



Cybersecurity challenges at Volvo Group

Autosec FFI conference 2019-10-10

Daniel Karlsson

EE architecture complexity

Vehicle sophistication

Attack surfaces

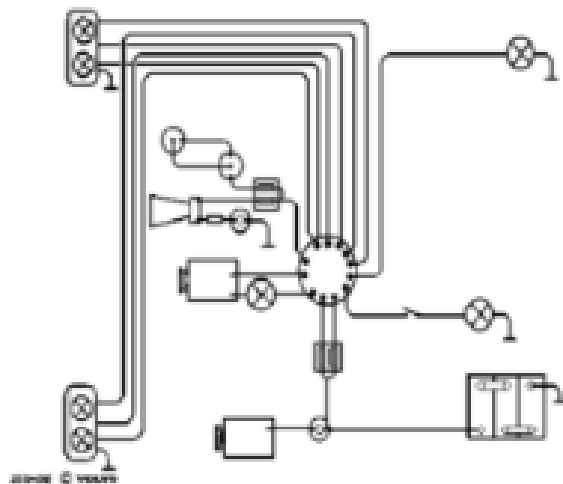
Attack benefits



Mechanics



Insignificant



Battery, cables, switches, light bulbs, radio

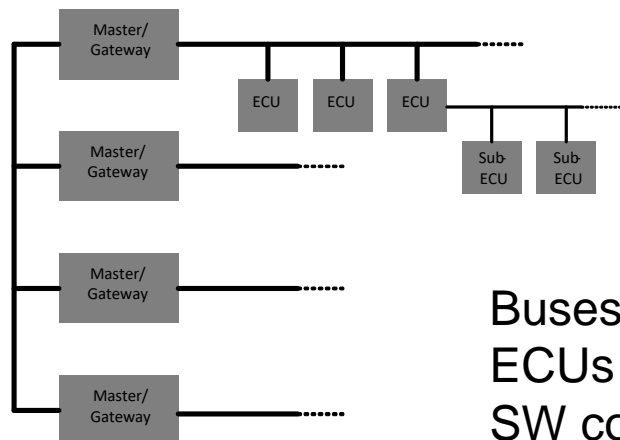
Cable cut
Tampered radio signal



Electronics



Subsystem/subnet
manipulation and control
Access to confidential
subsystem data



Buses
ECUs
SW controlled sensing
and actuation



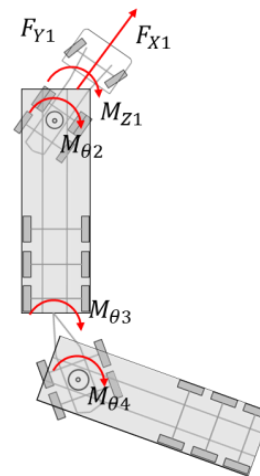
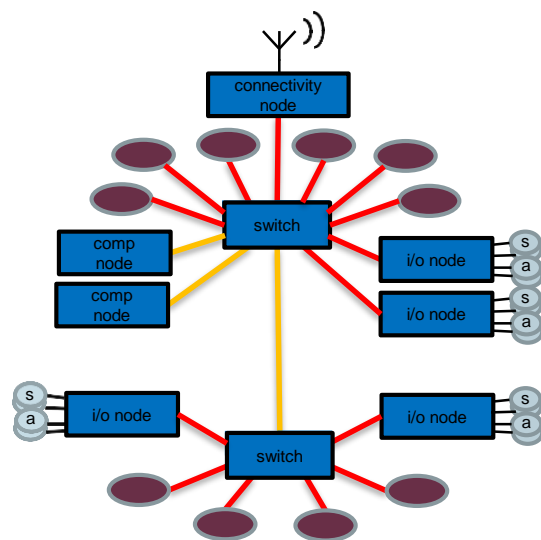
Cable cut
Tampered radio signal
CAN buses
OBD port
Data on wireless interfaces



Data centric

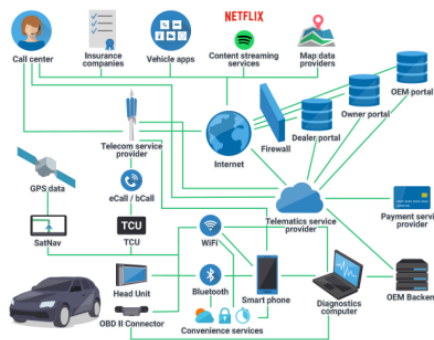
Automation
Connectivity

Attack benefits

Vehicle manipulation and control
Access to confidential vehicle dataNetworks
Centralised computation

Attack surfaces

Cable cut
Tampered radio signal
CAN buses
OBD port
Data on wireless interfacesEthernet networks,
Vehicle control on wireless interfaces



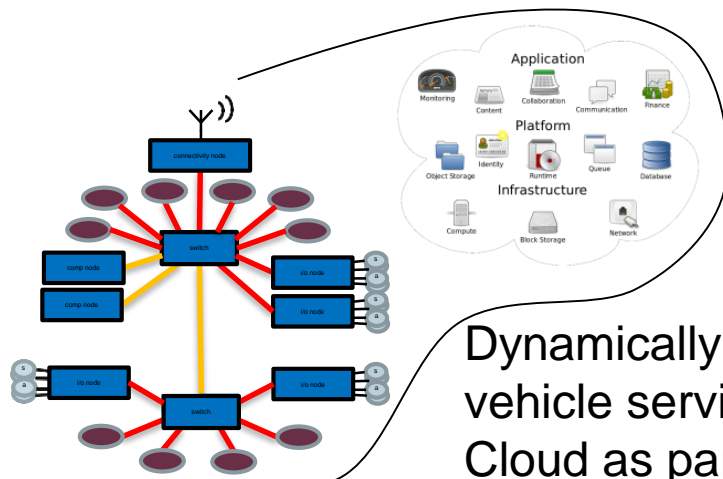
Service centric



Attack benefits



Fleet manipulation and control
Access to confidential fleet data



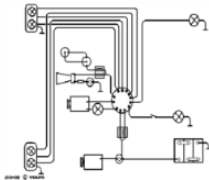
Dynamically deployable
vehicle services
Cloud as part of the
vehicle

Attack surfaces

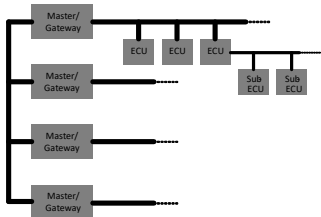


Cable cut
Tampered radio signal
CAN buses
OBD port
Data on wireless interfaces
Ethernet networks,
Vehicle control on wireless interfaces
Cloud infrastructure

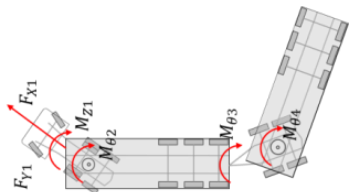
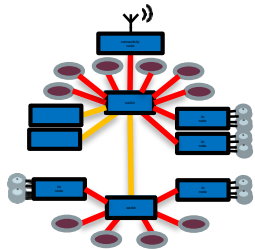
Phase 1: Mechanics



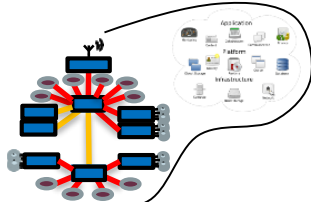
Phase 2: Electronics



Phase 3: Data



Phase 4: Services



UNECE cyber security principles, effective ~2021-2022, requires the industry to deal with cyberresilience puts requirements on cybersecurity for type approval

Puts requirements on cybersecurity for type approval

6.5.5. The evidence required for vehicle approval shall include:

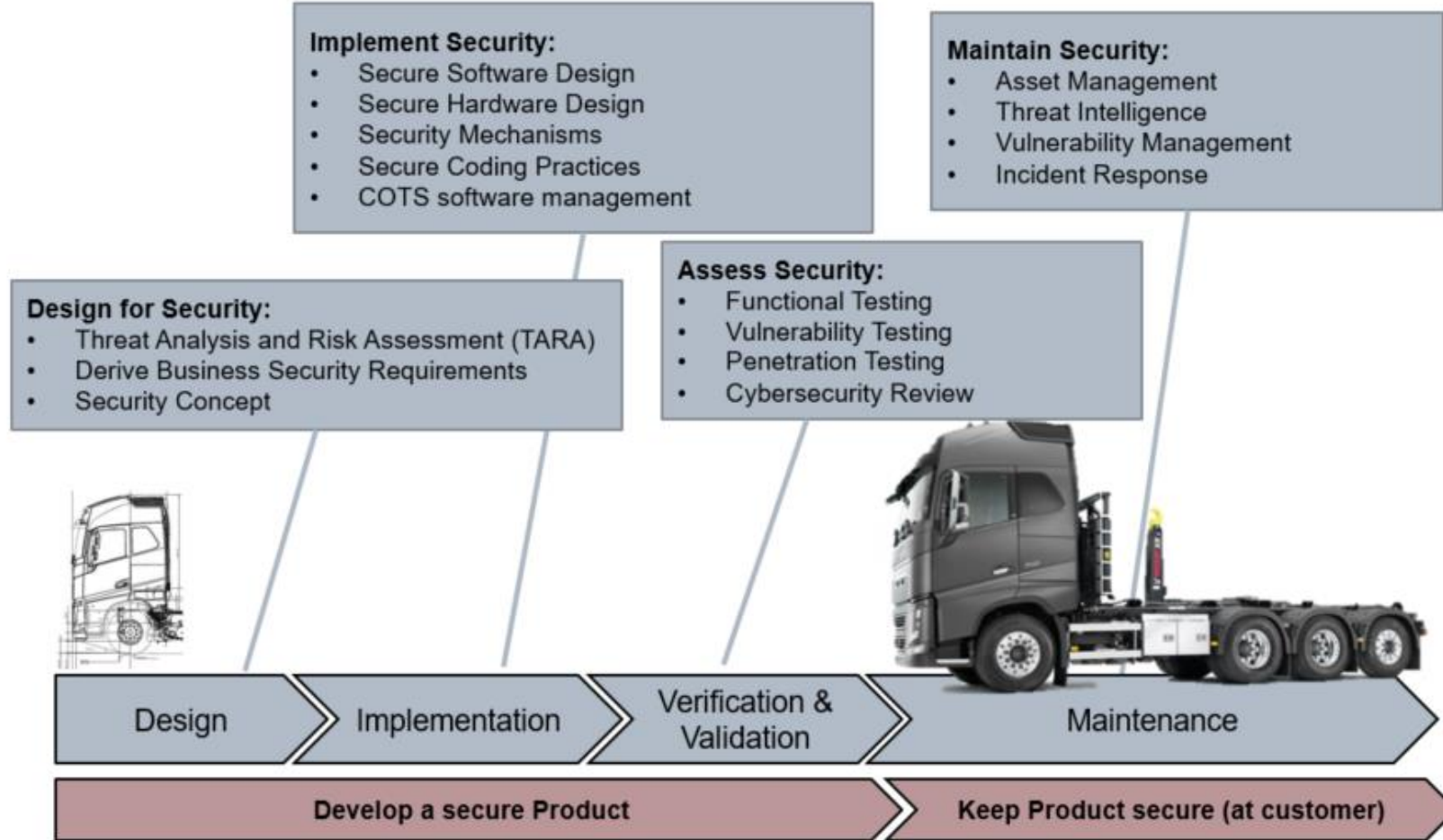
1. How the vehicle manufacturer has implemented the cyber security principles identified in this paper;
2. How the vehicle manufacturer has considered threats and vulnerabilities, including those detailed in annex A, within their risk assessments;
3. What mitigations the vehicle manufacturer has implemented to minimise the risks to a level acceptable to the authority through describing:
 - i. The vehicle architectures and systems;
 - ii. The significant components of those architectures and systems that are relevant to cyber security;
 - iii. The interactions of those architectures and systems with other vehicle architectures, systems and external interfaces;
 - iv. The risks posed to those architectures and systems that have been identified in the risk assessment;
 - v. The mitigations that have been implemented on the systems listed and how they address the stated risks.

UNECE Cyber security principles

- 3.3.6. The security of software should be managed throughout its lifetime;
- 3.3.7. The storage and transmission of data should be secure and should be controlled;
- 3.3.8. The vehicle manufacturer should assess security functions with testing procedures;
- 3.3.9. The vehicle should be designed to be resilient to cyber attacks;
- 3.3.10. The vehicle should be designed with the capability to detect cyber-attacks and respond appropriately.



Challenges ahead!





Protect individual ECU

- ECU as a secure part of E/E system
- Secure integrity of SW and data



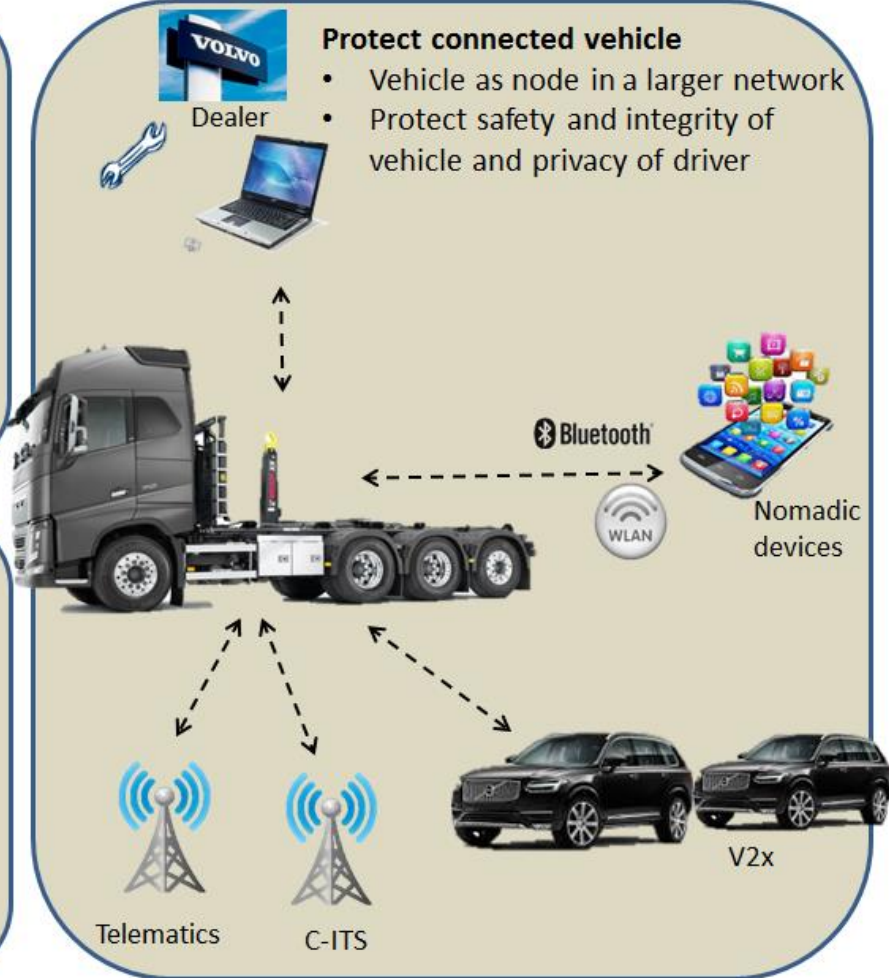
Protect in-vehicle network

- Vehicle as network of ECUs, actuators and sensors
- Secure critical in-vehicle communication



Protect connected vehicle

- Vehicle as node in a larger network
- Protect safety and integrity of vehicle and privacy of driver





Process, methods and tools

Impact on functional safety

Protection mechanisms

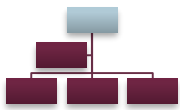
Intrusion detection

Recovery mechanisms

Post-event analysis

Secure cloud functionality

- How can we work with and manage cybersecurity more efficiently, especially in the context of connectivity and automation?
 - How can we apply ISO21434 more efficiently and better integrate it in the existing development process based on agile and CI/CD?
 - How can we comply with the type approval recommendations from UNECE?
- How do we find the right design trade-offs between security and safety?
 - How can we still maintain safety in the presence of an attack?
- How can we build inherent support for protection and detection in the EE architecture?
 - How can we efficiently detect attacks?
- How can we recover from an attack, maximising uptime?
- How can we provide faster security updates to large fleets?
 - How can we better and faster learn from attacks, and feedback the insights into the development of future products?
- How do we ensure a secure (and safe) operation as dependency on the cloud increases?



- How do we keep up with the competence?

- How can we find competent people?

- How do we spread cybersecurity knowledge in the organisation?
- How do we increase awareness of cybersecurity to developers?

- How do we manage cybersecurity in the organisation in the best way?
- How do we build efficient incident management?

Competence development

Recruitment

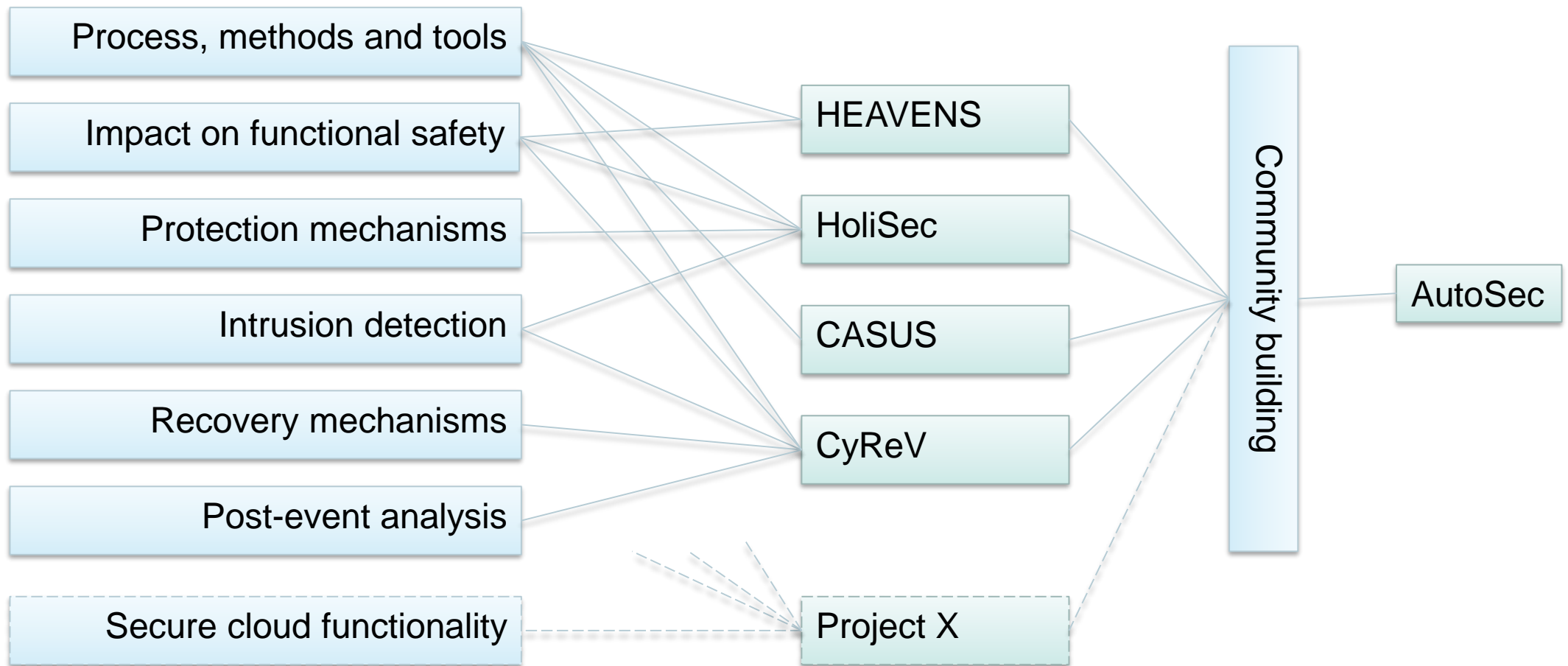
Communication

Organisation



Challenges ahead!

Let's embrace them together.



Process, methods and tools

Impact on functional safety

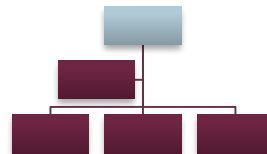
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