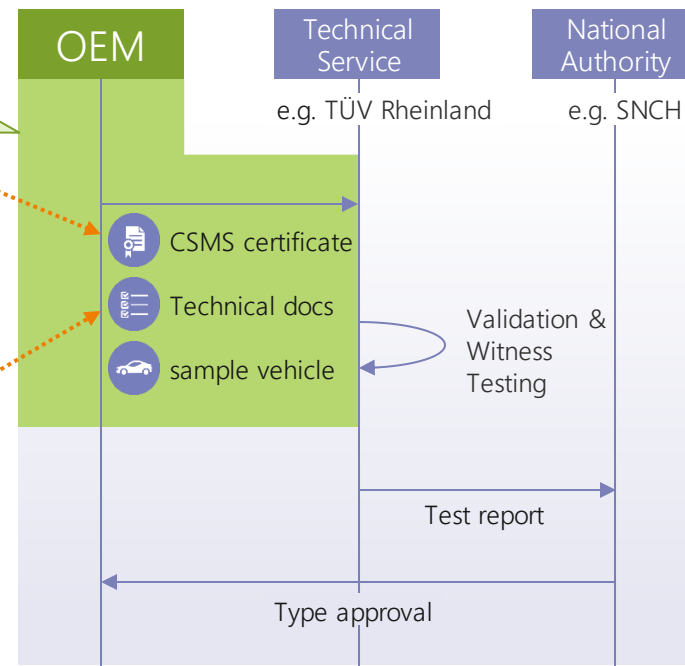
Suppliers also must operate a CSMS

Demand for process/organization consulting

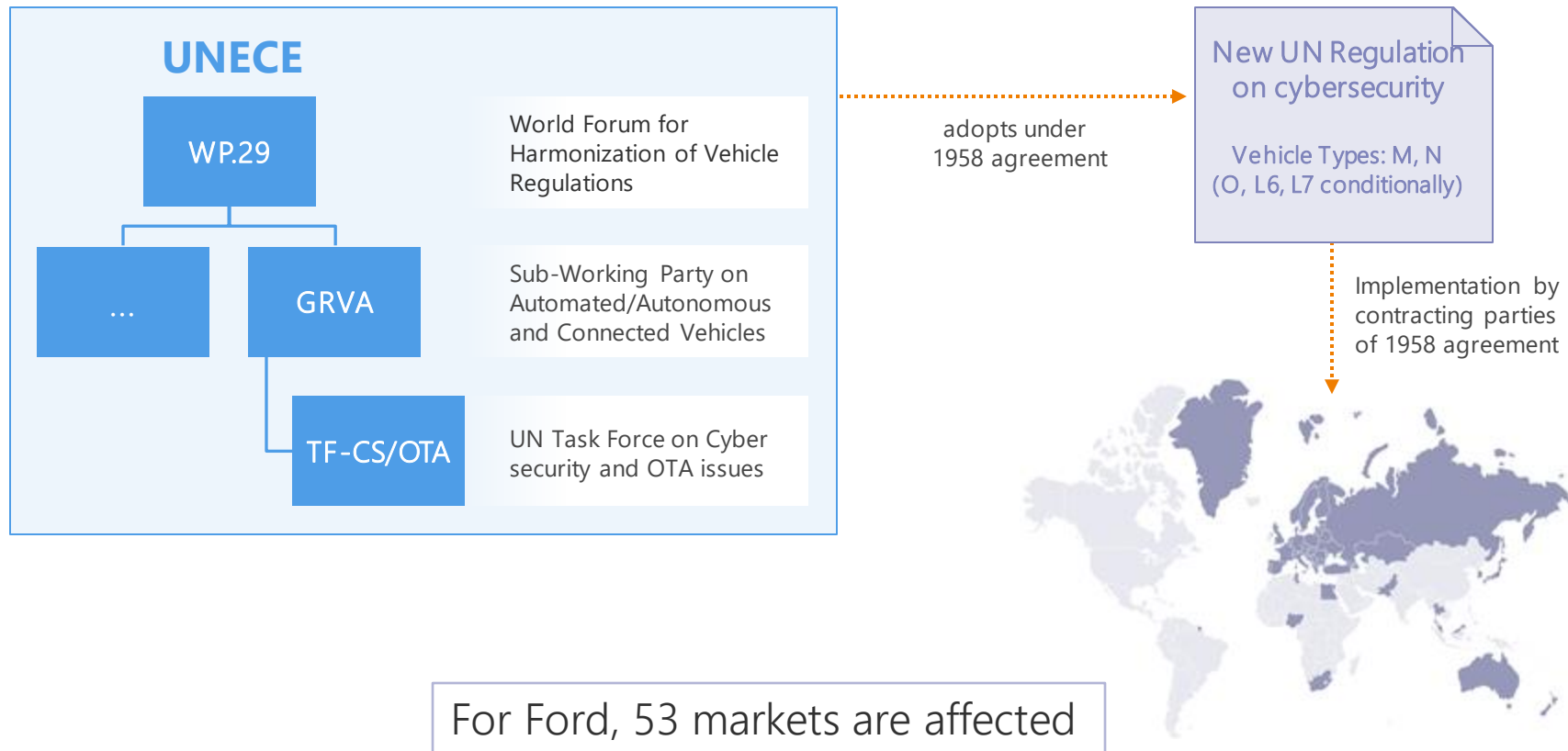
Vehicle Security

- "Application of CSMS to concrete vehicle type"

Type Approval



* CSMS targets vehicle cyber security vs ISMS targets an organization's information security

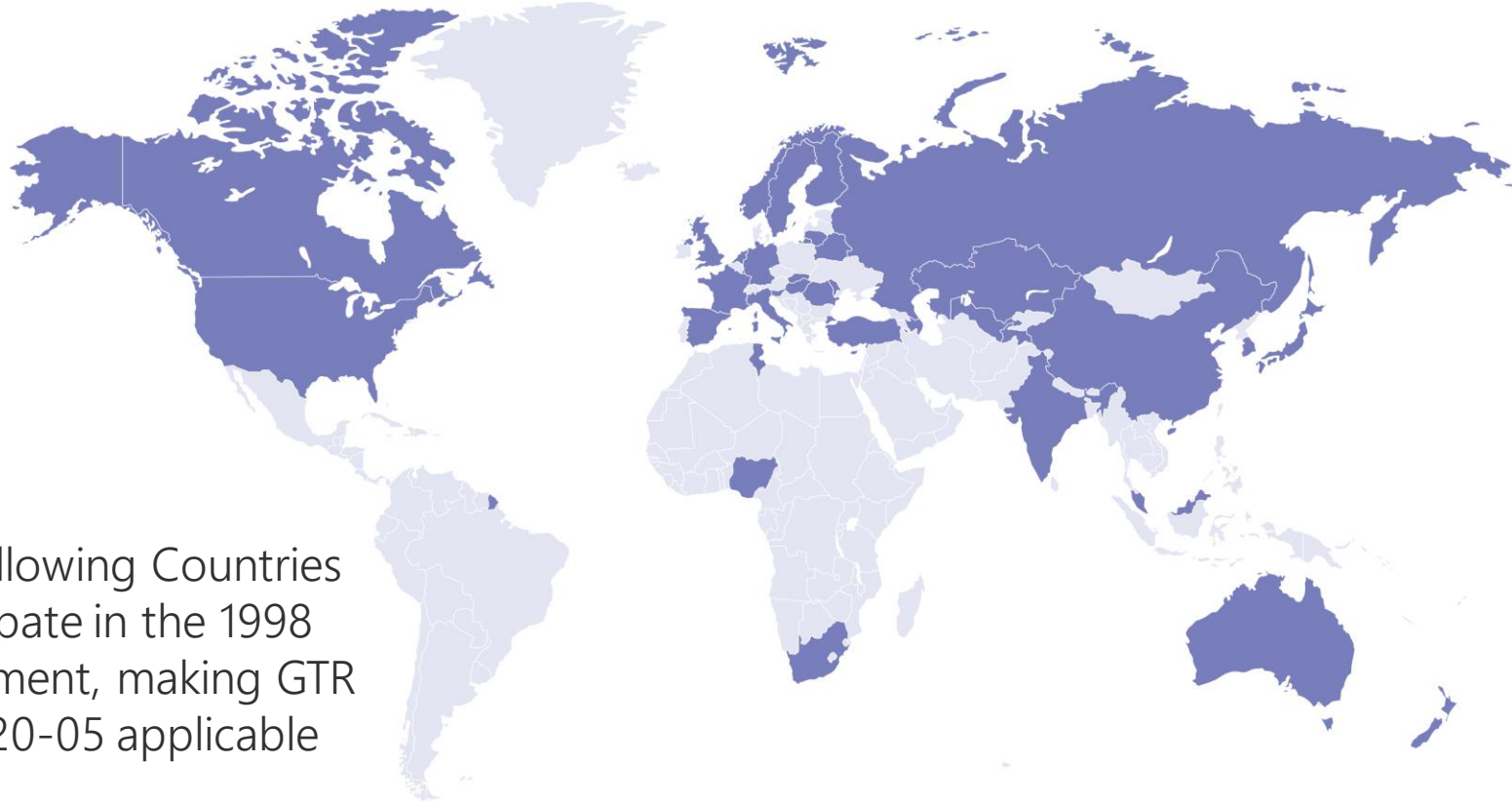


Standard Contracting Countries

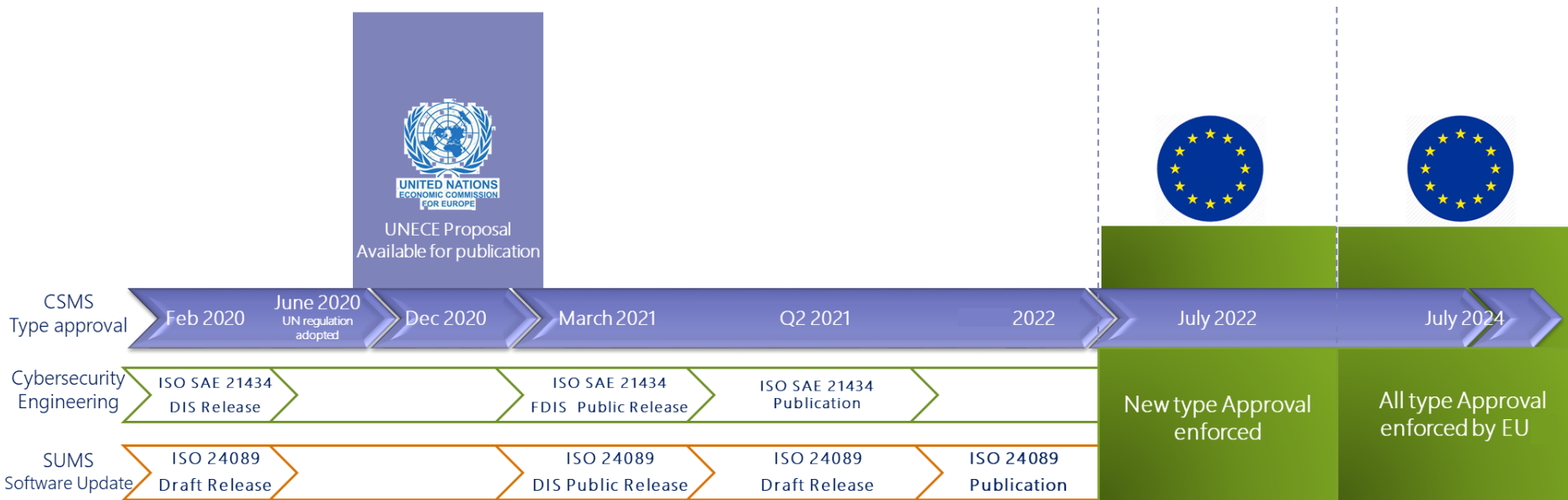
1998 Agreement

escrypt

SECURITY. TRUST. SUCCESS.



The following Countries participate in the 1998 Agreement, making GTR TFCS-20-05 applicable



Typical automotive development times

Cybersecurity has become a critical business success factor

- Cybersecurity mandatory in EU and other markets by 2022
- Requirements on both enterprise level (CSMS) and project level (VTA)
- ISO/SAE 21434 can be very supportive in implementations

Recommendation

Focus on “big picture” topics now &
keep flexibility to adapt to final requirements

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ISO/SAE 21434 Standard



ISO 21434 has a focus on requirements on management level.
However, these managemental requirements often imply
technical solutions.

Purpose of the new ISO/SAE Standard

- Standard for **cybersecurity engineering and risk management** for **road vehicles** and their built-in parts
- Covering the **entire** development and **lifecycle** from concept phase to development and production up to operation, maintenance and decommissioning
- Providing a **framework** and **common language**
- No prescription of specific technology or solutions

Scope

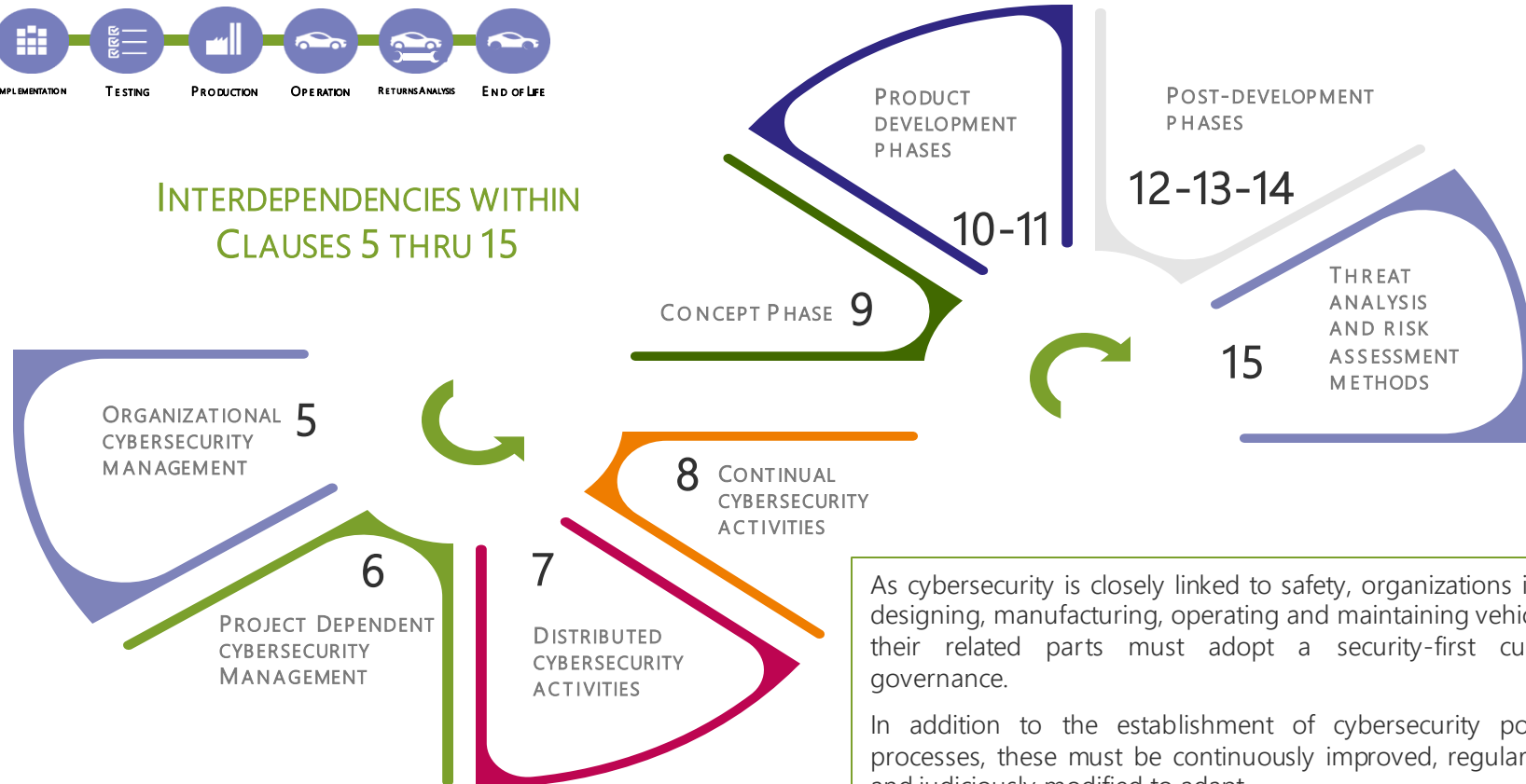
- Applicable to series production of road vehicle E/E systems
- Peripheral devices (like OBD dongles or testers) and backend are **out of scope**



This presentation is based on ISO/SAE Draft International Standard (DIS) version 2020-02-21



INTERDEPENDENCIES WITHIN CLAUSES 5 THRU 15



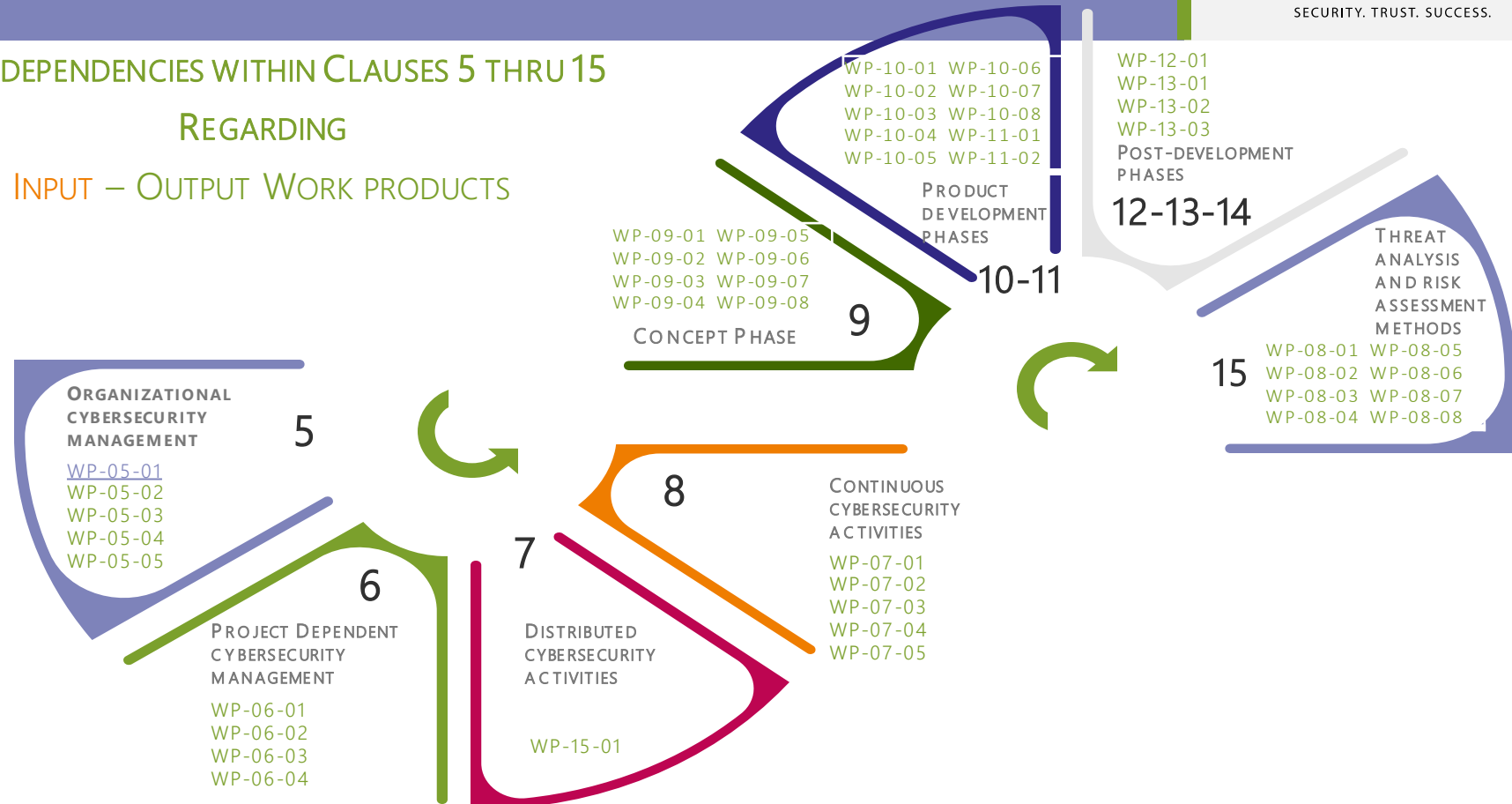
As cybersecurity is closely linked to safety, organizations involved in designing, manufacturing, operating and maintaining vehicles and all their related parts must adopt a security-first culture and governance.

In addition to the establishment of cybersecurity policies and processes, these must be continuously improved, regularly audited, and judiciously modified to adapt.

INTERDEPENDENCIES WITHIN CLAUSES 5 THRU 15

REGARDING

INPUT – OUTPUT WORK PRODUCTS





References

- [ISO21434] – “Road vehicles – Cybersecurity engineering”
<https://www.iso.org/standard/70918.html>
- [ISO26262] – “Road vehicles – Functional safety”
<https://www.iso.org/standard/43464.html>
- [ISO5112] – “Road vehicles – Guidelines for auditing cybersecurity engineering”
<https://www.iso.org/standard/80840.html>
- [JeepHack] – “Remote Exploitation of an Unaltered Passenger Vehicle”
http://www.ioactive.com/pdfs/IOActive_Remote_Car_Hacking.pdf
- [CVE] – “Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures”
<http://www.cvedetails.com/>
- [UNECEWP29] – “WP.29 - Introduction”
<https://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/introduction.html>





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