



자동차 사이버 보안 관련 법규 및 표준 관련 업체 대응 전략

Vector



Why Vector Consulting Services?

Vector Group is a global market leader in automotive software, services and engineering tools with over 3,500 employees

Vector Consulting Services

is supporting clients worldwide



Transformation

- > Agile Transformation, SPICE
- > Cost reduction



Trust

- > Safety and Cybersecurity
- > Test Methods, PenTest, Supplier Audits



Technology

- > Architecture support, e.g., AUTOSAR
- > Life-cycle methods, e.g., PREEvision



Training

- > Training, Coaching, Certification
- > Corporate Competence Programs

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Automotive

Aerospace





IT & Finance

Digital Transformation





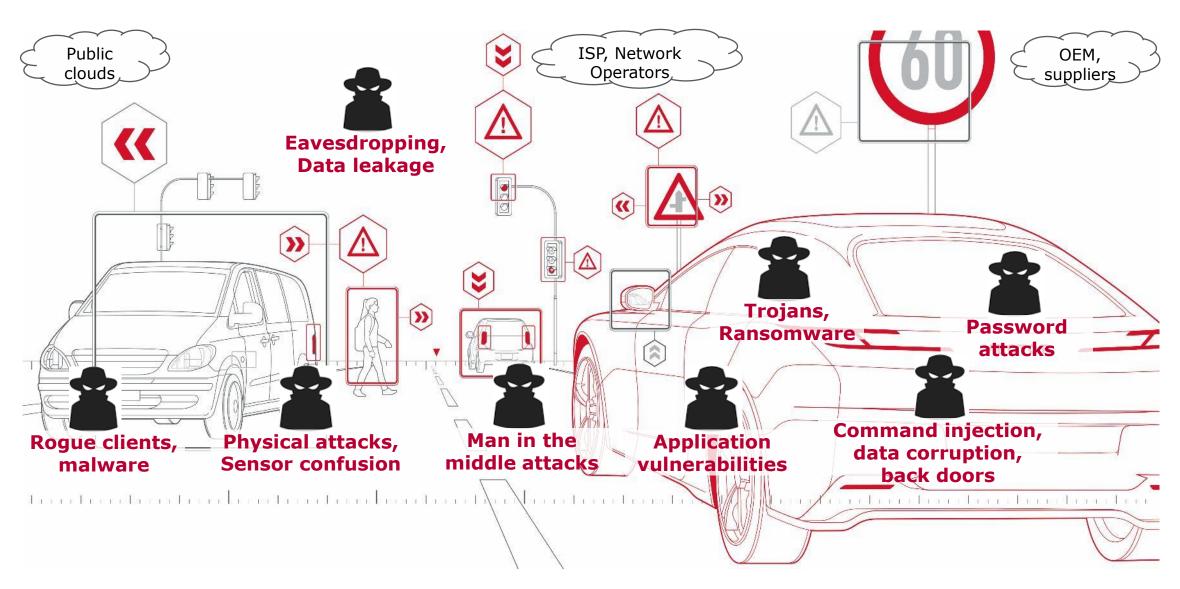
Medical



Transport



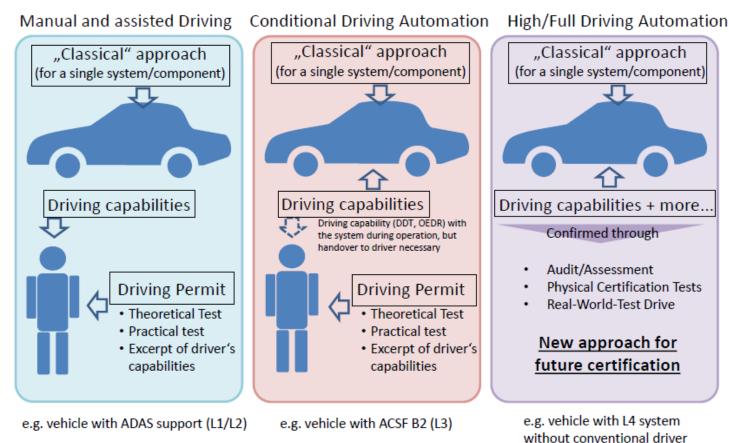
ACES(Autonomy, Connectivity, Electrification, Services) ▶ Cyberattacks ▶ Hazards





Who needs a license for autonomous driving vehicle?

- Driving license will be needed for the vehicle
 - Need new approach for future certifications



Source: Informal documentGRVA-02-09 2nd GRVA, 28 January-1 February2019 Agendaitem5(a)



UNECE WP29 GRVA

UNECE (UN- Economic Commission for Europe)

- ▶ Initially was set up in 1947
- ▶ Major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration
- ▶ UNECE includes 56 member States in Europe, North America and Asia.



UNECE WP29 (World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations)

▶ A unique worldwide regulatory forum within the institutional framework of the UNECE Inland Transport Committee.

UNECE WP29.GRVA(Working Party on Automated/Autonomous and Connected Vehicles)

- ▶ To focus on automation, established it in 2018.
- Created a global scheme to develop requirements and guidelines for automated and connected vehicles

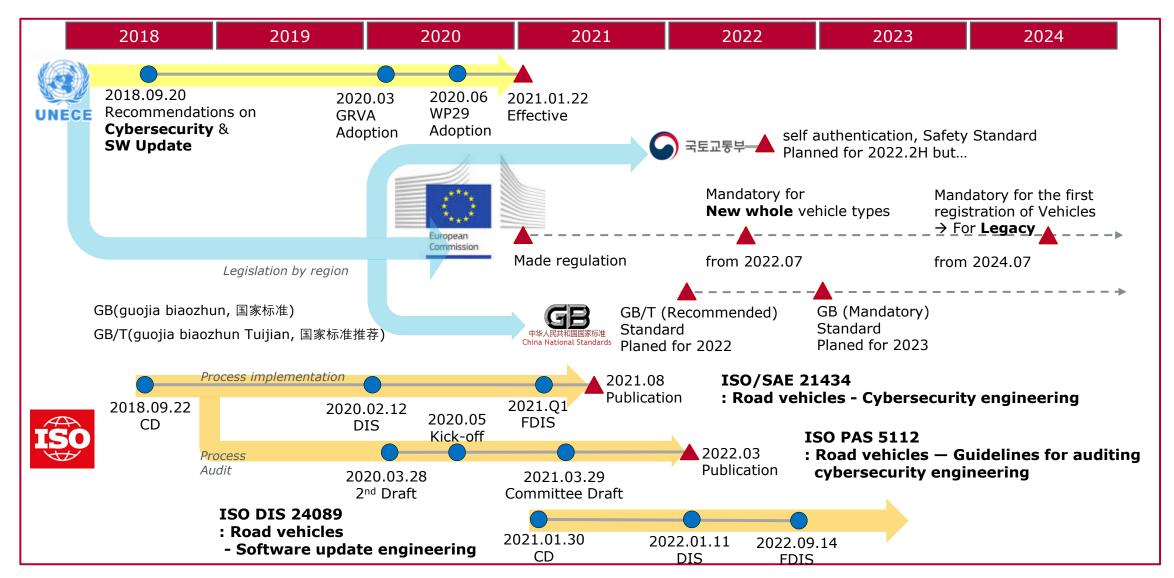
UN Regulations

- ▶ Contain provisions (for vehicles, their systems, parts and equipment) related to safety and environmental aspects.
- Include performance-oriented test requirements, as well as administrative procedures.
- Requires
 - > The type approval (of vehicle systems, parts and equipment)
 - > The conformity of production and the mutual recognition of the type approvals granted by Contracting Parties.

Source: https://unece.org



UN Regulation for CSMS and SUMS





UN Regulation for CSMS and SUMS – Definitions

- ▶ UN Regulation No. 155 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regards to Cyber Security and Cyber Security Management System
 - "Cyber security" means the condition in which road vehicles and their functions are protected from <u>cyber threats</u> to electrical or electronic components.
 - "Cyber Security Management System (CSMS)" means a systematic risk-based approach defining organizational processes, responsibilities and governance to treat risk associated with cyber threats to vehicles and protect them from cyber-attacks.
- ▶ UN Regulation No. 156 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regards to <u>Software Update</u> and <u>Software Updates Management System</u>
 - ▶ "**Software update**" means a package used to upgrade software to a new version including a change of the configuration parameters.
 - "Software Update Management System (SUMS)" means a systematic approach defining organizational processes and procedures to comply with the requirements for delivery of software updates according to this Regulation.



UNECE Regulation for CSMS and SUMS – General

- Scope
 - Vehicles permitting software updates
 - Passenger cars, vans, trucks and buses
- ▶ Framework for the automotive sector to put in place the necessary **Processes**
 - All of these will be audited by national technical services or homologation authorities.
 - CSMS is increasingly demanded by OEMs from their suppliers

▶ Type Approval

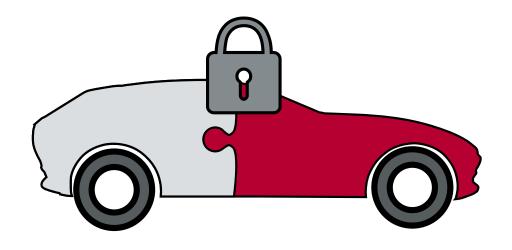
- ▶ Manufacturers will need to demonstrate, prior to putting vehicles on the market
- ▶ Applicable in July 2022 for new vehicles, and in July 2024 for legacy.

CSMS:

Cybersecurity Management System (R.155)

SUMS

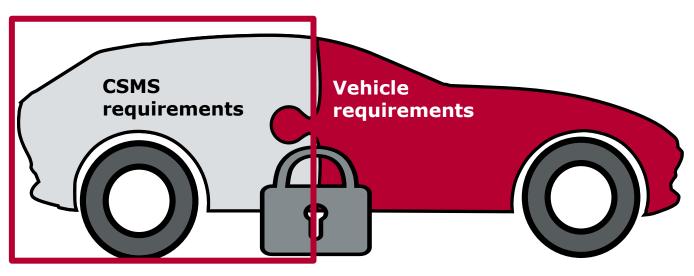
SW Update Management System (R.156)





UNECE Regulation for CSMS (R.155) - Process Requirements

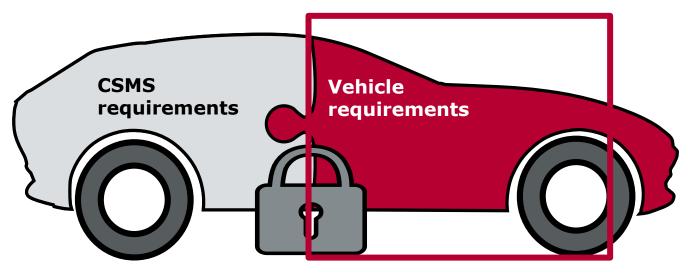
- ▶ Identify and manage cyber security risks in vehicle design
- ▶ **Verify** that the risks are managed, including testing
- ▶ **Ensure** that risk assessments are kept current
- ▶ **Monitor** cyber-attacks and effectively respond to them
- ▶ **Support** analysis of successful or attempted attacks
- ▶ **Assess** if cyber security measures remain effective in light of new threats and vulnerabilities





UNECE Regulation for CSMS (R.155) - Type Approval Requirements

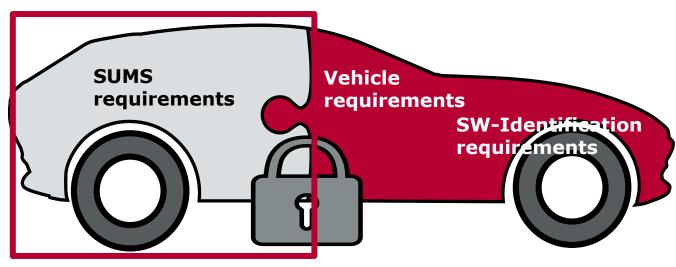
- ▶ Cyber Security Management System is in place and its application to vehicles on the road is available
- Provide risk assessment analysis, identify what is critical
- Mitigation measures to reduce risks are identified
- ▶ Evidence, through testing, that **mitigation measures** work as intended
- ▶ Measures to **detect** and **prevent** cyber-attacks are in place
- Measures to support data forensics are in place
- ▶ **Monitor** activities specific for the vehicle type
- Reports of monitoring activities will be transmitted to the relevant homologation authority





UNECE Regulation for SUMS (R.156) - Process Requirements

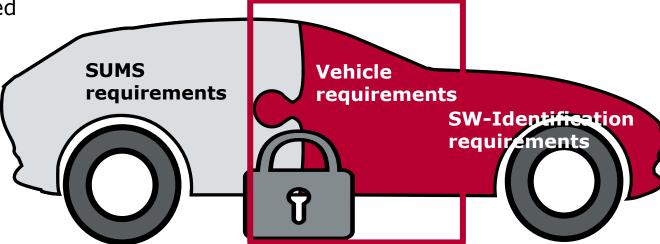
- ► Configuration control for recording the hardware and software versions relevant to a vehicle type, including integrity validation data for the software
- ▶ **Identifying the software** and hardware on a vehicle relevant to a specific UNECE regulation and tracking if that software changes (the **RXSWIN** concept)
- ▶ **Verifying** the software on a vehicle component is what should be there
- ▶ **Identifying interdependencies** of systems, particularly with respect to software updates
- ▶ **Identifying target vehicles** and verifying their compatibility with an update
- ▶ **Assess** if a software update will **affect type approvals such as safety** or other legally defined parameters for a given target vehicle (including adding or removing functionality)
- ▶ **Inform** vehicle owners of updates
- Document all of the above and make it available for inspection at an audit
- Ensure the cybersecurity
 of software updates
 before they are sent to a vehicle





UNECE Regulation for SUMS (R.156) - Type Approval Requirements

- ▶ Software Update Management System is in place and its application to vehicles on the road is available
- Protect SW Update delivery mechanism and ensure integrity and authenticity
- ▶ Handling RxSWIN(Software identification numbers) in the vehicle
- ► For Over-The-Air software updates:
 - Restore function if update fails
 - Execute update only if sufficient power
 - Ensure safe execution
 - ▶ Inform users about each update and about their completion
 - ► Ensure vehicle is capable of conducting update
 - ▶ Inform user when a mechanic is needed





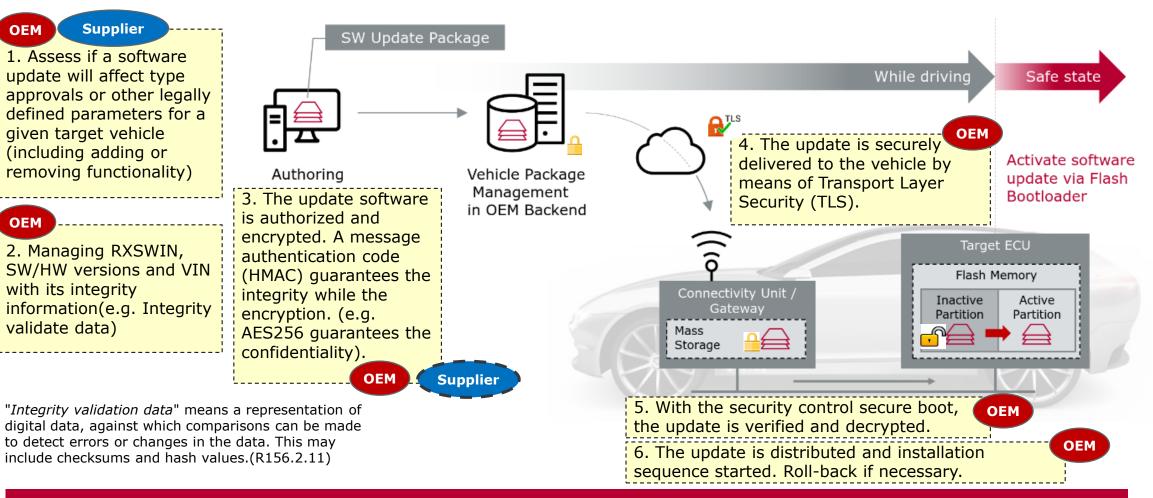
Scope of SUMS: from development to SW deployment in the vehicle

OEM Supplier

1. Assess if a software update will affect type approvals or other legally defined parameters for a given target vehicle (including adding or removing functionality)

OEM

2. Managing RXSWIN, SW/HW versions and VIN with its integrity information(e.g. Integrity validate data)



The scope of SUMS is not restricted by update method.

- e.g. via OTA, UDS and USB, which permit software updates after SOP



Type Approval, Certificate of Compliance for CSMS & SUMS

- ► Type Approval, Certificate of Compliance for CSMS & SUMS
 - ▶ An application shall be submitted by **the vehicle manufacturer** or by their duly accredited representative.
 - ▶ Carry out the assessment by the **Approval Authority** or its Technical Service
 - > The example of the Approval Authority in EU
 - > Netherlands RDW (The Netherlands Vehicle Authority)
 - > Germany KBA (Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt, Federal Bureau of Motor Vehicles)
 - ► Certificate of Compliance for CSMS & SUMS
 - > An essential prerequisite for the vehicle type approval
 - > Shall remain valid for a maximum of three years from the date of deliverance of the certificate
- Relationship between regulation and standard(e.g. Cyber Security)

UNECE R155 CSMS - What to do - Vehicle Type Approval Required (including CSMS certificate) ISO/SAE 21434 - How(what) to do - No explicit requirement of certificate (Practically, OEM can request the compliance of ISO/SAE 21434 in CSMS scope)



How to achieve a liability of autonomous vehicle in practice

Product Liability:

A product, that is put in service, must provide the level of safety which can be expected by general public.

Safety

- ► Automotive functional safety ISO 26262
- ► Coexistence of quality standards: ISO 26262 refers to shared methods across standards, e.g. TARA
- ▶ SOTIF: ISO 21448
- ► ISO PAS 8800 Safety and artificial intelligence

Cybersecurity

- ▶ Product development: ISO 21434 / SAE 3061, (Cybersecurity process and lifecycle activities)
- ► Enterprise IT Security: ISO 27001 (Security mgmt), TISAX (Trusted Information Security Assessment Exchange)

Homologation (UNECE)

- ▶ R.155 CSMS
- ▶ R.156 SUMS
- ► R.157 ALKS (Automated Lane-Keeping Systems)
- ► R.160 EDR(Event Data Recorder)
- ▶ Will come more...

Process Maturity: ISO 330xx Application of methodological Frameworks Automotive SPICE or CMMI

Product Development Process: ISO 9001, ISO/TS 16949



Grow Your Competences in Risk-Oriented Development

Engineering Trainings (https://academy.vector.com/kr/ko/courses-and-bookings)

- ▶ Cyber Security Workshop (2 Day, Seoul office,한국어)
- ▶ Functional Safety Workshop(3 Days, Seoul office,한국어)
- ▶ SUMS(UNECE R156) workshop (2 Day, Seoul office,한국어)
- ▶ Model Based Systems Engineering (1days, Seoul office,한국어)

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