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Proposal for Vehicle Cyber Security

1. Background introduction——Progress after GRVA's 12th meeting

Some issues raised at the 12th GRVA Meeting

UNECE R155 regulation 5.3.1 requires certification authorities and technical service units to follow a uniform assessment procedure when conducting certification and testing, but does not specify the rules in the regulation. Harmonization among the parties of the 1958 Agreement countries is achieved by uploading specific implementation methods and guidelines in the "DETA" database.

However, this does not apply to the case of China, and other non-1958 Agreement countries will face the same problem when developing their own standards with reference to UNECE R155.

The process of solving problems after the GRVA's 12th meeting

After GRVA's 12th meetings, as recommended by the chairman, we went to the DETA working group to seek a solution, but no conclusion was reached.

After understanding the progress of DETA working group, we found it difficult to support our actual demands after analysis.

2. Background introduction——Progress after GRVA's 12th meeting

Conclusion

"DETA" database has its specific role, we believe that it is not appropriate to open the evaluation method of cybersecurtiy to China, China's main demand is to ensure that the implementation of cybersecurtiy, evaluation in accordance with the international unified evaluation procedures, not participating in or changing the scope of DETA.

So it is not recommended to solve this problem by opening up the DETA database.

3. Brief introduction of China's vehicle cybersecurity assessment methods

Brief introduction

At present, China is formulating the mandatory national standard "Technical Requirements for Vehicle cybersecurity". During the development process, vehicle manufacturers are recruited to carry out vehicle network security assessment, test and verification work, and the verification models cover M and N categories.



The program includes Evaluation of CSMS and VTA:

Evaluation of CSMS scheme mainly refers to ISO 21434 and ISO 5112; then, based on the review of the r&d process, validation tests are carried out from technical requirements listed in the standard.

Conclusion

• China has formed a vehicle security audit evaluation and evaluation program, which has been generally recognized by enterprises participating in the verification activities, but there are differences in the implementation of different testing institutions, the follow-up needs to continue to improve and unify.

4. Concerns about the consistency of vehicle cybersecurity assessment methods

- China has carried out vehicle cyber security assessments based on the method described above, and has formulated the corresponding implementation rules of tests and assessments. However, this scheme has not been compared with the current internal implementation plans of contracting countries of 1958 Agreement.
- Therefore, products developed by OEM under the programs implemented by the contract countries of 1958 Agreement may differ from the requirements of China.

Test evaluation implementation rules

CSMS audit

Evaluation of vehicle product development process

Vehicle product security testing and validation

Plan 1: China, and other countries that are not part of the contracting countries of 1958 Agreement, should formulate their own plans and not participate in coordination of the implementation.

Problems: The independently formulated scheme may differ from the scheme adopted by 1958 Agreement, OEM need to formulate multiple sets of schemes to meet the requirements of standards and regulations in different regions.

Plan 2 (Recommended):

Set up a small working group under CS/OTA working group to be responsible for coordination of methods. The working group does not involve specific data sharing, but only carries out exchange of methods and typical cases .

Thank you for your attention!