

Security Technical Requirements of On-Board Intelligent Terminal

杨正军 Yang Zhengjun

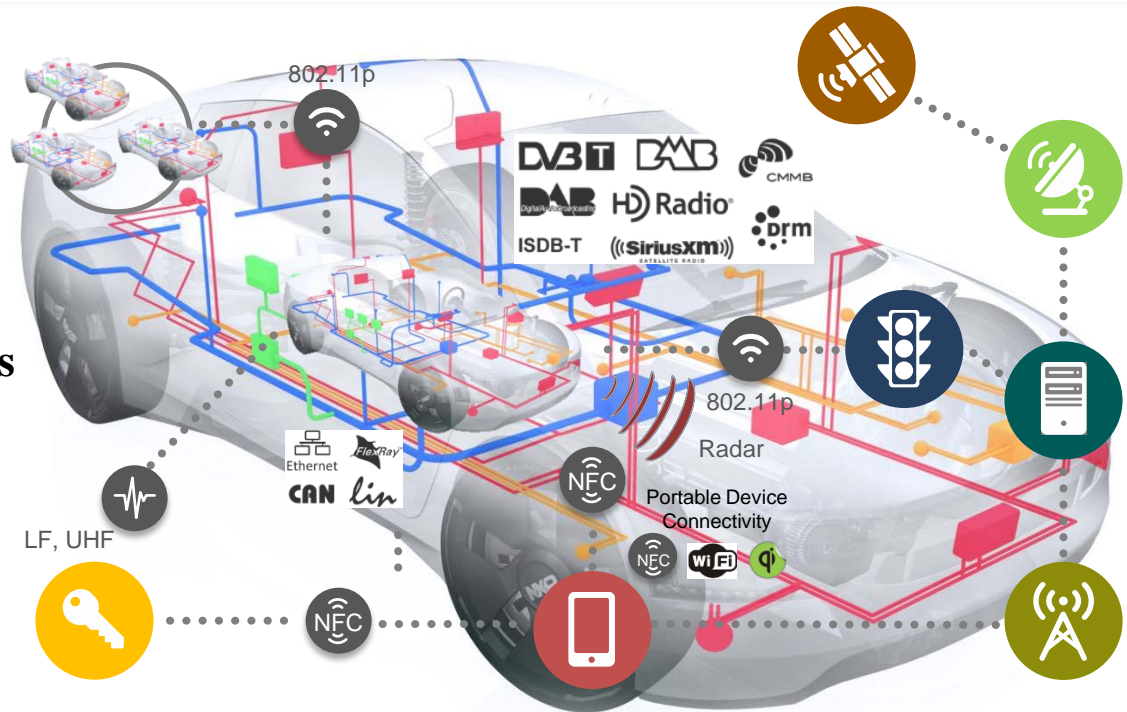
Automotive Security of CTTL-Terminals

OUTLINE



THE CONNECTED CAR ...

- **A networked computer**
 - up to 100 ECUs per car
 - and many sensors
 - inter-connected by wires
 - more and more software
- **Increasingly connected to its environment**
 - to vehicles & infrastructure
 - to user devices
 - to cloud services



Connected Car = Mobile on the Wheels



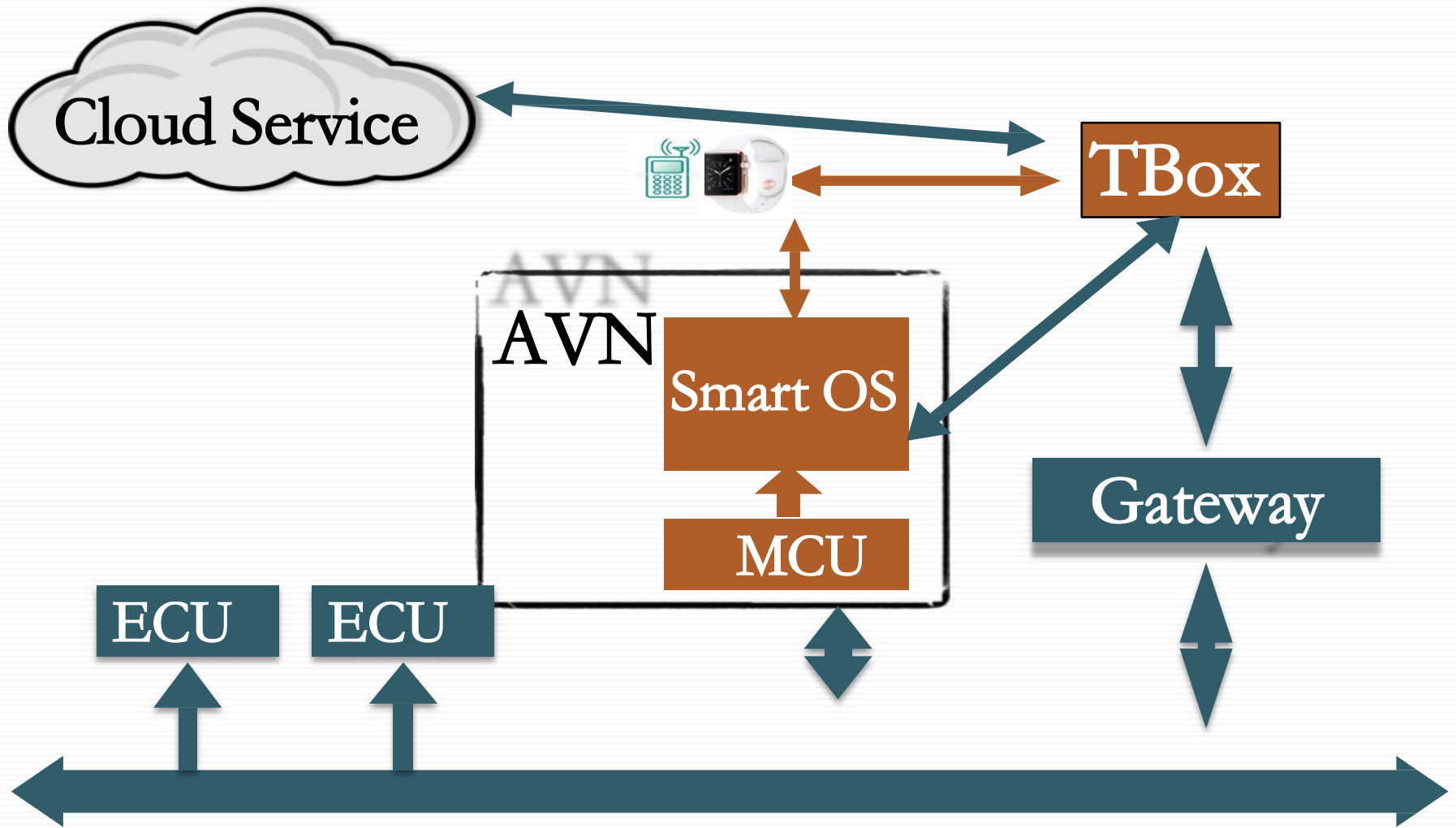
1. 78 million new cars sold every year (LMC Automobile)
2. By 2017, 60% new cars will be connected
3. Huge security market for connected cars

Mobile: 40+ various security vendors

Car: **sparse**

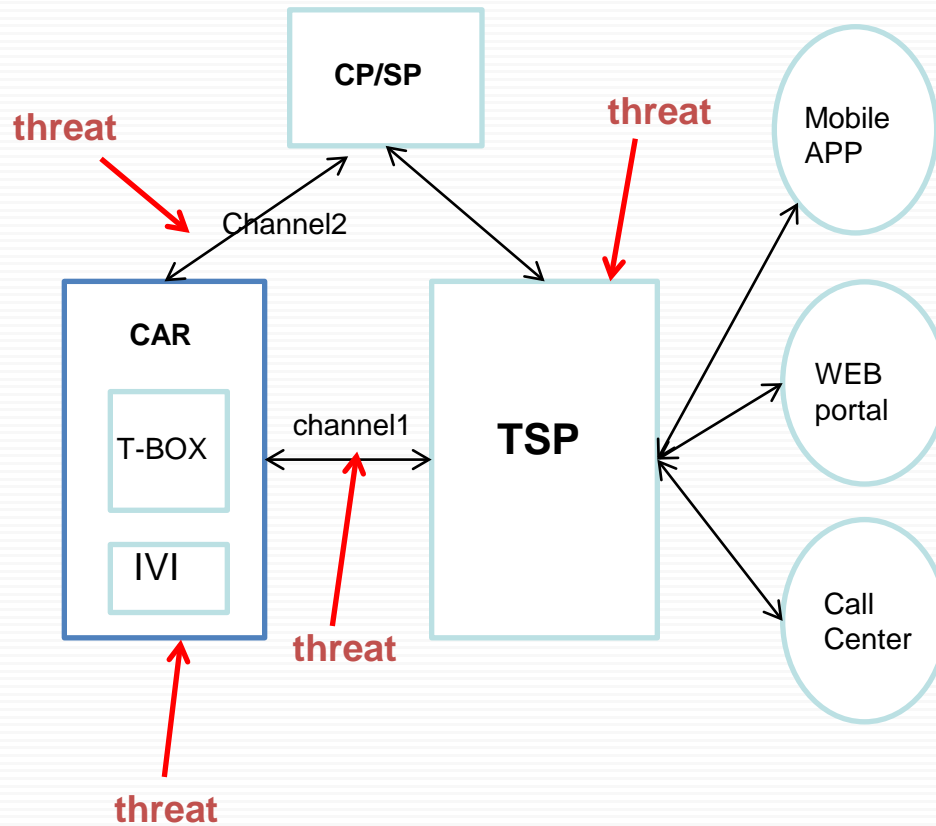


Internet Vehicle Architecture



Automotive Cyber Threat Points

Architecture



Threats

- **CP/SP Connection threat**
Once CP/SP is hacked, the connection between CP/SP and car becomes dangerous.
- **TSP background connection threat**
No-authorized access expose risk to TSP.
- **Remote update (firmware , application) threat**
Uncontrolled(unencrypted or no-authorized) update expose risk to T-BOX and IVI.
- **Car data upload threat**
Unknown layer (not only TLS) could upload sensitive data.
- **Remote Configuration/Control threat**
No check of connection request source.

OUTLINE



1. Automotive Cyber threat landscape

2. Security Protection Framework

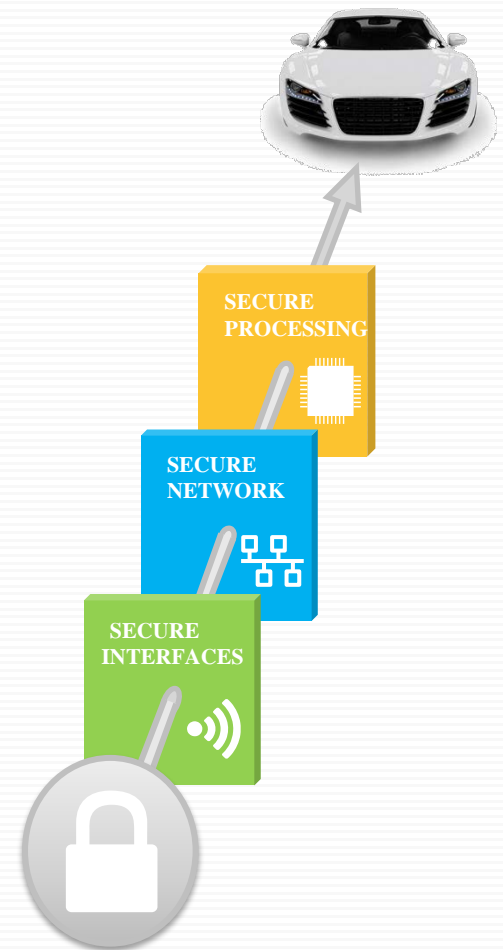
3. International Standardization

4. Security Technical Requirements

Security Protection Framework

- Multiple security techniques, at different levels in the architecture
 - To mitigate the risk of one component of the defense being compromised or circumvented
- Refer to NXP solution

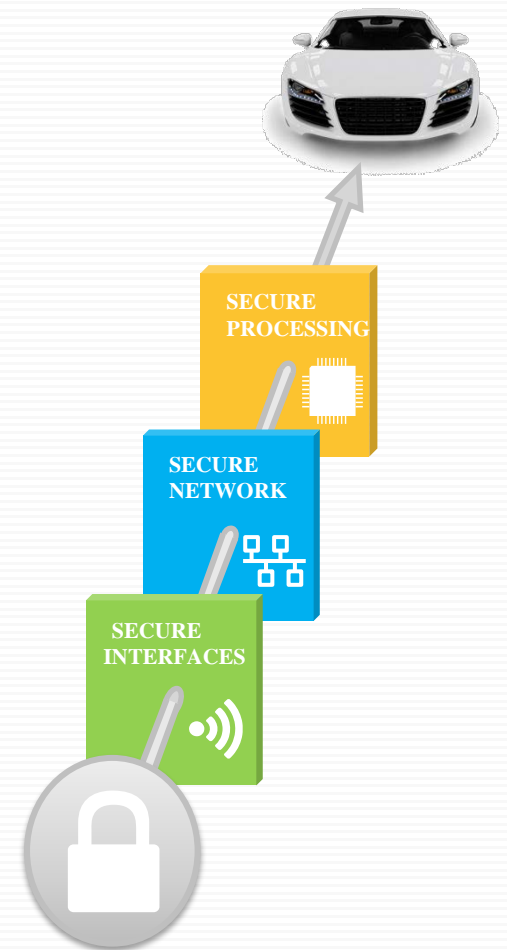
Prevent access	Detect attacks	Reduce impact	Fix vulnerabilities
Authenticate code (secure boot)	Run-Time Integrity Protection	Resource control (virtualization)	Secure OTA firmware updates
Firewalls (context-aware message filtering) Secure messaging	Intrusion detection systems (IDS)	Separate / isolated domains within network	Secure OTA policy updates (firewall, IDS)
M2M authentication Firewalls (isolate access points)			



Security Protection Framework

HARDWARE SECURITY

1. Crypto accelerators,
to guarantee strict performance requirements
 - E.g. V2X message authentication, CAN authentication, secure boot, ...
2. Hardware-enforced isolation,
to protect against software attacks
 - E.g. system vs. user mode, TrustZone, SHE/HSM, ...
3. Tamper-resistant hardware,
to protect against advanced, physical attacks
 - E.g. Secure Elements



OUTLINE



1. Automotive Cyber threat landscape

2. Security Protection Framework

3. International Standardization

4. Security Technical Requirements

International Standards for Automotive Cyber Security

ISO

SC27 Security Techniques

- ISO/IEC 15408 ISO/IEC 15443
- ISO/IEC 218279 ISO/IEC 27000

IEC

- JTC1 、 TC5 、 TC74 、 TC77
TC108...

ITU

SG17

- Q2: Security architecture and framework
Q4: Cybersecurity
Q7: Telecommunications information security management
Q8: Telebiometrics

IETF

- BTNS、DKIM、EMU、HONKEY、ISMS、KEYPROV、KITTEN、KRB-WG、LTANS、MSEC、NEA、OPENPGP、PKIX、SASL、SMIME、SYSLOG、TLS, and son ,17working groups, over 270 RFCs.

IEEE

- WLAN Security、WiMAX Security、Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers...

Other

- 3GPP TSG-S WG4
- ATIS IDSC
- OASIS E-commerce Security、Web Application Security

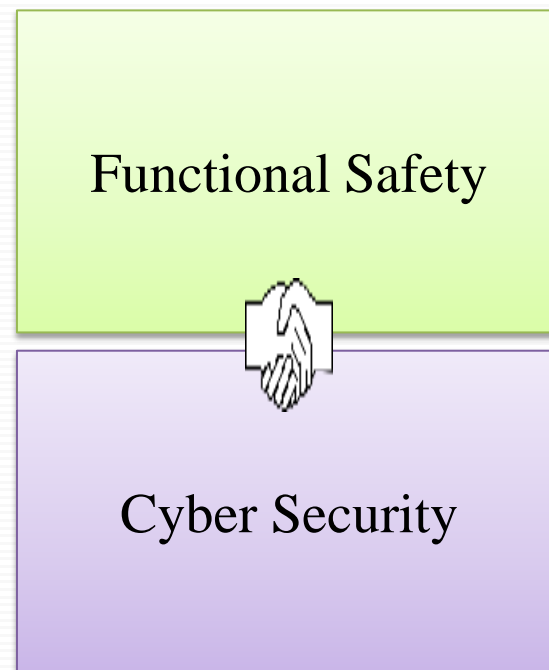
International Standards for Automotive Cyber Security

1. Standards & Best Practice

- ISO 26262 “Road vehicles – Functional safety” is an international standard for functional safety of electronic systems in vehicles
- General IT security standards ISO 15408, ISO 27001
- SAE J3061 is under development
Cybersecurity Guidebook for Cyber-Physical Vehicle Systems

2. Processes

- Aligned development processes for Functional Safety and Cyber Security including
 - Risk management and requirements management
 - System design based on defence-in-depth strategy
 - Comprehensive verification and validation



OUTLINE



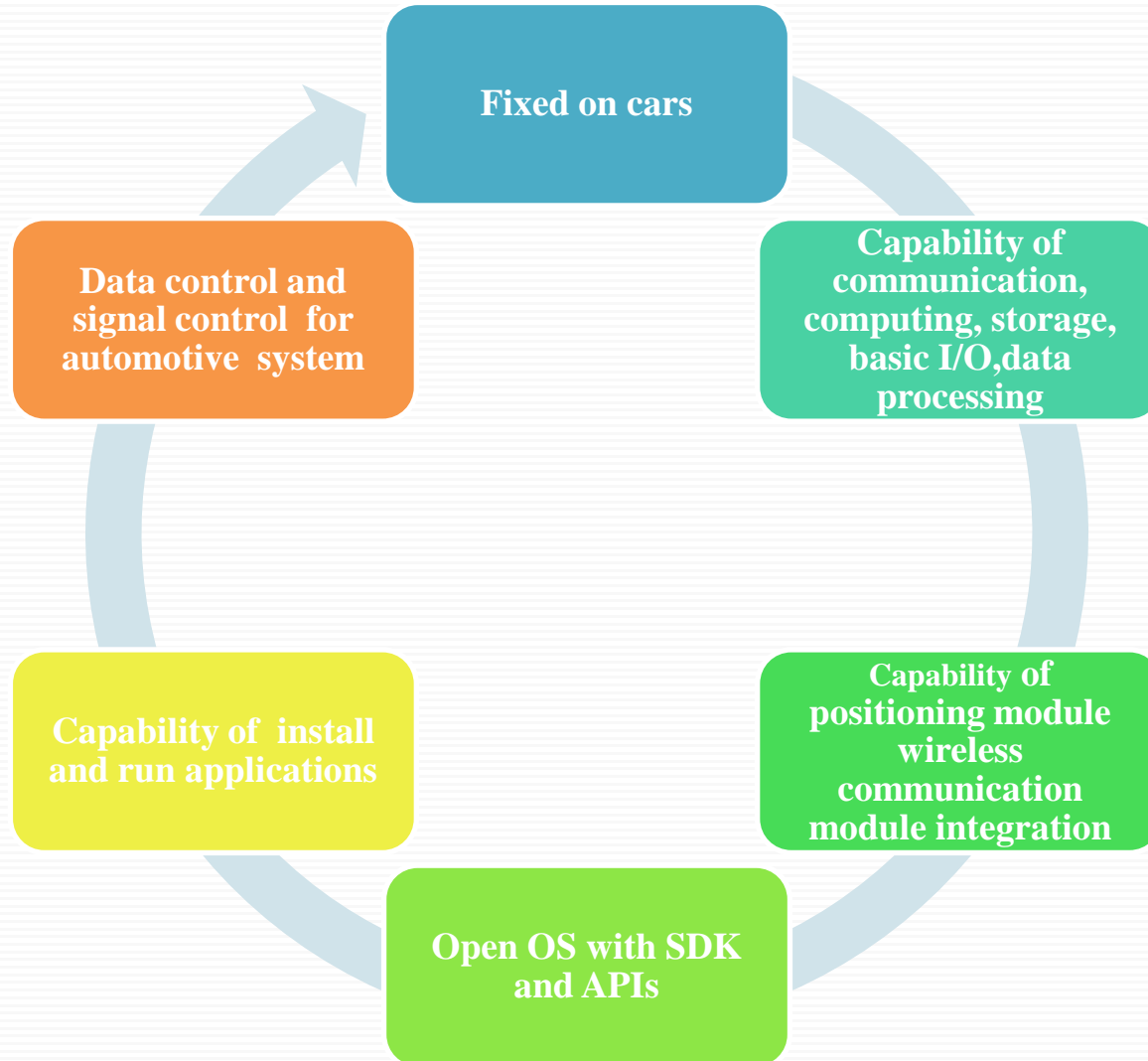
1. Automotive Cyber threat landscape

2. Security Protection Framework

3. International Standardization

4. Security Technical Requirements

On-board Intelligent Terminal



Research Report of On-Board Intelligent Terminal

Contents

- Developing status and trends
- Threat status
- Security Technical Requirements and security mechanism
- Standardization system

Security Technical Requirements and Security Mechanism

Security Technical Requirements and security mechanism of Cloud-Side

- Identification and Authentication requirements
- Web page requirements
- Remote control requirements of devices
- resource control requirements
- Tolerant requirements of applications

Security Technical Requirements and security mechanism of external communication

- Communication network access authentication requirements
- Channel isolation requirements
- Certificate Authority requirements of key operations
- Service level differentiation requirements

Security Technical Requirements and security mechanism of Terminal-Side

- OS security requirements
- Secure Boot
- integrity check
- Mandatory Access Control
- App Sandbox
- data encryption
- Privacy Management
- Anti-reverse engineering
- Authentication and Authorization
-

Security Technical Requirements and security mechanism of internal communication

- Isolation requirements between terminal and ECU
- Isolation requirements of secure domain
- Authentication and auditing requirements
- limitation of delivery requirements
- remote refresh requirements of ECU

1. Remote Exploitation of an Unaltered Passenger Vehicle, IOActive 2015 .
2. YD/T 2407-2013 Technical requirements for security capability of smart mobile terminal (TC11/WG3 CCSA CHINA)
3. <http://www.autosec.org/pubs/cars-oakland2010.pdf>
4. <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/news/2015/05/keeping-your-car-safe-from-hacking/index.htm>



- We focus on standards and technics of automotive Cyber security.
- For a better and secure environment of automotive cars.

Yang Zhengjun
CTTL Terminals of CATR
Tel: +86-10-62300475
Mobile: +86-13811733249
E-mail: yangzhengjun@catr.cn