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AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

Robert Stroud
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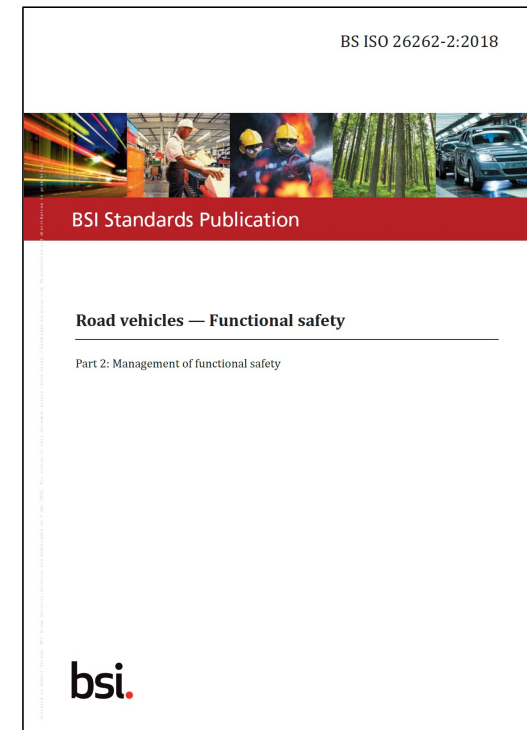
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“The nice thing about standards is that there are so many to choose from”

STANDARDS

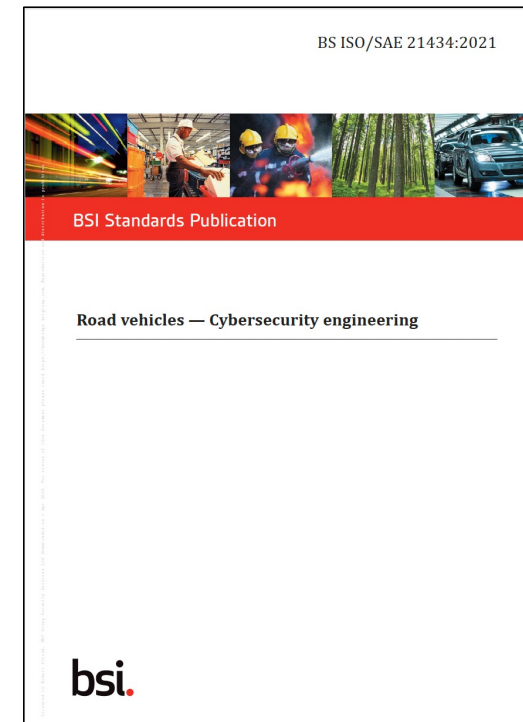
ISO 26262 – FUNCTIONAL SAFETY

- ISO 26262 covers functional safety for road vehicles (excluding mopeds)
- Adaptation of IEC 61508 to address sector-specific needs of road vehicles
- Provides a reference for the automotive safety life cycle based on V-model
- Uses an automotive-specific risk-based approach to determine automotive safety integrity levels (ASILs)
- Introduces the concept of a safety element out of context (SeeOC)



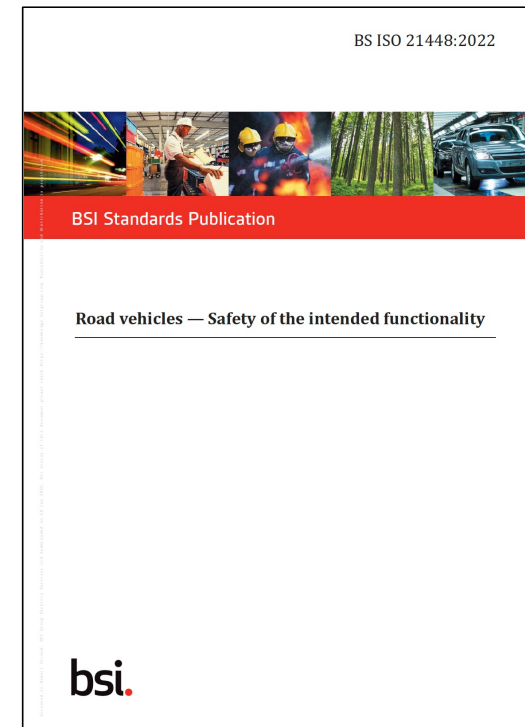
ISO/SAE 21434 – CYBERSECURITY ENGINEERING

- ISO/SAE standard on cybersecurity engineering for road vehicles
- Provides a foundation for common understanding of cyber security
- Defines a common language for communicating and managing cyber security risk
- Specifies engineering requirements for cyber security risk management throughout the vehicle life cycle



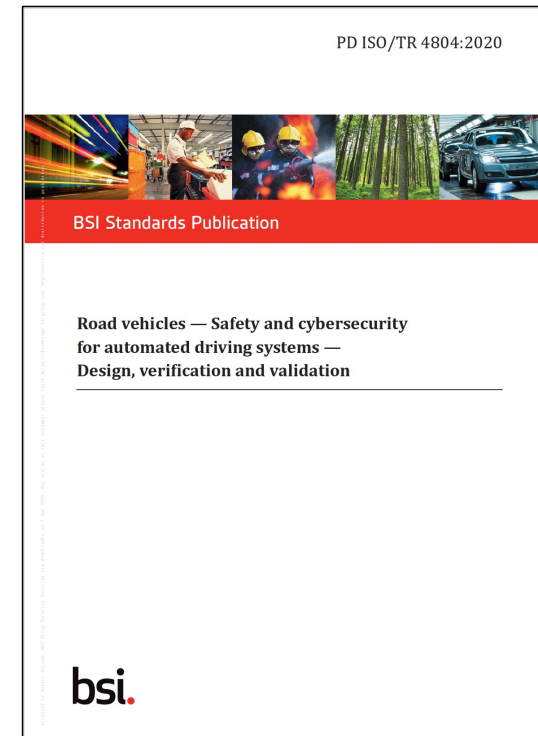
ISO 21448 – SAFETY OF THE INTENDED FUNCTIONALITY

- Distinguishes between two kinds of hazard:
 - hazards due to failures and
 - hazards due to insufficiencies of specifications or performance
- Some systems can function normally but create hazardous situations
- Defines SOTIF as
 - “The absence of unreasonable risk resulting from hazardous behaviours related to functional insufficiencies”
- Proposes measures to address SOTIF at different phases of the life cycle
- Complements ISO 26262



PD ISO/TR 4804 – SAFETY AND CYBERSECURITY FOR AUTOMATED DRIVING SYSTEMS

- Systematically develops dependability to support safety by design
- Brings together
 - PD ISO 21448 – Safety of the intended functionality
 - ISO 26262 series – Functional Safety
 - ISO/SAE 21434 – Automotive Cybersecurity
 - Capabilities of automated driving
- Defines minimal risk conditions and minimal risk manoeuvres
- Identifies five key challenges for verification and validation of automated driving systems and proposes solutions



"Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical provisions for wheeled vehicles"

REGULATIONS

WORLD FORUM FOR HARMONIZATION OF VEHICLE REGULATIONS

- Established in June 1952
- Operates on the principle of type approval and reciprocal recognition:
 - "Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for wheeled vehicles [...] and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions"
- Six working groups, including:
 - Automated and Connected Vehicles (GRVA)

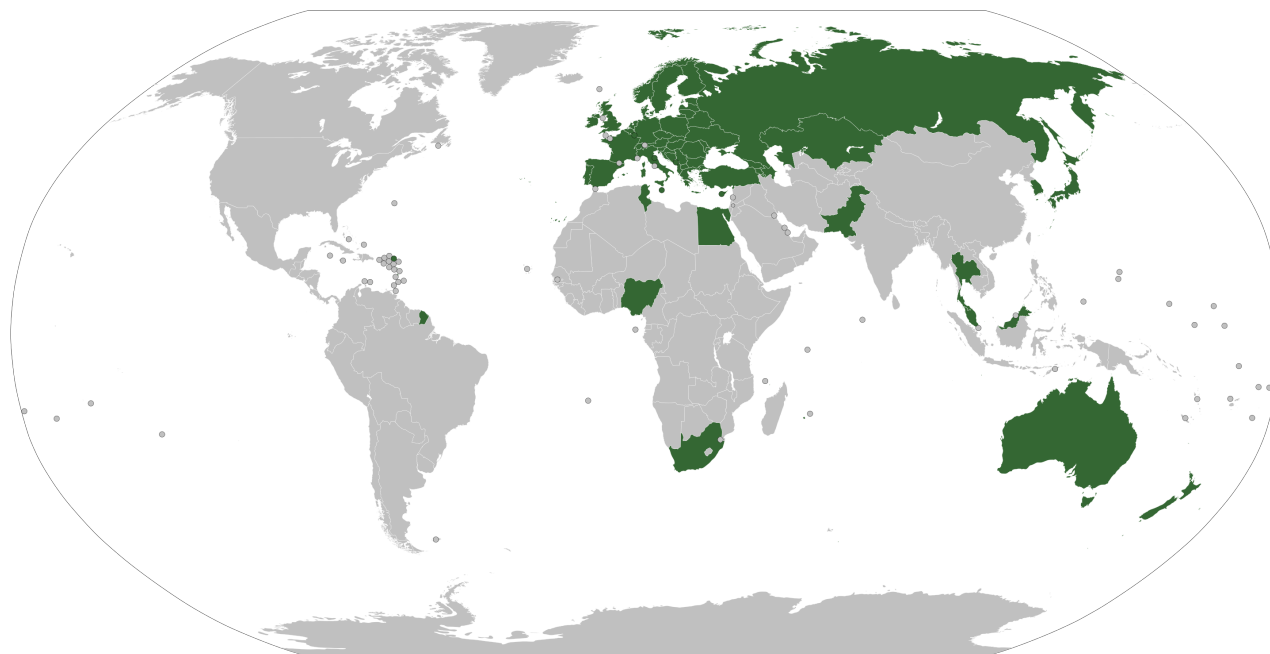
World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29)



Abbreviation	WP.29
Formation	1952
Type	Working Party
Legal status	Active
Head	 Antonio Erario (2021-)
Parent organization	UNECE Inland Transport Committee
Website	UNECE Transport - WP29

<https://unece.org/transport/vehicle-regulations/world-forum-harmonization-vehicle-regulations-wp29>

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Forum_for_Harmonization_of_Vehicle_Regulations

WHAT ABOUT US AND CANADA?

- The United States and Canada have their Federal Motor Vehicle Regulations and do not recognize UN type approvals
- US / Canada operate on the principle of self-certification rather than type approval
- Manufacturers certify that their vehicles or equipment meet all relevant federal regulations
- No prior verification is required by a governmental agency or authorised testing entity before the vehicle or equipment can be imported, sold, or used
- If reason develops to believe the certification was false or improper, authorities may conduct tests and order a recall and/or other corrective and/or punitive measures

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Forum_for_Harmonization_of_Vehicle_Regulations#Self-certification

UN REGULATIONS FOR AUTOMATED/AUTONOMOUS AND CONNECTED VEHICLES

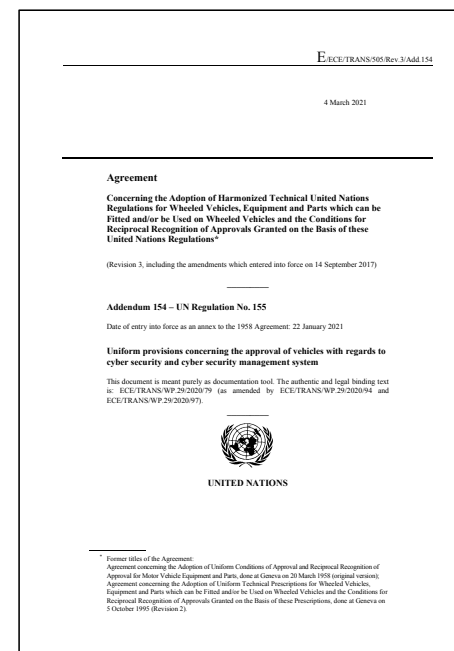
- UN Regulation No. 155 – Cybersecurity
- UN Regulation No. 156 – Software Updates
- UN Regulation No. 157 – Automated Lane Keeping Systems

- Guidelines for Validating Automated Driving Systems
- Considerations on Artificial Intelligence in the context of road vehicles

<https://unece.org/transport/road-transport/reference-documents>

UN REGULATION ON AUTOMOTIVE CYBER SECURITY

- Came into effect in January 2021
- Deals with type approval of vehicles with regards to cyber security
- Requires manufacturers to have a cyber security management system
- Requires evidence of cyber security risk management for each new vehicle type
- Identifies a comprehensive list of threats, vulnerabilities and mitigations that must be considered



<https://unece.org/transport/documents/2021/03/standards/un-regulation-no-155-cyber-security-and-cyber-security>

“A positive declaration intended to give confidence”

ASSURANCE VS COMPLIANCE

OPEN QUESTIONS

- What evidence needs to be provided to satisfy the regulation?
- How should this evidence be presented?
- How does the regulator check that the evidence is sufficient?

- Is compliance with a standard enough to satisfy the regulation?
- Should compliance with a standard be enough to satisfy the regulation?

- Does satisfying the regulation provide sufficient assurance that the system is adequately safe / secure?
- Should satisfying the regulation provide sufficient assurance that the system is adequately safe / secure??



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