

Ensuring Automotive Cybersecurity in a Connected Car: Cybersecurity Challenges and Innovative Solutions in Compliance with UNECE 155 and ISO 21434

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Overview

01 Evolution of Automotive Connectivity

02 Connected Automotive Services

03 Automotive Security Vulnerabilities

04 Automotive Cybersecurity Regulations

05 Challenges from the Development until EoL



Introduction

- Automotive industry is rapidly changing towards software-defined vehicle (SDV)
- Modern vehicle contain more software than a common aircraft
- Wireless Connectivity is becoming increasingly important
- Increasing safety and cybersecurity considerations
- Standards for Functional Safety, Safety of the Intended Functionality and Cybersecurity
 - ISO26262 (FuSa)
 - ISO21448 (SOTIF)
 - ISO21434 (Cybersecurity)
 - UNECE R155 and R156 regulations



Evolution of Automotive Connectivity

GPS Navigation Systems (1990s): Enabled vehicles to use satellite technology for navigation. Telematics (Early 2000s): Integration of telecommunications and informatics, e.g., driver assistance, navigation, and emergency services.

Internet Connectivity (2010s): Vehicles began featuring built-in internet access, allowing for services like live traffic updates, streaming media, and Wi-Fi hotspots.

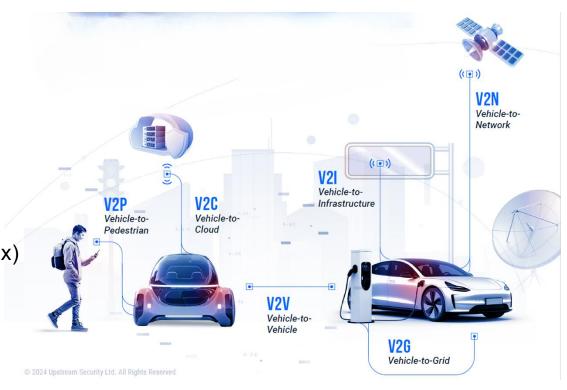
1990s 1996 Early 2000s 2010s

On-Board Diagnostics II (OBD-II) (1996): Standardized diagnostic system allowing real-time data reporting and diagnostics from the vehicle. Bluetooth Integration (2000s): Enabled hands-free calling, audio streaming, and integration of mobile devices.



Modern Vehicle Communication

- In-Vehicle Communication
- Vehicle-to-Cloud (V2C)
- Over-the-Air-Updates (OTA)
- Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V)
- Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I)
- Vehicle-to-Network (V2N)
 Indirect via a network
- Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X or Car2x)
 → direct
- Key-to-Vehicle



Connected Automotive Services

- Software Updates Over The Air (OTA)
- Navigation with Online Traffic Information
- Map Updates (Nav. and ISA)
- Music Streaming (even Video streaming for passengers)
- Hotspot for passengers
- Remote Functions

 (e.g., Preconditioning, un/locking, charging start/stop via App)
- Diagnostic Over The Air (EU7 compliance)
- Intrusion Detection System
- Key Management System
- And many more...



Source: Wireless Car

Connectivity brings Vulnerability



Backend Vulnerabilities



Remote Functions Vulnerabilities



After Sales Vulnerabilities



Source: LinkedIn



Vulnerabilities in Communication Standards



Vulnerabilities in components



Implementation of vulnerable technologies

Go Online – Connect everything

Connected Car:

- Hacker managed to fully take over the control of a Jeep Cherokee
- An online remote service "Uconnect" was exploited
- Tipp: Watch on YouTube:
 Jeep Cherokee Hack
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MK0SrxB
 C1xs



https://www.wired.com/

Go Online – Connect everything

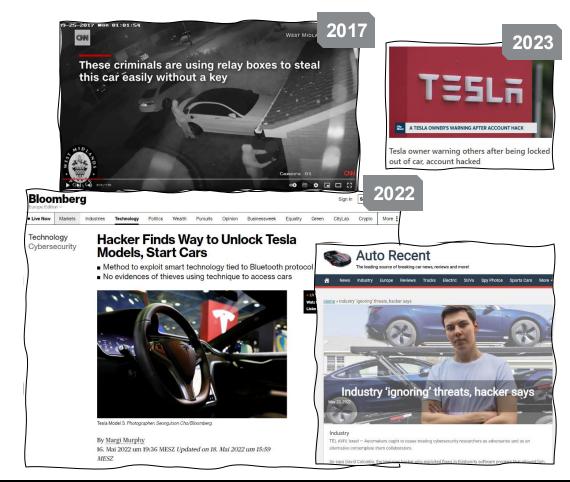
- Everything, from small handheld devices up to facilities are nowadays "smart"
- "Smart" means, everything is online, connected and... ...not secure...
- So, what is secure then?
- Can it run DOOM?



Cyber Incidents

Only some examples...







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MK0SrxBC1xs

How can modern cars be protected?

- The only truly secure system is one that is powered off, cast in a block of concrete and sealed in a lead-lined room with armed guards - and even then, I have my doubts. Gene Spafford - "Computer Recreations: Of Worms, Viruses and Core War" by A. K. Dewdney in Scientific American, March 1989, pp 110.
- When there is no secure system, then OEMs shall reduce any Cybersecurity risk for vehicles to a minimum!
- And how?
 - → It needs a regulation and a standard!

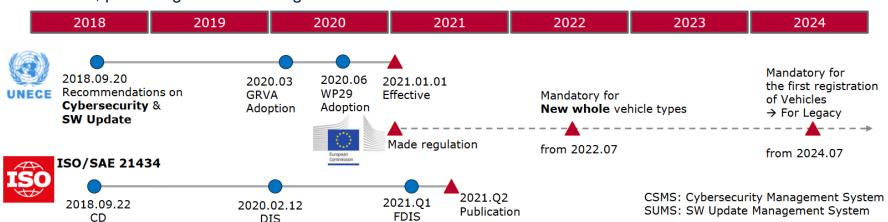


Automotive Cybersecurity

- UNECE R155 (Cybersecurity Management System CSMS) and R156 (Software Update Management System – SUMS) as regulations
- ISO/SAE 21434 is the "tool" to implement a Cybersecurity Management system (CSMS).
- **ISO/SAE 21434** works to support the interest of UNECE WP.29 R155 and vice versa, protecting vehicles on a global scale.



Scope of application of the R155
Source: Upstream Report 2022



Automotive Cybersecurity

- Cybersecurity shall be implemented by design → starting in the early dev. phase
- Guidelines are stated within the ISO21434 → CSMS
- Must be assessed by an accredited testing institute → MAGNA achieved it in 2023
- Risk assessment shall help to identify possible CS threats → TARA
- CS Specifications are implemented to mitigate all CS risks → CS Controls
- Future SW updates shall help to maintain CS (e.g., Bug fixing) → SUMS



ISO/SAE 21434 Security by design

Engineering requirements for each step of product development

R155 Cybersecurity Management System

Cybersecurity monitoring throughout vehicle lifecycle

R155 Threat Analysis &

Risk assessment and risk score for vulnerabilities

Risk Assessment

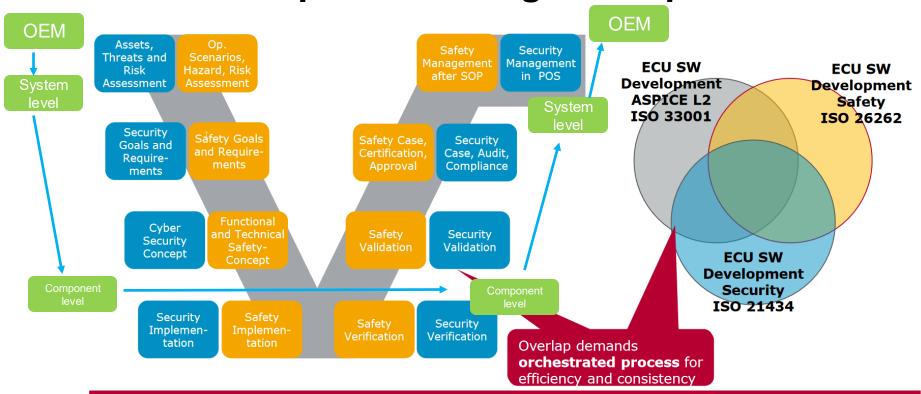
R155 Monitoring

Early detection based on vehicle logs, and rapid response to incidents

R156 Software Update Management System

Continuous safe updates throughout the vehicle lifecycle

Product development → Magna Scope



Safety and Security must be an integrated part of the life-cycle



Summary and Outlook

- Modern vehicle are highly connected with RF technologies to communicate
 - V2X (V2V, V2I, V2C...)
 - Mobile Radio
 - Wi-Fi
 - Bluetooth
- A highly interconnected car offers a wide cybersecurity attack surface
 - Every Interface can have on or more Vulnerabilities
 - Remote Functions and many Backend services provide a large attack scale from the traditional IT world
 - One CS Incident might have a huge impact
- Cybersecurity must be considered from the development phase throughout the whole lifespan of the vehicle
- UNECE R155 and R156 as regulation
- ISO21434 as tool to implement CS by design CSMS
- Continuous CS monitoring and SW updates shall secure the vehicles

