



Current automotive industry efforts

- Firewall
- Bus separation
- Authentication on CAN-FD
- ☐ Intrusion Prevention System
- ☐ Software / Firmware Over-The-Air Update
- Participation to the Auto-ISAC





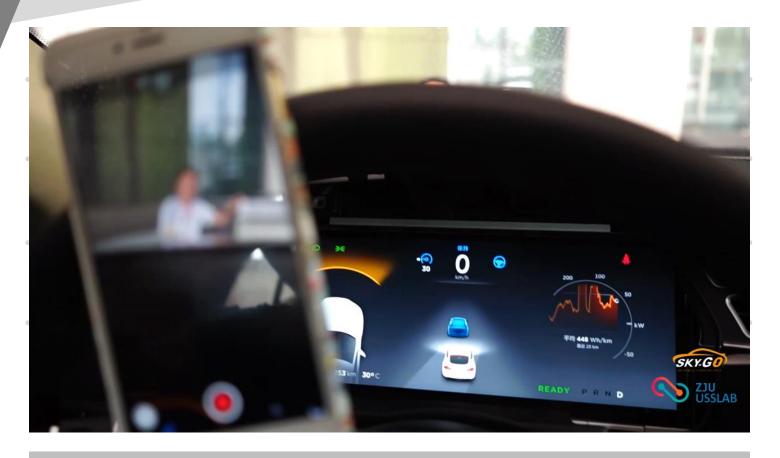
Why is the future potentially more prone to security threats?





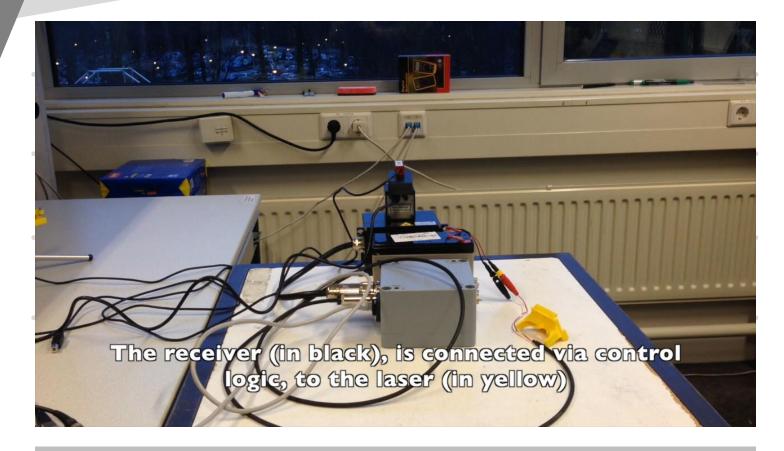
Spoofing ultrasonic sensors





Spoofing RADAR



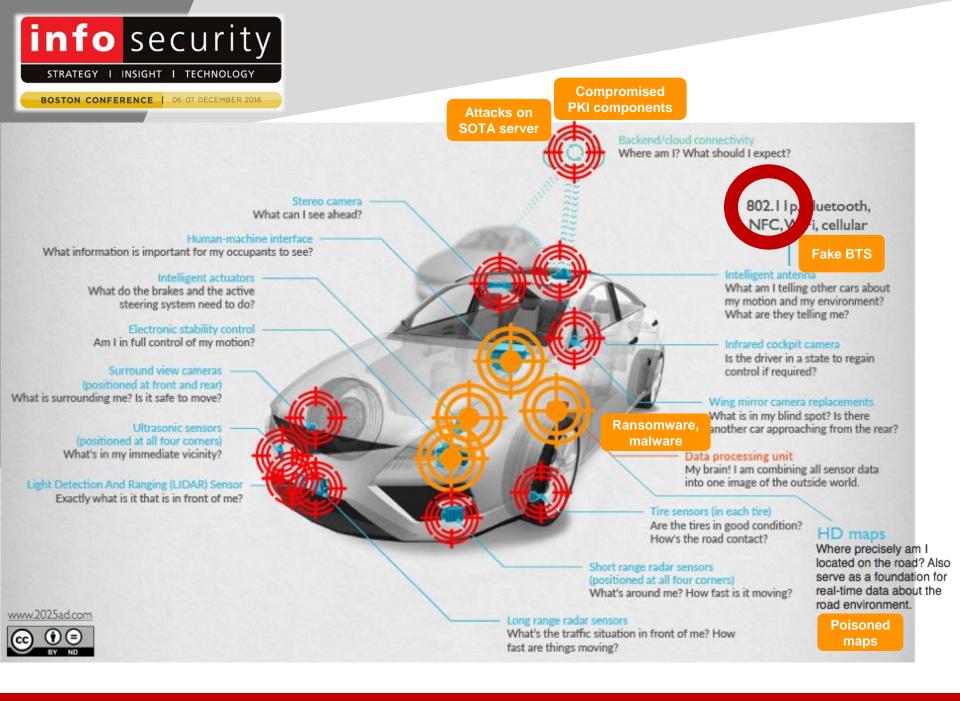


Spoofing LIDAR





Blinding camera





V2X Security & Privacy Controls

- Authentication using digital signature
- Pseudonymity
- Revocation
- ☐ Use of HSM / TPM
- Misbehavior Detection
- ☐ PKI (SCMS): security and privacy by design



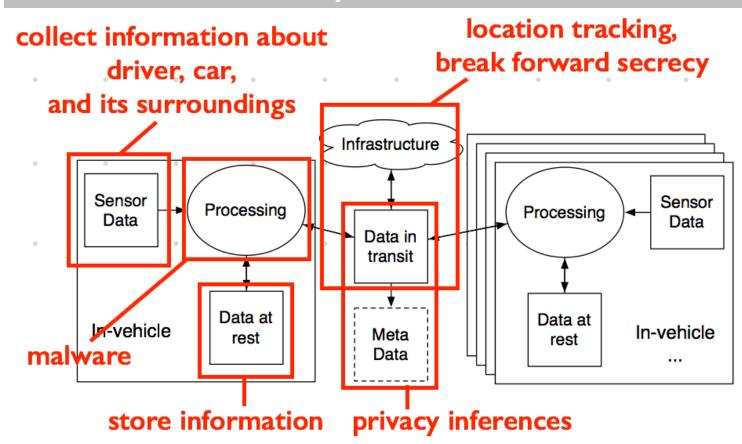
V2X Security & Privacy Controls:

Can we do better?

☐ Authentication: quantum-safe cryptography ☐ Pseudonymity: pseudonym change strategies Revocation ☐ Use of HSM / TPM ☐ Misbehavior Detection: local and global algorithms ☐ PKI (SCMS): consider malicious components



Potential Privacy Violations





Bigger Privacy Issues in AV?

- AV data are rich (richer than CV): sensors data, driver information?
- AV data are stored in-vehicle and in the cloud
- ☐ Richer data are shared with neighboring AVs because this isn't only a warning system anymore
- ☐ AV data will be used for forensics/insurance
- Cloud can send command to the AV to control it (fleet of autonomous vehicles that could be teleoperated)



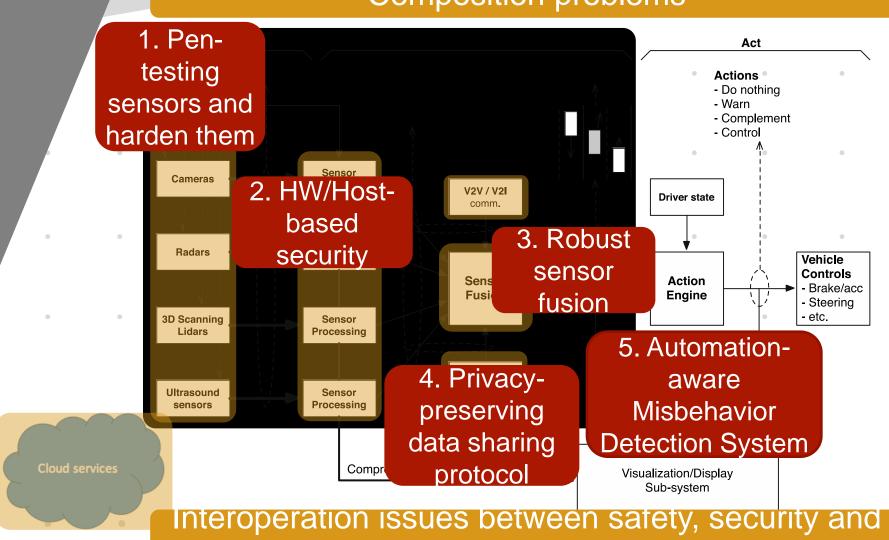
What can we do?

- Mitigations
- ☐ Risk assessment
- Collaboration
 - Common lab for cybersecurity testing
 - Cybersecurity rating
 - ☐ Hire security experts



Composition problems

nrivacy





Takeaways

- Connected Vehicle is a complex system that requires
 Security and Privacy by design because these have fundamental implications.
- 2. Move from "Security = cost" mindset to "Security = Safety + User Satisfaction"
- Foster collaboration by building common cybersecurity lab
- 4. Still significant open challenges!