

*Public*

# Common Criteria Information Technology Security Evaluation

---

## S3B512C/SC3512C

Class: ASE  
Version 6.3  
14<sup>th</sup> January 2026

### ST (Security Target) Lite

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO CHANGE PRODUCTS, INFORMATION AND SPECIFICATIONS WITHOUT NOTICE.

Products and specifications discussed herein are for reference purposes only. All information discussed herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis, without warranties of any kind.

This document and all information discussed herein remain the sole and exclusive property of Samsung Electronics. No license of any patent, copyright, mask work, trademark or any other intellectual property right is granted by one party to the other party under this document, by implication, estoppel or otherwise.

Samsung products are not intended for use in life support, critical care, medical, safety equipment, or similar applications where product failure could result in loss of life or personal or physical harm, or any military or defense application, or any governmental procurement to which special terms or provisions may apply.

For updates or additional information about Samsung products, contact your nearest Samsung office.

All brand names, trademarks and registered trademarks belong to their respective owners.

© 2013 Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. All rights reserved.

# Important Notice

Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. ("Samsung") reserves the right to make changes to the information in this publication at any time without prior notice. All information provided is for reference purpose only. Samsung assumes no responsibility for possible errors or omissions, or for any consequences resulting from the use of the information contained herein.

This publication on its own does not convey any license, either express or implied, relating to any Samsung and/or third-party products, under the intellectual property rights of Samsung and/or any third parties.

Samsung makes no warranty, representation, or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does Samsung assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation any consequential or incidental damages.

Customers are responsible for their own products and applications. "Typical" parameters can and do vary in different applications. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by the customer's technical experts.

Samsung products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use in applications intended to support or sustain life, or for any other application in which the failure of the Samsung product could reasonably be expected to create a situation where personal injury or death may occur. Customers acknowledge and agree that they are solely responsible to meet all other legal and regulatory requirements regarding their applications using Samsung products notwithstanding any information provided in this

publication. Customer shall indemnify and hold Samsung and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, either directly or indirectly, any claim (including but not limited to personal injury or death) that may be associated with such unintended, unauthorized and/or illegal use.

**WARNING** No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electric or mechanical, by photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written consent of Samsung. This publication is intended for use by designated recipients only. This publication contains confidential information (including trade secrets) of Samsung protected by Competition Law, Trade Secrets Protection Act and other related laws, and therefore may not be, in part or in whole, directly or indirectly publicized, distributed, photocopied or used (including in a posting on the Internet where unspecified access is possible) by any unauthorized third party. Samsung reserves its right to take any and all measures both in equity and law available to it and claim full damages against any party that misappropriates Samsung's trade secrets and/or confidential information.

**警告** 本文件仅向经韩国三星电子株式会社授权的人员提供，其内容含有商业秘密保护相关法规规定并受其保护的三星电子株式会社商业秘密，任何直接或间接非法向第三人披露、传播、复制或允许第三人使用该文件全部或部分内容的行为（包括在互联网等公开媒介刊登该商业秘密而可能导致不特定第三人获取相关信息的行为）皆为法律严格禁止。此等违法行为一经发现，三星电子株式会社有权根据相关法规对其采取法律措施，包括但不限于提出损害赔偿请求。

Copyright © 2013 Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.  
San #24 Nongseo-Dong, Giheung-Gu  
Yongin-City, Gyeonggi-Do, Korea 446-711

Contact Us: [sy814.kang@samsung.com](mailto:sy814.kang@samsung.com)

Home Page: <http://www.samsungsemi.com>

# Chip Handling Guide

## Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge

When using semiconductor devices, ensure that the environment is protected against static electricity:

1. Wear antistatic clothes and use earth band.
2. All objects that are in direct contact with devices must be made up of materials that do not produce static electricity.
3. Ensure that the equipment and work table are earthed.
4. Use ionizer to remove electron charge.

## Contamination

Do not use semiconductor products in an environment exposed to dust or dirt adhesion.

## Temperature/Humidity

Semiconductor devices are sensitive to:

- Environment
- Temperature
- Humidity

High temperature or humidity deteriorates the characteristics of semiconductor devices. Therefore, do not store or use semiconductor devices in such conditions.

## Mechanical Shock

Do not to apply excessive mechanical shock or force on semiconductor devices.

## Chemical

Do not expose semiconductor devices to chemicals because exposure to chemicals leads to reactions that deteriorate the characteristics of the devices.

## Light Protection

In non- Epoxy Molding Compound (EMC) package, do not expose semiconductor IC to bright light. Exposure to bright light causes malfunctioning of the devices. However, a few special products that utilize light or with security functions are exempted from this guide.

## Radioactive, Cosmic and X-ray

Radioactive substances, cosmic ray, or X-ray may influence semiconductor devices. These substances or rays may cause a soft error during a device operation. Therefore, ensure to shield the semiconductor devices under environment that may be exposed to radioactive substances, cosmic ray, or X-ray.

## EMS (Electromagnetic Susceptibility)

Strong electromagnetic wave or magnetic field may affect the characteristic of semiconductor devices during the operation under insufficient PCB circuit design for Electromagnetic Susceptibility (EMS).

# Revision History

Revision No.	Date	Description
0.0	22 <sup>th</sup> February 2021	Creation
0.1	27 <sup>th</sup> August 2021	The Chapter1/3/6/7 are updated.
2.0	12 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	The Chapter1 is updated.
2.1	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	The Chapter1 is updated.
2.2	26 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	The Chapter1 is updated.
3.0	18 <sup>th</sup> August 2022	The Chapter1/2/6/7 are updated.
3.1	25 <sup>th</sup> August 2022	The Chapter 1 is updated.
4.0	11 <sup>th</sup> July 2023	The Chapter 1/8 are updated.
5.0	30 <sup>th</sup> August 2024	The Chapter1, 6 and 8 are updated.
6.0	23 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	The chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are updated for CC:2022.
6.1	28 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	Chapter 1.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.4, 2.3, 6.1.9, 6.1.10, 6.1.15, 6.3.2 and 7.1 are updated.
6.2	15 <sup>th</sup> September 2025	Chapter 1.2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 6.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4 and 8.1 are updated.
6.3	14 <sup>th</sup> January 2026	Chapter 1.2.1, 2.4, 6.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4 and 8.1 are updated.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1 ST INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>13</b>
1.1 Security Target and TOE Reference .....	14
1.2 TOE Overview and TOE Description .....	15
1.2.1 Introduction.....	15
1.2.2 TOE Definition.....	15
1.2.3 TOE Features .....	25
1.2.4 TOE Life cycle.....	28
1.3 Interfaces of the TOE.....	29
1.4 TOE Intended Usage.....	30
<b>2 CONFORMANCE CLAIMS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
2.1 CC Conformance Claim .....	32
2.2 PP Claim .....	32
2.3 Package Claim.....	32
2.4 Conformance Claim Rationale .....	33
<b>3 SECURITY PROBLEM DEFINITION .....</b>	<b>34</b>
3.1 Description of Assets .....	35
3.2 Threats .....	36
3.2.1 Standard Threats .....	39
3.2.2 Threats related to security services.....	41
3.2.3 Threats related to additional TOE Specific Functionality .....	42
3.2.4 Threats related to Authentication of the Security IC .....	42
3.2.5 Threats related to Diffusion of open samples .....	43
3.2.6 Threats related to communication between SE and SP .....	43
3.3 Organizational Security Policies .....	43
3.4 Assumptions .....	45
<b>4 SECURITY OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>48</b>
4.1 Security Objectives for the TOE .....	49
4.1.1 Standard Security Objectives.....	51
4.1.2 Security Objectives related to Specific Functionality (referring to SG4) .....	53
4.1.3 Security Objectives for Added Function.....	54
4.2 Security Objectives for the Security IC Embedded Software .....	56
4.2.1 Clarification of "Treatment of User Data of the Composite TOE (OE.Resp-Appl)" .....	56
4.3 Security Objectives for the Operational Environment .....	57
4.3.1 Clarification of "Protection during Composite Product Manufacturing (OE.Process-Sec-IC)" .....	58
4.3.2 Clarification of "Biometric Sensor Capture Operation" .....	58
4.4 Security Objectives Rationale.....	59
<b>5 EXTENDED COMPONENTS DEFINITION.....</b>	<b>62</b>
5.1 Definition of the Family FAU_SAS .....	63

<b>6 IT SECURITY REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>64</b>
6.1 Security Functional Requirements for the TOE .....	65
6.1.1 Malfunctions.....	65
6.1.2 Abuse of Functionality .....	66
6.1.3 Physical Manipulation and Probing .....	67
6.1.4 Leakage.....	68
6.1.5 Random Numbers (DTRNG FRO M) .....	69
6.1.6 Memory Access Control .....	70
6.1.7 Cryptographic Support.....	72
6.1.8 Triple-DES Operation .....	72
6.1.9 AES Operation.....	73
6.1.10 Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) Operation (optional).....	74
6.1.11 Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) Key Generation (optional).....	75
6.1.12 Elliptic Curve DSA Operation (optional) .....	76
6.1.13 Elliptic Curve DSA Key Generation (optional).....	77
6.1.14 Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) Key Agreement (optional).....	78
6.1.15 Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) (optional).....	79
6.1.16 Bootloader .....	80
6.1.17 Authentication Proof of Identity.....	82
6.1.18 Fingerprint library .....	83
6.1.19 Summary of Security Functional Requirements .....	83
6.2 TOE Assurance Requirements .....	86
6.3 Security Requirements Rationale .....	88
6.3.1 Rationale for the Security Functional Requirements .....	88
6.3.2 Dependencies of Security Functional Requirements .....	94
6.3.3 Rationale for the Assurance Requirements .....	97
6.3.4 Security Requirements are Internally Consistent .....	98
<b>7 TOE SUMMARY SPECIFICATION .....</b>	<b>101</b>
7.1 List of Security Functional Requirements .....	101
7.2 Architectural Design Summary .....	110
<b>8 ANNEX .....</b>	<b>111</b>
8.1 References .....	111

# List of Figures

<b>Figure Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page Number</b>
Figure 1-1	S3B512C/SC3512C Block Diagram .....	17
Figure 1-2	S3B512C/SC3512C Architecture .....	18
Figure 1-3	Privilege and User Modes.....	25
Figure 1-4	Definition of “TOE Delivery” and responsible Parties .....	29
Figure 3-1	Standard Threats.....	38
Figure 3-2	Threats related to security service .....	38
Figure 3-3	Interactions between the TOE and its outer world .....	39
Figure 3-4	Threats related to communication between SE and SP.....	43
Figure 4-1	Standard Security Objectives .....	50
Figure 4-2	Security Objectives related to Specific Functionality .....	51

# List of Tables

<b>Table Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page Number</b>
Table 1	TOE Configuration .....	25
Table 2	Threats from BSI-PP-0084 [9] .....	38
Table 3	Additional threats defined in this Security Target .....	38
Table 4	Policies from BSI-PP-0084 [9].....	44
Table 5	Assumptions .....	45
Table 6	Security Objectives for the TOE .....	50
Table 7	Security Objectives for the Security IC Embedded Software and the operational environment .....	56
Table 8	Security Objectives versus Assumptions, Threats or Organizational Security Policies.....	59
Table 9	Security Functional Requirements for the TOE .....	85
Table 12	Global Security assurance requirements for the TOE .....	87
Table 11	Security Requirements versus Security Objectives .....	90
Table 12	Dependencies of the Security Functional Requirements .....	96

# List of Conventions

## Register RW Access Type Conventions

Type	Definition	Description
R	Read Only	The application has permission to read the Register field. Writes to read-only fields have no effect.
W	Write Only	The application has permission to write in the Register field.
RW	Read & Write	The application has permission to read and writes in the Register field. The application sets this field by writing 1'b1 and clears it by writing 1'b0.

## Register Value Conventions

Expression	Description
x	Undefined bit
X	Undefined multiple bits
?	Undefined, but depends on the device or pin status
Device dependent	The value depends on the device
Pin value	The value depends on the pin status

## Reset Value Conventions

Expression	Description
0	Clears the Register field
1	Sets the Register field
x	Don't care condition

**Warning:** Some bits of control registers are driven by hardware or write operation only. As a result, the indicated reset value and the read value after reset might be different.

## List of Terms

Terms	Descriptions
Application Data	All data managed by the Security IC Embedded Software in the application context. Application data comprise all data in the final Security IC.
Composite Product Integrator	Role installing or finalising the IC Embedded Software and the applications on platform transforming the TOE into the unpersonalised Composite Product after TOE delivery. The TOE Manufacturer may implement IC Embedded Software delivered by the Security IC Embedded Software Developer before TOE delivery (e.g. if the IC Embedded Software is implemented in ROM or is stored in the non-volatile memory as service provided by the IC Manufacturer or IC Packaging Manufacturer)
Composite Product Manufacturer	The Composite Product Manufacturer has the following roles (i) the Security IC Embedded Software Developer (Phase 1), (ii) the Composite Product Integrator (Phase 5) and (iii) the Personaliser (Phase 6). If the TOE is delivered after Phase 3 in form of wafers or sawn wafers (dice) he has the role of the IC Packaging Manufacturer (Phase 4) in addition.
End-consumer	User of the Composite Product in Phase 7.
IC Dedicated Software	IC proprietary software embedded in a Security IC (also known as IC firmware) and developed by the IC Developer. Such software is required for testing purpose (IC Dedicated Test Software) but may provide additional services to facilitate usage of the hardware and/or to provide additional services (IC Dedicated Support Software).
IC Dedicated Test Software	That part of the IC Dedicated Software (refer to above) which is used to test the TOE before TOE Delivery but which does not provide any functionality thereafter.
IC Dedicated Support Software	That part of the IC Dedicated Software (refer to above) which provides functions after TOE Delivery. The usage of parts of the IC Dedicated Software might be restricted to certain phases.
Initialisation Data	Initialisation Data defined by the TOE Manufacturer to identify the TOE and to keep track of the Security IC's production and further life-cycle phases are considered as belonging to the TSF data. These data are for instance used for traceability and for TOE identification (identification data).
Integrated Circuit (IC)	Electronic component(s) designed to perform processing and/or memory functions.
Pre-personalisation Data	Any data supplied by the Card Manufacturer that is injected into the non-volatile memory by the Integrated Circuits manufacturer (Phase 3). These data are for instance used for traceability and/or to secure shipment between phases.
Security IC	Composition of the TOE, the Security IC Embedded Software, User Data and the package (the Security IC carrier).
Security IC Embedded Software	Software embedded in a Security IC and normally not being developed by the IC Designer. The Security IC Embedded Software is designed in Phase 1 and embedded into the Security IC in Phase 3 or in later phases of the Security IC product life-cycle. Some part of that software may actually implement a Security IC application others may provide standard services. Nevertheless, this distinction doesn't matter here so that the Security IC Embedded Software can be considered as being application dependent whereas the IC Dedicated Software is definitely not.

Terms	Descriptions
Security IC Product	Composite product which includes the Security Integrated Circuit (i.e. the TOE) and the Embedded Software and is evaluated as composite target of evaluation in the sense of the Supporting Document
TOE Delivery	The period when the TOE is delivered which is either (i) after Phase 3 (or before Phase 4) if the TOE is delivered in form of wafers or sawn wafers (dice) or (ii) after Phase 4 (or before Phase 5) if the TOE is delivered in form of packaged products.
TOE Manufacturer	The TOE Manufacturer must ensure that all requirements for the TOE and its development and production environment are fulfilled. The TOE Manufacturer has the following roles: (i) IC Developer (Phase 2) and (ii) IC Manufacturer (Phase 3). If the TOE is delivered after Phase 4 in form of packaged products, he has the role of the (iii) IC Packaging Manufacturer (Phase 4) in addition.
TSF data	Data created by and for the TOE, that might affect the operation of the TOE. This includes information about the TOE's configuration, if any is coded in non-volatile non-programmable memories (ROM), in specific circuitry, in non-volatile programmable memories (for instance E2PROM) or a combination thereof.
User data	All data managed by the Smartcard Embedded Software in the application context. User data comprise all data in the final Smartcard IC except the TSF data.

## List of Acronyms

Acronyms	Descriptions
CC	Common Criteria
EAL	Evaluation Assurance Level
IT	Information Technology
PP	Protection Profile
ST	Security Target
TOE	Target of Evaluation
TSC	TSF Scope of Control
TSF	TOE Security Function
TSFI	TSF Interface
TSP	TOE Security Policy
SE	Secure Element
SP	Secure Processor

# 1 ST INTRODUCTION

- 1 This introductory chapter contains the following sections:
  - 1.1 Security Target and TOE Reference
  - 1.2 TOE Overview and TOE Description
  - 1.3 Interfaces of the TOE
  - 1.4 TOE Intended Usage

## 1.1 Security Target and TOE Reference

- 2 The Security Target Lite version is 6.3 and dated 16<sup>th</sup> September 2026.  
The Security Target Lite is strictly compliant to
- 3 [9] Eurosmart Security IC Platform Protection Profile with Augmentation Packages, Version 1.0, BSI-CC-PP-0084-2014.
- 4 The Protection Profile and the Security Target are built on *Common Criteria version CC:2022 Revision 1*.
- Title: Security Target Lite of S3B512C/SC3512C
- Target of Evaluation: S3B512C/SC3512C  
**(TOE of S3B512C and SC3512C is the same. S3B512C is product name at fab/assembly stage while SC3512C is product name at packaging stage.)**
  - TOE reference: S3B512C\_20250601
  - Provided by: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
  - Common Criteria version:
- 5 [1] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022  
- Part 1: Introduction and General Model, CCMB-2022-11-001
- 6 [2] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022  
- Part 2: Security functional components, CCMB-2022-11-002
- 7 [3] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022  
- Part 3: Security assurance components, CCMB-2022-11-003
- 8 [4] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022  
– Part 4: Framework for the specification of evaluation methods and activities, CCMB-2022-11-004
- 9 [5] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022  
– Part 5: Pre-defined packages of security requirements, CCMB-2022-11-005
- 10 [6] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CEM:2022, Revision 1, November 2022  
- Evaluation methodology, CCMB-2022-11-006
- 11 [7] Errata and Interpretation for CC:2022 (Release 1) and CEM:2022 (Release 1), Version 1.1, 2024-07-22,  
CCMB-2024-002

## 1.2 TOE Overview and TOE Description

### 1.2.1 Introduction

- 12 The Target of Evaluation (TOE), the S3B512C/SC3512C microcontroller featuring the TORNADO™-T Prime cryptographic coprocessor, is a smartcard integrated circuit which is composed of a processing unit, security components, contactless and contact based I/O ports, hardware circuit for testing purpose during the manufacturing process and volatile and non-volatile memories (hardware). The TOE also includes any IC Designer/Manufacturer proprietary IC Dedicated Software as long as it physically exists in the smartcard integrated circuit after being delivered by the IC Manufacturer. Such software (also known as IC firmware) is used for testing purpose during the manufacturing process but also provides additional services to facilitate the usage of the hardware and/or to provide additional services, including optional public key cryptographic libraries, a random number generation library and a random number generator. The public key cryptographic libraries further include the functionality of hash computation. The use for keyed hash operations like HMAC or similar security critical operations involving keys and other secrets, is not subject of this TOE and requires specific security improvements and DPA analysis including the operating system, which is not part of this TOE. However, this functionality is intended to be used for signature generation and verification only. All other software is called Smartcard Embedded Software and is not part of the TOE.
- 13 The TOE consists of six sub-TSFs
- Main sub-TSF: this sub-TSF is defined as whole TSF except the sub-TSFs listed below.
  - Memory access control policy sub-TSF
  - Bootloader access control policy sub-TSF
  - Security detector policy sub-TSF (only the detector's reaction to security incidents)
  - Non-reversibility of TEST mode policy sub-TSF
  - Authentication of the TOE sub-TSF
- 14 Regarding the public key cryptographic libraries, the user has the possibility to tailor this IC Dedicated Software part of the TOE during the manufacturing process by deselecting the public key cryptographic libraries. Hence the TOE can be delivered with or without the functionality of the public key cryptographic libraries what's resulting in two TOE configurations. This is considered in this Security Target and corresponding notes (indicated by "optional") are added where required. If the user decides not to use the public key cryptographic libraries, the library is not delivered to the user and the accompanying Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (O.RSA) and Elliptic Curve Cryptography (O.ECDSA, O.ECDH) is not provided by the TOE. Deselecting public key cryptographic libraries means excluding the code implementing functionality, which the user decided not to use. Excluding the code of the deselected functionality has no impact on any other security policy of the TOE, it is exactly equivalent to the situation where the user decides just not to use the functionality.

### 1.2.2 TOE Definition

- 15 The S3B512C/SC3512C single-chip CMOS micro-controller is designed and packaged specifically for "Secure Element (SE)" applications.
- 16 The SC000 CPU architecture of the S3B512C/SC3512C microcontroller follows the Harvard style, that is, it has separate program memory and data memory. Both instruction and data can be fetched simultaneously without causing a stall, using separate paths for memory access.
-

17 The main security features of the S3B512C/SC3512C integrated circuit are:

- Security sensors, detectors or filters
- Shields
- Life time detector
- Dedicated tamper-resistant design based on synthesizable glue logic and secure topology
- Dedicated hardware mechanisms against side-channel attacks
- Secure DES and AES Symmetric Cryptography support
- Secure TORNADO™-T Prime coprocessor for the support of RSA and ECC cryptographic operations
- One Hardware Digital True Random Number Generator (DTRNG FRO M) that meets PTG.2 class of BSI-AIS31 (German scheme) and some of ANSSI RGS requirements (French Scheme).
- One Hardware Secure Element True Random Number Generator (SE\_TRNG) (It is out of TOE)
- The IC Dedicated Software includes:
  - Four optional modular arithmetic libraries for the support of RSA and ECC (with SHA) cryptographic operations
  - Three DTRNG FRO M libraries built around Hardware DTRNG FRO M. This library meets some of ANSSI requirements (French scheme) as well as PTG.2 class of BSI-AIS31 (German scheme)
  - Four Fingerprint libraries

18 The main hardware blocks of the S3B512C/SC3512C Integrated Circuit are described in Figure 1-1 below:

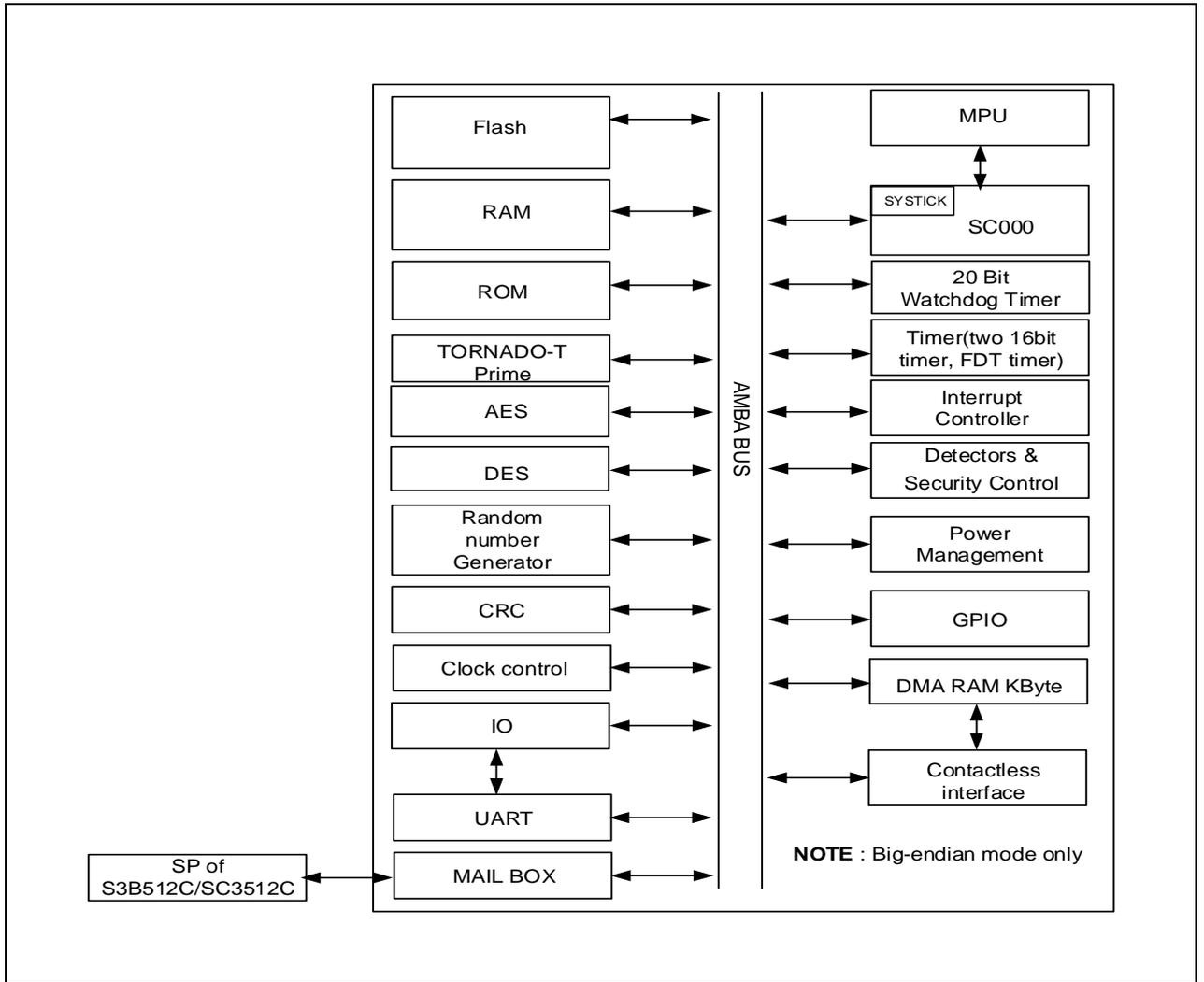


Figure 1-1 S3B512C/SC3512C Block Diagram

**NOTE:** SP of S3B512C/SC3512C is out of TOE.

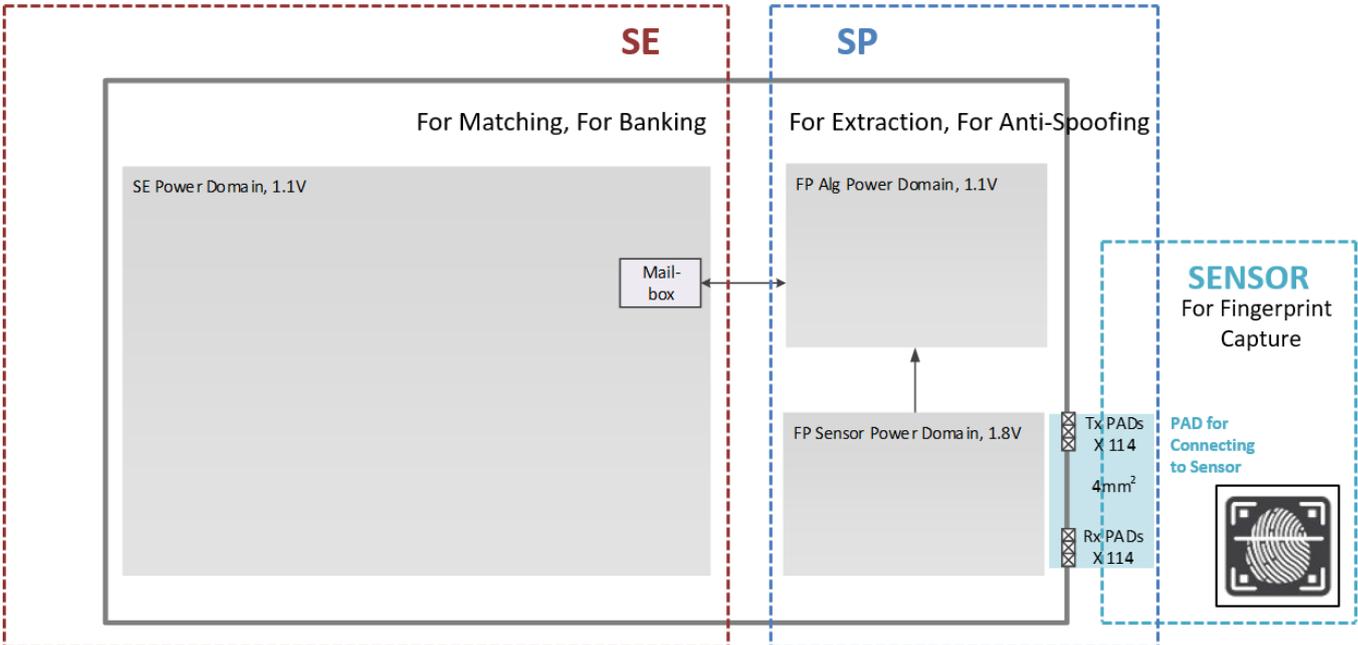


Figure 1-2 S3B512C/SC3512C Architecture

**NOTE:** The 3 parts SE, SP and FP sensor are physically separated.

The TOE consists of the following Hardware and Software:

#### TOE Hardware

- FLASH, SRAM/ Crypto RAM/ Cache RAM/ Mailbox RAM, ROM, Flash special area
- 32-bit Central Processing Unit (CPU)
- Memory Protection Unit (MPU) up to 4 GB
- Internal Voltage Regulator (IVR)
- Internal communication Unit with SP (MAILBOX)
- Power on Reset
- Internal Clock
- Detectors & Security Logic
- Digital True random number generator (DTRNG FROM)
- Secure Element True Random Number Generator (SE\_TRNG) (It is out of TOE)
- Triple DES cryptographic coprocessor with 112 or 168bits key size
- AES cryptographic coprocessor with 128 bits, 192bits and 256bits key size
- TORNADO™-T Prime supporting modular multiplications for the operand size up to 4128-bit and modular additions/subtractions for the operand size up to 544-bit
- Hardware UART for contact and contactless I/O modes with 1KBytes DMA RAM
- Timers
- Mailbox to communicate with Secure Processor (SP)

## TOE Software

19 The TOE software comprises the following components:

- The AT1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library (optional)  
TORNADO™-T Prime is a hardware coprocessor for high speed modular multiplications, modular additions and modular subtractions.  
The AT1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library is a software library built on the TORNADO™-T Prime coprocessor that provides high level interface for RSA and ECC cryptographic algorithms.  
The RSA functions of the library included in the TOE are:

- RSA\_KeyGen\_Secure (RSA public/private key pair generation)
- TND\_RSA\_SigSTD\_Secure (RSA signature generation with the standard method)
- TND\_RSA\_SigCRT\_Secure (RSA signature generation with the CRT method)
- TND\_RSA\_Verify (RSA signature verification)
- RSA\_R2modM\_Precompute\_Sec ( $R^2$  value precomputation for the standard RSA)
- RSA\_R2modPandQ\_precompute\_sec ( $R^2$  value precomputation for the CRT RSA)

The library supports RSA operations of the key size from 32-bit to 2048-bit by step of 2-bit. However, only the key size from 1280-bit up to 2048-bit is within the scope of this evaluation.

The functions TND\_RSA\_SigSTD\_Secure and TND\_RSA\_SigCRT\_Secure implement some countermeasures against SPA, DPA and DFA attacks. The RSA\_KeyGen\_Secure function implements some countermeasures against SPA and DFA attacks. Finally, the RSA\_R2modM\_precompute\_sec and RSA\_R2modPandQ\_precompute\_sec functions implement some countermeasures against the fault attack.

- The AT1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library provides a set of functions to implement ECC cryptographic algorithms. In particular, it provides some functions to implement the ECDSA signing/verifying and the ECDH key exchange protocol. The library implements ECC for general curves over prime fields of size from 192-bit to 512-bit and the only certain curves are in the scope of this evaluation. The ECC functions of the library included in the TOE are:
  - ECDSA\_keygen (Ephemeral or static key pair generation for ECDSA signing/verifying)
  - ECDSA\_sign\_digest (ECDSA signature generation for a message digest)
  - ECDSA\_verify\_digest (ECDSA signature verification for a message digest)
  - ECDH\_generate (ECDH secret key derivation)

The functions ECDSA\_keygen, ECDSA\_sign\_digest and ECDH\_generate implement some countermeasures against SPA, DPA and DFA for protecting the private key. The function ECDSA\_verify\_digest implements some countermeasures against DFA. The base point is assumed to be public.

Note1) The RSA/ECC/SHA library supports any valid elliptic curves over prime fields of size from 192-bit to 512-bit. However, the standard curves listed below whose security has been proven are in the scope of this evaluation.

- 1) [NIST curves]: Curves P-192, P-224, P-256, P-384

- 2) [*Brainpool curves*]: brainpoolP192r1, brainpoolP192t1, brainpoolP224r1, brainpoolP224t1, brainpoolP256r1, brainpoolP256t1, brainpoolP320r1, brainpoolP320t1, brainpoolP384r1, brainpoolP384t1, brainpoolP512r1, brainpoolP512t1
- 3) [*SEC-recommended curves*]: secp192k1, secp192r1, secp224k1, secp224r1, secp256k1, secp256r1, secp384r1

The AT1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library provides the functions for calculating hash (digest) values using the SHA1, SHA224, SHA256, SHA384 and SHA512 algorithms as specified in [FIPS 180-4], but only those related to SHA224, SHA256, SHA384 and SHA512 listed below are within the scope of this evaluation:

- SHA224\_init, SHA224\_update, SHA224\_final
- SHA256\_init, SHA256\_update, SHA256\_final
- SHA384\_init, SHA384\_update, SHA384\_final
- SHA512\_init, SHA512\_update, SHA512\_final

These functions are not security relevant functions, i.e. they must not be used to hash security values like keys etc. There are implemented no countermeasures against side channel attacks. The TOE provides the functionality of hash computation if and only if the optional TORNADO™-T Prime Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library is delivered.

- A Digital True Random Number Generator (DTRNG FROM) library that meets some of ANSSI requirements (French scheme) as well as PTG.2 class of BSI-AIS31(German scheme)
- Secure [Bootloader](#) is a loader for downloading in Flash and can download the encrypted user code with AES
- Fingerprint library is used to compare encrypted fingerprint image template with one saved in Secure Element (SE)

20 The TOE configuration is summarized in table 1-1 below:

Item type	Item	Version	Date	Form of delivery
Hardware	S3B512C/SC3512C 32-bit RISC Microcontroller for Smart Card	1	-	Wafer or Module
Software	Test ROM Code	1.0	-	- Included in S3B512C/SC3512C Test ROM - Test ROM code is not part of the TOE.
Software	Secure Bootloader (S3B512C_Bootloader.hex)	0.1	2021.03.15	Included in S3B512C/SC3512C in ROM
Software	DTRNG FROM library (S3B512C_PTG2_DTRNG_library_v1.3.lib)	1.3	2021.08.02	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software	DTRNG FROM library (S3B512C_PTG2_DTRNG_library_v1.7.lib)	1.7	2023.05.16	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software	DTRNG FROM library (S3B512C_PTG2_DTRNG_library_v1.8.lib)	1.8	2024.06.26	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software (optional)	ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA Library (PKA_Lib_ATP1_v1.00.lib)	1.00	2021.03.10	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software (optional)	ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA Library (PKA_Lib_ATP1_v1.02.lib)	1.02	2022.07.12	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software (optional)	ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA Library (PKA_Lib_ATP1_v1.03.lib)	1.03	2024.06.27	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software (optional)	ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA Library (PKA_Lib_ATP1_v1.04.lib)	1.04	2025.06.05	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.

Item type	Item	Version	Date	Form of delivery
Software	Fingerprint library (FingerPrint_Ver04.lib)	0.4	2021.08.18	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software	Fingerprint library (FingerPrint_Ver10.lib)	1.0	2022.04.14	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software	Fingerprint library (Fingerprint_Lib_v20.lib)	2.0	2023.02.10	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Software	Fingerprint library (Fingerprint_Lib_v21.lib)	2.1	2024.07.05	Software Library. This library is delivered as object file and is optionally integrated into user NVM code.
Document	S3B512C HW DTRNG FRO M and DTRNG FRO M Library v1.3 Application Note (S3B512C_DTRNG_FRO_M_AN_v2.21.pdf)	2.21	2024.08.29	Softcopy
Document	S3B512C HW DTRNG FRO M and DTRNG FRO M Library v1.7 Application Note (S3B512C_DTRNG_FRO_M_AN_v2.31.pdf)	2.31	2024.08.29	Softcopy
Document	S3B512C HW DTRNG FRO M and DTRNG FRO M Library v1.8 Application Note (S3B512C_DTRNG_FRO_M_AN_v2.41.pdf)	2.41	2024.08.29	Softcopy
Document	RSA/ECC/SHA Library v1.00 API Manual (ATP1 RSA ECC Library API Manual v1.036.pdf)	1.036	2025.08.25	Softcopy
Document	RSA/ECC/SHA Library v1.02 API Manual (ATP1 RSA ECC Library API Manual v1.14.pdf)	1.14	2025.08.25	Softcopy
Document	RSA/ECC/SHA Library v1.03 API Manual (ATP1 RSA ECC Library API Manual v1.22.pdf)	1.22	2025.08.25	Softcopy
Document	RSA/ECC/SHA Library v1.04 API Manual (ATP1 RSA ECC Library API Manual v1.31.pdf)	1.31	2025.08.25	Softcopy

Item type	Item	Version	Date	Form of delivery
Document	S3B512C Fingerprint Library v0.4 Coding Guidance (B512C_Fingerprint_Library_Coding_Guidance_v0.031.pdf)	0.031	2024.08	Softcopy
Document	S3B512C Fingerprint Library v1.0 Coding Guidance (B512C_Fingerprint_Library_Coding_Guidance_v0.051.pdf)	0.051	2024.08	Softcopy
Document	S3B512C Fingerprint Library v2.0 Coding Guidance (B512C_Fingerprint_Library_Coding_Guidance_v0.061.pdf)	0.061	2024.08	Softcopy
Document	S3B512C Fingerprint Library v2.1 Coding Guidance (B512C_Fingerprint_Library_Coding_Guidance_v0.071.pdf)	0.071	2024.08	Softcopy
Document	S3B512C SE User's Manual (S3B512C_UM_Rev0.03.pdf)	0.03	2021.06	Softcopy
Document	Security Application Note for S3B512C Secure Element (SAN_S3B512C_v1.0.pdf)	1.0	2025.08.26	Softcopy
Document	S3B512C/SC3512C Chip Delivery Specification (S3B512C_SC3512C_Family_DV04.pdf)	0.4	2024.08	Softcopy
Document	S3B512C Bootloader Specification (S3B512C_Bootloader_Specification_v0.3.pdf)	0.3	2025.08.26	Softcopy
Document	SC000 Reference Manual (SC000_Reference_Manual_v0.0.pdf)	0.0	2016.10.13	Softcopy
Document	Cryptographic Mechanisms for S3B512C (Cryptographic_Mechanisms_S3B512C_v0.3.pdf)	0.3	2025.08.22	Softcopy

Address	Items	The value
Refer to the chapter 7 in Delivery specification	Device type	S3B512C → 0B0501020CH
	IC Version	01
	Test ROM Code Version	10
	Bootloader code version	01
	Crypto. Library Version	1.00 / 1.02/1.03/1.04

Address	Items	The value
	DTRNG FRO M Library Version	1.3 / 1.7/ 1.8
	Fingerprint Library Version	0.4 / 1.0 / 2.0/ 2.1

**Table 1 TOE Configuration**

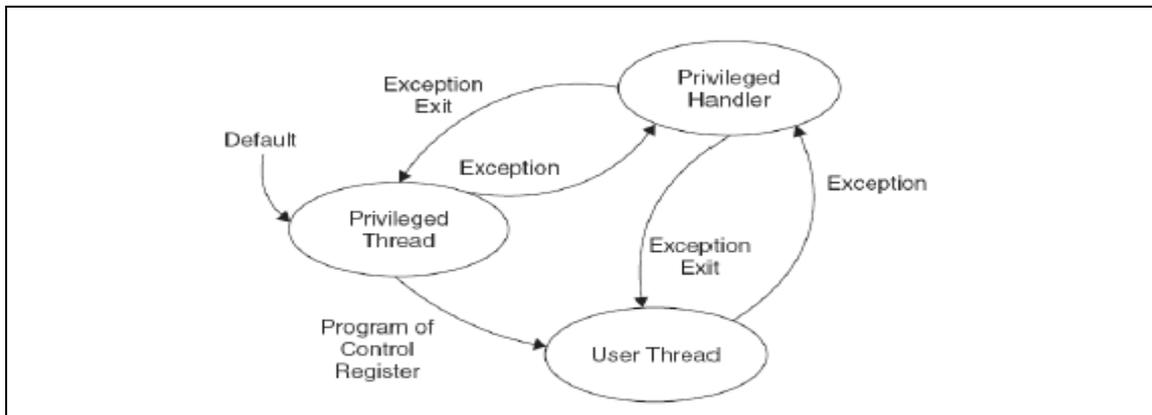
**NOTE:** The TOE can be delivered without the AT1 Secure Libraries. In this case the TOE does not provide the Additional Specific Security Functionality Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) Cryptography and Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA).

21 TEST mode, NORMAL mode and RESET mode

In NORMAL mode of the TOE, TOE can no longer go back to TEST mode domain again.

RESET mode of the TOE means that TOE does not operate before additional RESET signal.

22 PRIVILEGE mode and USER mode



**Figure 1-3 Privilege and User Modes**

- Code can execute as privileged or unprivileged.
- Software in the privileged access level can switch the program into the user access level using the control register. A user program cannot change back to the privileged state by writing to the Control register. It has to go through an exception handler.

### 1.2.3 TOE Features

23 CPU

- SC000 32-bit core

24 Memory

- MASK ROM
- NOR flash memory
- Data memory (Flash)

- SRAM + MailBox + Cache SRAM
  - DMA RAM for Contactless interface
- 25 FLASH Write Operations
- 26 Triple DES
- Built-in hardware Triple DES accelerator
- 27 AES
- Built-in hardware AES accelerator
- 28 TORNADO™-T Prime
- Built-in hardware accelerator for big number calculation
- 29 Abnormal Condition Detectors and Filters
- 30 Interrupts
- Nested Vector Interrupt Controller: 16ea
- 31 Serial I/O Interface
- T = 0 and 1 (ISO 7816-3)
  - Hardware UART (ISO7816) supports T = 0 and T = 1 protocols
- 31 GPIO
- 2ea for LED control
- 32 Contactless Interface
- Type A contactless interfaces compliant with the ISO 14443 standard
- 33 Mailbox Interface
- Mailbox to communicate with Secure Processor (SP)
- 34 Reset and Power Down Mode
- Power-on reset and external reset
- 35 Random Number Generator
-

- A Digital True random number generator (DTRNG FRO M): PTG.2 class compliant (German Scheme) and meeting some of ANSSI RGS requirements (French scheme)

36 Memory Protection Unit

37 Memory Encryption and Bus Scrambling

38 Timers

39 ECC

- ECC on Flash

40 CRC

41 Clock Sources

- External clock: 1 MHz-10 MHz (Class A, B)  
External clock: 1 MHz-7.5 MHz (Class C)
- Internal clock

42 Operating Voltage Range

- 1.62 V - 5.5 V

43 Operating Temperature

- - 25°C to 85°C

44 Package

- Wafer
- 27 pin LGA package

### 1.2.4 TOE Life cycle

- 45 The complex development and manufacturing processes of a Composite Product can be separated into seven distinct phases. The phases 2 and 3 of the Composite Product life cycle cover the IC development and production:

Site / Building	phase
Hwasung Plant	Phase 2
Giheung Plant	Phase 2+3
Onyang Plant	Phase 3+4
Photronics Plant	Phase 3
TOPPAN Plant	Phase 3
HANAMICRON Plant	Phase 4
Inesa Plant	Phase 4
Linxens Plant	Phase 4
Doosan TESNA Plant	Phase 3
ASE Korea	Phase 4
SFA Plant	Phase 4
OCamlPRO	Phase 2

- IC Development (Phase 2):
    - IC design,
    - IC Dedicated Software development,
  - the IC Manufacturing (Phase 3):
    - integration and photomask fabrication,
    - IC production,
    - IC testing,
    - preparation and
    - Pre-personalisation if necessary
- 46 The Composite Product life cycle phase 4 can be included in the evaluation of the IC as an option:
- the IC Packaging (Phase 4):
    - Security IC packaging (and testing),
    - Pre-personalization if necessary (if not done in phase 3)
- 47 In addition, four important stages have to be considered in the Composite Product life cycle:
- Security IC Embedded Software Development (Phase 1),
  - the Composite Product finishing process, preparation and shipping to the personalisation line for the Composite Product (Composite Product Integration Phase 5),

Package in Phase 5	Description
Package 1 (Static Mutual Authentication)	Loader dedicated for usage in Secured Environment only
Package 2 (Dynamic Mutual Authentication)	Loader dedicated for usage by authorized users only

- the Composite Product personalisation and testing stage where the User Data is loaded into the Security IC's memory (Personalisation Phase 6),
- the Composite Product usage by its issuers and consumers (Operational Usage Phase 7) which may include loading and other management of applications in the field.

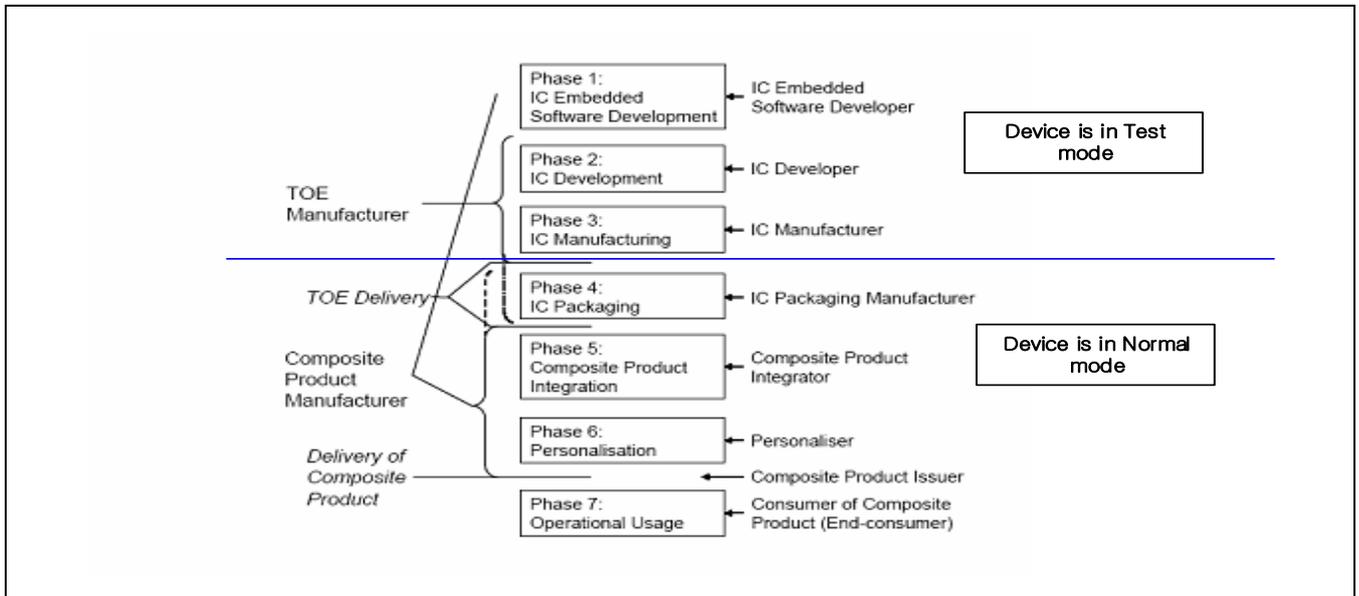


Figure 1-4 Definition of "TOE Delivery" and responsible Parties

**NOTE:** TOE of S3B512C and SC3512C is the same. Product name is S3B512C from Phase 1 to Phase 3 and product name is SC3512C from Phase 4 to Phase 7.

- 48 The Security IC Embedded Software is developed outside the TOE development in Phase 1. The TOE is developed in Phase 2 and produced in Phase 3. Then the TOE is delivered in form of wafers. The TOE can also be delivered in form of packaged products. In this case, the development and production of the TOE not only pertain to Phase 2 and 3 but to Phase 4 in addition.

### 1.3 Interfaces of the TOE

- The physical interface of the TOE with the external environment is the entire surface of the IC
- The electrical interface of the TOE with the external environment is made of the chip's pads including the VDD, RESETB, XCLK, GND, SIO and L1 and L2 interface
- The data interface of the TOE is made of the Contact SIO and Contactless L1 and L2 pad.
- The software interface of the TOE with the hardware consists of Special Function Registers (SFR) and CPU instructions.
- The TRNG interface of the TOE is defined by DTRNG FRO M libraries interface.
- The Bootloader interface
- The RSA/ECC and SHA interface of the TOE is defined by the RSA/ECC/SHA library interface (optional).

- The interface to the Matching library is defined from the Finger-print matching library interface (optional)

## 1.4 TOE Intended Usage

49 The TOE is dedicated to applications such as:

- Banking and finance applications for credit or debit cards, electronic purse (stored value cards) and electronic commerce using fingerprint.
- Governmental cards (ID cards, health cards, driving licenses) using fingerprint.

# 2 CONFORMANCE CLAIMS

50 This chapter 2 contains the following sections:

2.1 CC Conformance Claim

2.2 PP Claim

2.3 Package Claim

2.4 Conformance Claim Rationale

## 2.1 CC Conformance Claim

- 51 This Security target claims to be conformant to the Common Criteria CC:2022 Revision 1.
- 52 Furthermore, it claims to be CC Part 2 extended and CC Part 3 conformant. The extended Security Functional Requirements are defined in chapter 5.
- 53 This Security Target has been built with the Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022 Revision 1, which comprises:
- [1] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 - Part 1: Introduction and General Model, CCMB-2022-11-001
  - [2] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 - Part 2: Security functional components, CCMB-2022-11-002
  - [3] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 - Part 3: Security assurance components, CCMB-2022-11-003
  - [4] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 – Part 4: Framework for the specification of evaluation methods and activities, CCMB-2022-11-004
  - [5] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 – Part 5: Pre-defined packages of security requirements, CCMB-2022-11-005
  - [6] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CEM:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 - Evaluation methodology, CCMB-2022-11-006
  - [7] Errata and Interpretation for CC:2022 (Release 1) and CEM:2022 (Release 1), Version 1.1, 2024-07-22, CCMB-2024-002

## 2.2 PP Claim

- 54 This Security Target is strictly compliant to the Security IC Platform Protection Profile [9]. The Security IC Platform Protection Profile is registered and certified by the Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik (BSI) under the reference BSI-CC-PP-0084, Version 1.0, dated 01.2014.
- 55 This ST does not claim conformance to any other PP.

## 2.3 Package Claim

- 56 The Security Target assurance level is detailed in section 2.4.
- 57 This Security Target is strictly compliant to the Security IC Platform Protection Profile [9] with additional packages:
- Packages “Authentication of the Security IC”, “TDES” and “Hash functions”, conformant
  - Package 1 (Static Mutual Authentication): Loader dedicated for usage in secured environment only
  - Package 2 (Dynamic Mutual Authentication): Loader dedicated for usage by authorized users only

## 2.4 Conformance Claim Rationale

- 58 This security target claims strict conformance only to one PP, the Security IC Platform Protection Profile [9].
- 59 The Evaluation Assurance Level (EAL) of the PP [9] is EAL 4 augmented with the assurance components ALC\_DVS.2 and AVA\_VAN.5.
- 60 The Security Target is modularized as a multi-assurance Security Target.
- 61 The Security Target claims a global conformance to EAL5 augmented with ADV\_IMP.2, ADV\_INT.3, ADV\_TDS.5, ALC\_CMC.5, ALC\_DVS.2, ALC\_TAT.3, ATE\_COV.3, ATE\_FUN.2, AVA\_VAN.5, and ASE\_TSS.2.
- 62 This Security Target claims conformance to assurance package EAL6 augmented with ASE\_TSS.2 for the following sub-TSFs:
- memory access control policy,
  - bootloader access control policy,
  - security detector policy (only the detector's reaction to security incidents),
  - non-reversibility of TEST mode policy,
  - Authentication of the TOE sub-TSF
- 63 The Target of Evaluation (TOE) is a complete solution implementing a security integrated circuit (security IC) as defined in the PP [9] section 1.3.1, so the TOE is consistent with the TOE type in the PP [9].
- 64 The security problem definition of this security target is consistent with the statement of the security problem definition in the PP [9], as the security target claimed strict conformance to the PP [9]. Additional threats, organizational security policies and assumptions are introduced in chapter 3 of this ST, a rationale is given in chapter 4.4.
- 65 The security objectives of this security target are consistent with the statement of the security objectives in the PP [9], as the security target claimed strict conformance to the PP [9]. Additional security objectives are added in chapter 4.1 of this ST, a rationale is given in chapter 4.4.
- 66 The security requirements of this security target are consistent with the statement of the security requirements in the PP [9], as the security target claimed strict conformance to the PP [9]. Additional security requirements are added in chapter 6.1 of this ST, a rationale is given in chapter 6.3. All assignments and selections of the security functional requirements are done in the PP [9] and in this security target section 6.

# 3 SECURITY PROBLEM DEFINITION

67 This chapter 3 contains the following sections:

3.1 Description of Assets

3.2 Threats

3.3 Organizational Security Policies

3.4 Assumptions

### 3.1 Description of Assets

Assets regarding the Threats

- 68 The assets (related to standard functionality) to be protected are
- the User Data and TSF Data, the following asset is explicitly mentioned,
    - **Biometric template:** It is fingerprint data stored and protected in TOE after enrollment process.
  - the Security IC Embedded Software stored and in operation,
  - the security services provided by the TOE for the Security IC Embedded Software.

69 The user (consumer) of the TOE places value upon the assets related to high-level security concerns:

- SC1 integrity of user data of the Composite TOE,
- SC2 confidentiality of user data of the Composite TOE being stored in the TOE's protected memory areas,
- SC3 correct operation of the security services provided by the TOE for the Security IC Embedded Software.

Note the Security IC Embedded Software is user data and shall be protected while being executed/processed and while being stored in the TOE's protected memories.

- 70 The Security IC may not distinguish between user data which is public knowledge or kept confidential. Therefore, the security IC shall protect the user data of the Composite TOE in integrity and in confidentiality if stored in protected memory areas, unless the Security IC Embedded Software chooses to disclose or modify it.
- 71 In particular integrity of the Security IC Embedded Software means that it is correctly being executed which includes the correct operation of the TOE's functionality. Parts of the Security IC Embedded Software which do not contain secret data or security critical source code, may not require protection from being disclosed. Other parts of the Security IC Embedded Software may need to be kept confidential since specific implementation details may assist an attacker.
- 72 The Protection Profile [9] requires the TOE to provide at least one security service: the generation of random numbers by means of a physical Random Number Generator. The Security Target may require additional security services as described in these packages or define TOE specific security services. It is essential that the TOE ensures the correct operation of all security services provided by the TOE for the Security IC Embedded Software.
- 73 According to the Protection Profile there is the following high-level security concern related to security service:
- SC4 deficiency of random numbers.
- 74 To be able to protect these assets (SC1 to SC4) the TOE shall self-protect its TSF. Critical information about the TSF shall be protected by the development environment and the operational environment. Critical information may include:
- logical design data, physical design data, IC Dedicated Software, and configuration data,
  - Initialisation Data and Pre-personalisation Data, specific development aids, test and characterisation
-

related data, material for software development support, and photomasks.

- 75 Such information and the ability to perform manipulations assist in threatening the above assets.
- 76 Note that there are many ways to manipulate or disclose the user data of the Composite TOE: (i) An attacker may manipulate the Security IC Embedded Software or the TOE. (ii) An attacker may cause malfunctions of the TOE or abuse Test Features provided by the TOE. Such attacks usually require design information of the TOE to be obtained. They pertain to all information about (i) the circuitry of the IC (hardware including the physical memories), (ii) the IC Dedicated Software with the parts IC Dedicated Test Software (if any) and IC Dedicated Support Software (if any), and (iii) the configuration data for the TSF. The knowledge of this information may enable or support attacks on the assets. Therefore the TOE Manufacturer must ensure that the development and production of the TOE (refer to Section 1.2.3) is secure so that no restricted, sensitive, critical or very critical information is unintentionally made available for attacks in the operational phase of the TOE (cf. [8] for details on assessment of knowledge of the TOE in the vulnerability analysis).
- 77 The TOE Manufacturer must apply protection to support the security of the TOE. This not only pertains to the TOE but also to all information and material exchanged with the developer of the Security IC Embedded Software. This covers the Security IC Embedded Software itself if provided by the developer of the Security IC Embedded Software or any authentication data required to enable the download of software. This includes the delivery (exchange) procedures for Phase 1 and the Phases after TOE Delivery as far as they can be controlled by the TOE Manufacturer. These aspects enforce the usage of the supporting documents and the refinements of SAR defined in the protection profile.
- 78 The information and material produced and/or processed by the TOE Manufacturer in the TOE development and production environment (Phases 2 up to TOE Delivery) can be grouped as follows:
- logical design data,
  - physical design data,
  - IC Dedicated Software, Initialisation Data and Pre-personalisation Data,
  - Security IC Embedded Software, provided by the Security IC Embedded Software developer and implemented by the IC manufacturer,
  - specific development aids,
  - test and characterisation related data,
  - material for software development support, and
  - photomasks and products in any form
- as long as they are generated, stored, or processed by the TOE Manufacturer.

### 3.2 Threats

- 79 The following explanations help to understand the focus of the threats and objectives defined below. For example, certain attacks are only one step towards a disclosure of assets, others may directly lead to a compromise of the application security.
- Manipulation of user data (which includes user data and code of the Composite TOE, stored in or processed by the Security IC) means that an attacker is able to alter a meaningful block of data. This should be considered for the threats T.Malfunction, T.Phys-Manipulation and T.Abuse-Func
  - Disclosure of user data (which may include user data and code of the Composite TOE, stored in protected memory areas or processed by the Security IC) or TSF data means that an attacker is

realistically able to determine a meaningful block of data. This should be considered for the threats T.Leak-Inherent, T.Phys-Probing, T.Leak-Forced and T.Abuse-Func.

- Manipulation of the TSF or TSF data means that an attacker is able to deliberately deactivate or otherwise change the behaviour of a specific security functionality in a manner which enables exploitation. This should be considered for the threat T.Malfunction, T.Phys-Manipulation and T.Abuse-Func.

- 80 The cloning of the functional behaviour of the Security IC on its physical and command interface is the highest level security concern in the application context. This should be considered for the threat T.Masquerade-TOE.
- 81 The cloning of that functional behaviour requires to (i) develop a functional equivalent of the Security IC Embedded Software, (ii) disclose, interpret and employ the user data of the Composite TOE stored in the TOE, and (iii) develop and build a functional equivalent of the Security IC using the input from the previous steps.
- 82 The Security IC is a platform for the Security IC Embedded Software which ensures that especially the critical user data of the Composite TOE are stored and processed in a secure way (refer to below). The Security IC Embedded Software must also ensure that critical user data of the Composite TOE are treated as required in the application context. In addition, the personalisation process supported by the Security IC Embedded Software (and perhaps by the Security IC in addition) must be secure. This last step is beyond the scope of this security target. As a result, the threat “cloning of the functional behaviour of the Security IC on its physical and command interface” is averted by the combination of mechanisms which split into those being evaluated according to this security target (Security IC) and those being subject to the evaluation of the Security IC Embedded Software or Security IC and the corresponding personalisation process. Therefore, functional cloning is indirectly covered by the security concerns and threats described below.
- 83 The following threats from the Security IC Platform Protection Profile BSI-PP-0084 [9] are applicable for this Security Target:

Threat	Description	Origin
T.Phys-Manipulation	Physical Manipulation	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard threat
T.Phys-Probing	Physical Probing	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard threat
T.Malfunction	Malfunction due to Environmental Stress	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard threat
T.Leak-Inherent	Inherent Information Leakage	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard threat
T.Leak-Forced	Forced Information Leakage	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard threat
T.Abuse-Func	Abuse of Functionality	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard threat
T.RND	Deficiency of Random Numbers	BSI-PP-0084 - Threat related to security service

T.Masquerade_TOE	Masquerade the TOE	BSI-PP-0084 – Package “Authentication of the Security IC”
------------------	--------------------	---

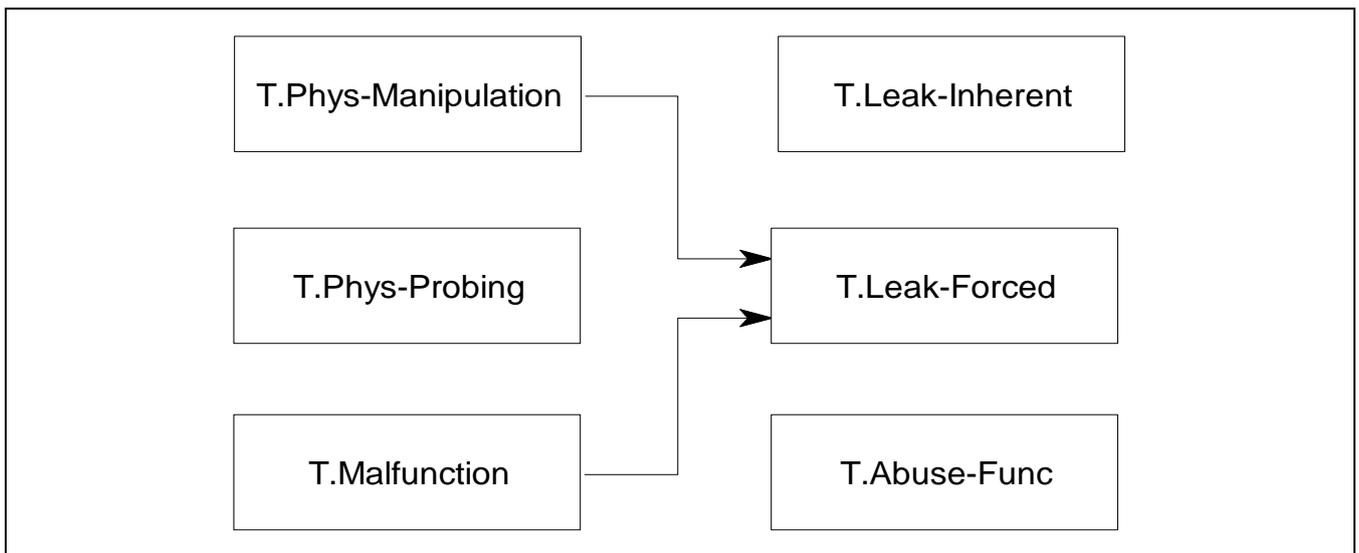
**Table 2 Threats from BSI-PP-0084 [9]**

84 The Security Target defines the following additional threats:

Threat	Description	Origin
T.Mem-Access	Memory Access Violation	Additional threat defined by the ST
T.Open_Samples_Diffusion	Diffusion of open samples	Additional threat defined by the ST (PP0084 – Interpretations [25])

**Table 3 Additional threats defined in this Security Target**

85 The high-level security concerns are refined below by defining threats as required by the Common Criteria (refer to Figure 3-1). Note that manipulation of the TOE is only a means to threaten user data and is not a success for the attacker in itself.



**Figure 3-1 Standard Threats**

86 The high-level security concern related to security service is refined below by defining threats as required by the Common Criteria (refer to Figure 3-2).



**Figure 3-2 Threats related to security service**

87 The Security IC Embedded Software must contribute to averting the threats: At least it must not undermine the security provided by the TOE.

- 88 The above security concerns are derived from considering the end-usage phase (Phase 7) since
- Phase 1 and the Phases from TOE Delivery up to the end of Phase 6 are covered by assumptions and
  - the development and production environment starting with Phase 2 up to TOE Delivery are covered by an organisational security policy.
- 89 The TOE's countermeasures are designed to avert the threats described below. Nevertheless, they may be effective in earlier phases (Phases 4 to 6).
- 90 The TOE is exposed to different types of influences or interactions with its outer world. Some of them may result from using the TOE only but others may also indicate an attack. The different types of influences or interactions are visualised in Figure 3-3. Due to the intended usage of the TOE all interactions are considered as possible.

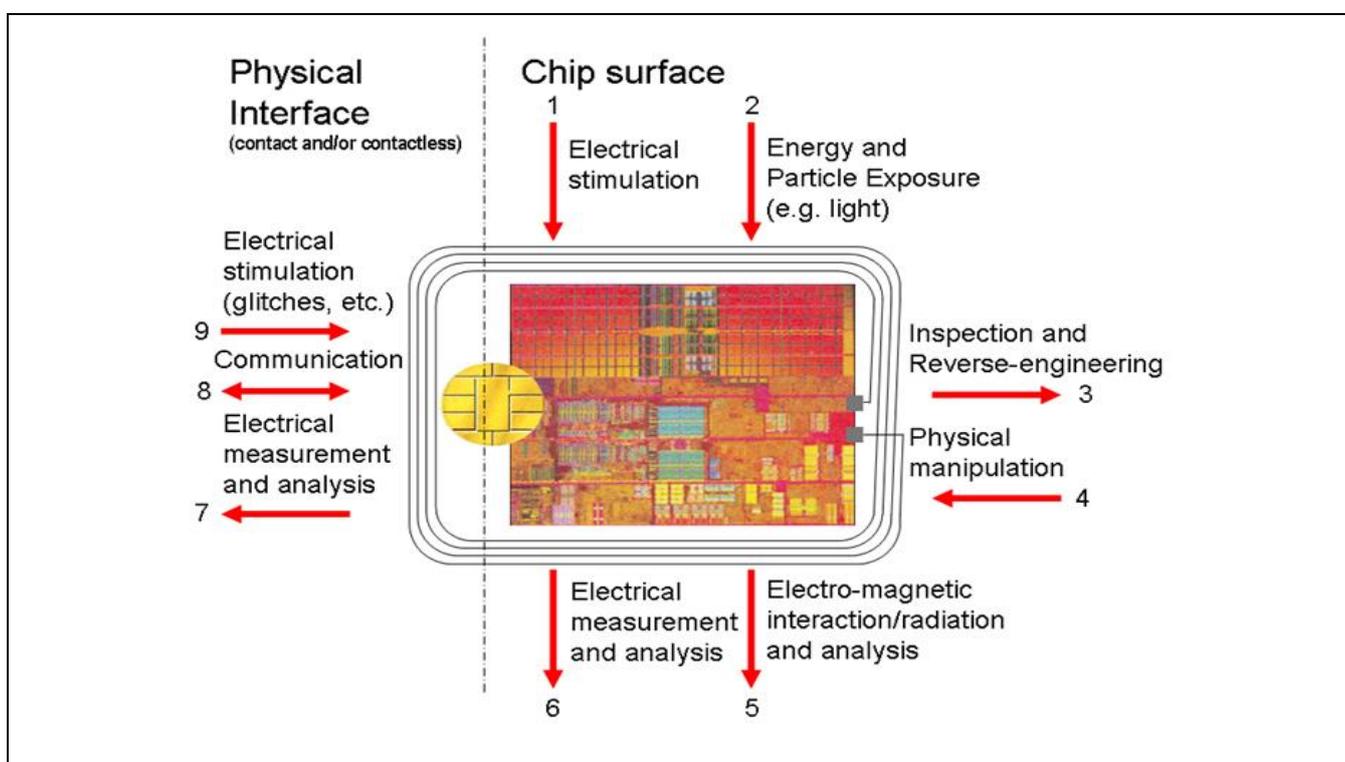


Figure 3-3 Interactions between the TOE and its outer world

- 91 An interaction with the TOE can be done through the physical interfaces (Number 7 – 9 in Figure 3-3) which are realised using contacts and/or a contactless interface. Influences or interactions with the TOE also occur through the chip surface (Number 1 – 6 in Figure 3-3). In Number 1 and 6 galvanic contacts are used. In Number 2 and 5 the influence (arrow directed to the chip) or the measurement (arrow starts from the chip) does not require a contact. Number 3 and 4 refer to specific situations where the TOE and its functional behaviour is not only influenced but definite changes are made by applying mechanical, chemical and other methods (such as 1, 2). Many attacks require a prior inspection and some reverse-engineering (Number 3). This demonstrates the basic building blocks of attacks. A practical attack will use a combination of these elements.

### 3.2.1 Standard Threats

- 92 The TOE shall avert the threat “Inherent Information Leakage (T.Leak-Inherent)” as specified below.

T.Leak-Inherent      Inherent Information Leakage

An attacker may exploit information which is leaked from the TOE during usage of the Security IC in order to disclose confidential user data as part of the assets.

93 No direct contact with the Security IC internals is required here. Leakage may occur through emanations, variations in power consumption, I/O characteristics, clock frequency, or by changes in processing time requirements. One example is the Differential Power Analysis (DPA). This leakage may be interpreted as a covert channel transmission but is more closely related to measurement of operating parameters, which may be derived either from direct (contact) measurements (Numbers 6 and 7 in Figure 3-3) or measurement of emanations (Number 5 in Figure 3-3) and can then be related to the specific operation being performed.

94 The TOE shall avert the threat “Physical Probing (T.Phys-Probing)” as specified below.

T.Phys-Probing      Physical Probing

An attacker may perform physical probing of the TOE in order (i) to disclose user data while stored in protected memory areas, (ii) to disclose/reconstruct the user data while processed or (iii) to disclose other critical information about the operation of the TOE to enable attacks disclosing or manipulating the user data of the Composite TOE or the Security IC Embedded Software.

95 Physical probing requires direct interaction with the Security IC internals (Numbers 5 and 6 in Figure 5). Techniques commonly employed in IC failure analysis and IC reverse engineering efforts may be used. Before that hardware security mechanisms and layout characteristics need to be identified (Number 3 in Figure 5). Determination of software design including treatment of user data of the Composite TOE may also be a pre-requisite.

96 This pertains to “measurements” using galvanic contacts or any type of charge interaction whereas manipulations are considered under the threat “Physical Manipulation (T.Phys-Manipulation)”. The threats “Inherent Information Leakage (T.Leak-Inherent)” and “Forced Information Leakage (T.Leak-Forced)” may use physical probing but require complex signal processing in addition.

97 The TOE shall avert the threat “Malfunction due to Environmental Stress (T.Malfunction)” as specified below.

T.Malfunction      Malfunction due to Environmental Stress

An attacker may cause a malfunction of TSF or of the Security IC Embedded Software by applying environmental stress in order to (i) modify security services of the TOE or (ii) modify functions of the Security IC Embedded Software (iii) deactivate or affect security mechanisms of the TOE to enable attacks disclosing or manipulating the user data of the Composite TOE or the Security IC Embedded Software. This may be achieved by operating the Security IC outside the normal operating conditions (Numbers 1, 2 and 9 in Figure 5).

98 The modification of security services of the TOE may e.g., affect the quality of random numbers provided by the random number generator up to undetected deactivation when the random number generator does not produce random numbers and the Security IC Embedded Software gets constant values. In another case errors are introduced in executing the Security IC Embedded Software. To exploit this an attacker needs information about the functional operation, e.g., to introduce a temporary failure within a register used by the Security IC Embedded Software with light or a power glitch.

99 The TOE shall avert the threat “Physical Manipulation (T.Phys-Manipulation)” as specified below.

T.Phys-Manipulation Physical Manipulation

An attacker may physically modify the Security IC in order to (i) modify user data of the Composite TOE, (ii) modify the Security IC Embedded Software, (iii) modify or deactivate security services of the TOE, or (iv) modify security mechanisms of the TOE to enable attacks disclosing or manipulating the user data of the Composite TOE or the Security IC Embedded Software.

100 The modification may be achieved through techniques commonly employed in IC failure analysis (Numbers 1, 2 and 4 in Figure 5) and IC reverse engineering efforts (Number 3 in Figure 5). The modification may result in the deactivation of a security feature. Before that hardware security mechanisms and layout characteristics need to be identified. Determination of software design including treatment of user data of the Composite TOE may also be a pre-requisite. Changes of circuitry or data can be permanent or temporary.

101 In contrast to malfunctions (refer to T.Malfunction) the attacker requires gathering significant knowledge about the TOE’s internal construction here (Number 3 in Figure 5).

102 The TOE shall avert the threat “Forced Information Leakage (T.Leak-Forced)” as specified below:

T.Leak-Forced Forced Information Leakage

An attacker may exploit information which is leaked from the TOE during usage of the Security IC in order to disclose confidential user data of the Composite TOE as part of the assets even if the information leakage is not inherent but caused by the attacker.

103 This threat pertains to attacks where methods described in “Malfunction due to Environmental Stress” (refer to T.Malfunction) and/or “Physical Manipulation” (refer to T.Phys-Manipulation) are used to cause leakage from signals (Numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Figure 5) which normally do not contain significant information about secrets.

104 The TOE shall avert the threat “Abuse of Functionality (T.Abuse-Func)” as specified below.

T.Abuse-Func Abuse of Functionality

An attacker may use functions of the TOE which may not be used after TOE Delivery in order to (i) disclose or manipulate user data of the Composite TOE, (ii) manipulate (explore, bypass, deactivate or change) security services of the TOE or (iii) manipulate (explore, bypass, deactivate or change) functions of the Security IC Embedded Software or (iv) enable an attack disclosing or manipulating the the user data of the Composite TOE or the Security IC Embedded Software.

### 3.2.2 Threats related to security services

105 The TOE shall avert the threat “Deficiency of Random Numbers (T.RND)” as specified below.

T.RND Deficiency of Random Numbers

An attacker may predict or obtain information about random numbers generated by the TOE security service for instance because of a lack of entropy of the random numbers provided.

An attacker may gather information about the random numbers produced by the TOE security service. Because unpredictability is the main property of random numbers this may be a problem in case they are used to generate cryptographic keys. The entropy provided by the random numbers must be appropriate for the strength of the cryptographic algorithm, the key or the cryptographic variable is used for. Here the attacker is expected to take advantage of statistical properties of the random numbers generated by the TOE. Malfunctions or premature ageing are also considered which may assist in getting information about random numbers.

### 3.2.3 Threats related to additional TOE Specific Functionality

106 The TOE shall avert the additional threat “Memory Access Violation (T.Mem-Access)” as specified below.

T.Mem-Access                      Memory Access Violation

Parts of the IC Smartcard Embedded Software may cause security violations by accidentally or deliberately accessing restricted data (which may include code). Any restrictions are defined by the security policy of the specific application context and must be implemented by the Smartcard IC Embedded Software.

Clarification: This threat does not address the proper definition and management of the security rules implemented by the Security IC Embedded Software, this being software design and correctness issue. This threat addresses the reliability of the abstract machine targeted by the software implementation. To avert the threat, the set of access rules provided by this TOE should be undefeated if operated according to the provided guidance. The threat is not realized if the Security IC Embedded Software is designed or implemented to grant access to restricted information. It is realized if an implemented access denial is granted under unexpected conditions or if the execution machinery does not effectively control a controlled access.

Here the attacker is expected to (i) take advantage of flaws in the design and/or the implementation of the TOE memory access rules (refer to T.Abuse-Func but for functions available after TOE delivery), (ii) introduce flaws by forcing operational conditions (refer to T.Malfunction) and/or by physical manipulation (refer to T.Phys-Manipulation). This attacker is expected to have a high level potential of attack.

### 3.2.4 Threats related to Authentication of the Security IC

107 The TOE shall avert the threat “Masquerade the TOE (T. Masquerade\_TOE)” as specified below.

T.Masquerade-TOE              Masquerade the TOE

An attacker may threaten the property being a genuine TOE by producing a chip which is not a genuine TOE but wrongly identifying itself as genuine TOE sample.

The threat T.Masquerade-TOE may threaten the unique identity of the TOE as described in the P.Process-TOE or the property as being a genuine TOE without unique identity. Mitigation of masquerade requires tightening up the identification by authentication.

### 3.2.5 Threats related to Diffusion of open samples

- 108 The TOE shall avert the threat “Diffusion of open samples(T.Open-Samples-Diffusion)” as specified below.

T.Open-Samples-Diffusion      Diffusion of open samples

An attacker may get access to open samples of the TOE and use them to gain information about the TSF (loader, memory management unit, ROM code, ...). He may also use the open samples to characterize the behavior of the IC and its security functionalities (for example: characterization of side channel profiles, perturbation cartography, ...). The execution of a dedicated security features (for example: execution of a DES computation without countermeasures or by deactivating countermeasures) through the loading of an adequate code would allow this kind of characterization and the execution of enhanced attacks on the IC.

### 3.2.6 Threats related to communication between SE and SP

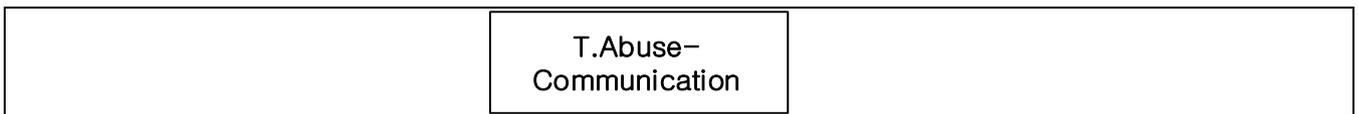


Figure 3-4 Threats related to communication between SE and SP

- 109 The TOE shall avert the threat “Abuse Communication between SE and SP (T.Abuse-Communication)” as specified below.

T.Abuse-Communication      Abuse Communication between SE and SP

An attacker may interfere the secure channel between SE and SP of S3B512C/SC3512C in order to disclose, tamper with or replay the biometric data sent from SP to gain unauthorized access.

## 3.3 Organizational Security Policies

- 110 The following policies from the Security IC Platform Protection Profile BSI-PP-0084 [9] are applicable for this Security Target:

Policy	Description	Origin
P.Process-TOE	Identification during TOE Development and Production	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard OSP
P.Crypto-Service	Cryptographic services of the TOE	BSI-PP-0084 - Packages for Cryptographic Services
P.Lim_Block_Loader	Limiting and Blocking the Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 1 for loader

	Functionality	
P.Ctrl_Loader	Controlled usage to Loader Functionality	BSI-PP-0084 – Package 2 for loader

**Table 4 Policies from BSI-PP-0084 [9]**

- 111 The IC Developer / Manufacturer must apply the policy “Identification during TOE Development and Production (P.Process-TOE)” as specified below.

P.Process-TOE Identification during TOE Development and Production

An accurate identification must be established for the TOE. This requires that each instantiation of the TOE carries this unique identification.

- 112 The accurate identification is introduced at the end of the production test in phase 3. Therefore, the production environment must support this unique identification.
- 113 The information and material produced and/or processed by the TOE Manufacturer in the TOE development and production environment (Phases 2 up to TOE Delivery) can be grouped as follows:
- logical design data,
  - physical design data,
  - IC Dedicated Software, Security IC Embedded Software, Initialisation Data and Pre-personalisation Data,
  - specific development aids,
  - test and characterisation related data,
  - material for software development support, and
  - photomasks and products in any form
- as long as they are generated, stored, or processed by the TOE Manufacturer.

- 114 The TOE provides specific cryptographic services which can be used by the Smartcard Embedded Software. In the following specific cryptographic services are listed which is not derived from threats identified for the TOE’s environment because it can only be decided in the context of the smartcard applications, against which threats the Smartcard Embedded Software will use the specific cryptographic service.

- 115 The IC Developer / Manufacturer must apply the policy “Cryptographic Service (P.Crypto-Service)” as specified below.

P.Crypto-Service Cryptographic Services provided by the TOE

The TOE shall provide the following cryptographic services to the IC Embedded Software:

- Triple Data Encryption Standard (TDES)
- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
- Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) public key asymmetric cryptography (optional)
- Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) (optional)

- Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) (optional)

Note: The TOE can be delivered without the RSA/ECC/SHA crypto library. In this case the TOE does not provide the Additional Specific Security Functionality Rivest-Shamir-Adleman Cryptography and Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA).

- 116 The IC Developer / Manufacturer must apply the organisational security policy “Limiting and Blocking the Loader Functionality (P.Lim-Block-Loader)” applies to Loader dedicated for usage in secured environment specified below.

P.Lim-Block-Loader      Limiting and Blocking the Loader Functionality

The composite manufacturer uses the Loader for loading of Security IC Embedded Software, user data of the Composite Product or IC Dedicated Support Software in charge of the IC Manufacturer. He limits the capability and blocks the availability of the Loader in order to protect stored data from disclosure and manipulation.

- 117 The organizational security policy “Controlled usage to Loader Functionality (P.Ctrlr-Loader)” applies to Loader dedicated for usage by authorized users only.

P.Ctrlr-Loader              Controlled usage to Loader Functionality

Authorized user controls the usage of the Loader functionality in order to protect stored and loaded user data from disclosure and manipulation.

### 3.4 Assumptions

- 118 The following assumptions are applicable for this Security Target:

Assumption	Description	Origin
A.Process-Sec-IC	Protection during Packaging, Finishing and Personalisation	BSI-PP-0084
A.Resp-Appl	Treatment of user data of the Composite TOE	BSI-PP-0084
A.Key-Function	Usage of Key-dependent Functions	Additional assumption defined in the Security Target

**Table 5 Assumptions**

- 119 The intended usage of the TOE is twofold, depending on the Life Cycle Phase: (i) The Security IC Embedded Software developer use it as a platform for the Security IC software being developed. The Composite Product Manufacturer (and the consumer) uses it as a part of the Security IC. The Composite Product is used in a terminal which supplies the Security IC (with power and clock) and (at least) mediates the communication with the Security IC Embedded Software.
- 120 Before being delivered to the consumer the TOE is packaged. Many attacks require the TOE to be removed from the carrier. Though this extra step adds difficulties for the attacker no specific assumptions are made here regarding the package.
- 121 Appropriate “Protection during Packaging, Finishing and Personalisation (A.Process-Sec-IC)” must be

ensured after TOE Delivery up to the end of Phase 6, as well as during the delivery to Phase 7 as specified below.

A.Process-Sec-IC Protection during Packaging, Finishing and Personalisation

It is assumed that security procedures are used after delivery of the TOE by the TOE Manufacturer up to delivery to the end-consumer to maintain confidentiality and integrity of the TOE and of its manufacturing and test data (to prevent any possible copy, modification, retention, theft or unauthorised use).

This means that the Phases after TOE Delivery are assumed to be protected appropriately.

- 122 The information and material produced and/or processed by the Security IC Embedded Software Developer in Phase 1 and by the Composite Product Manufacturer can be grouped as follows:
- the Security IC Embedded Software including specifications, implementation and related documentation,
  - Pre-personalisation Data and Personalisation Data including specifications of formats and memory areas, test related data,
  - the user data of the Composite TOE and related documentation, and
  - material for software development support
- 123 as long as they are not under the control of the TOE Manufacturer. Details must be defined in the Protection Profile or Security Target for the evaluation of the Security IC Embedded Software and/or Security IC.
- 124 The developer of the Security IC Embedded Software must ensure the appropriate usage of Security IC while developing this software in Phase 1 as described in the (i) TOE guidance documents (refer to the Common Criteria assurance class AGD) such as the hardware data sheet, and the hardware application notes, and (ii) findings of the TOE evaluation reports relevant for the Security IC Embedded Software as documented in the certification report.
- 125 Note that particular requirements for the Security IC Embedded Software are often not clear before considering a specific attack scenario during vulnerability analysis of the Security IC (AVA\_VAN). A summary of such results is provided in the document "ETR for composite evaluation" (ETR-COMP). This document will be provided for the evaluation of the composite product. The ETR-COMP may also include guidance for additional tests being required for the combination of hardware and software. The TOE evaluation must be completed before evaluation of the Security IC Embedded Software can be completed. The TOE evaluation can be conducted before and independently from the evaluation of the Security IC Embedded Software.
- 126 The Security IC Embedded Software must ensure the appropriate "Treatment of user data of the Composite TOE (A.Resp-Appl)" as specified below.

A.Resp-Appl Treatment of user data of the Composite TOE

All user data of the Composite TOE are owned by Security IC Embedded Software. Therefore, it must be assumed that security relevant user data of the Composite TOE (especially cryptographic keys) are treated by the Security IC Embedded Software as defined for its specific application context.

127 The application context specifies how the user data of the Composite TOE shall be handled and protected. The evaluation of the Security IC according to this Security Target is conducted on generalized application context. The concrete requirements for the Security IC Embedded Software shall be defined in the Protection Profile respective Security Target for the Security IC Embedded Software. The Security IC cannot prevent any compromise or modification of user data of the Composite TOE by malicious Security IC Embedded Software.

128 The developer of the Smartcard Embedded Software must ensure the appropriate “Usage of Key-dependent Functions (A.Key-Function)” while developing this software in Phase 1 as specified below.

A.Key-Function                      Usage of Key-dependent Functions

Key-dependent functions (if any) shall be implemented in the Smartcard Embedded Software in a way that they are not susceptible to leakage attacks (as described under T.Leak-Inherent and T.Leak-Forced).

129 Note that here the routines which may compromise keys when being executed are part of the Smartcard Embedded Software. In contrast to this the threats T.Leak-Inherent and T.Leak-Forced address (i) the cryptographic routines which are part of the TOE and (ii) the processing of User Data including cryptographic keys.

130 The following assumption is applied to TOE for biometric authentication functionality.

A.Capture                              Capture device

The capture device, a.k.a. fingerprint sensor, has a user visible interface that operates inside its regular range and is suitable to be used with the TOE and for the intended applications of the Biometric Smart Card.

Furthermore, it is assumed that bypassing the capture device in a technical manner is not possible. This assumption does not prevent an attacker from presenting an imitated or recorded biometric characteristic to the capture device because such a misuse of the system would be possible.

# 4 SECURITY OBJECTIVES

131 This chapter Security Objectives contains the following sections:

4.1 *Security Objectives for the TOE*

4.2 *Security Objectives for the Security IC Embedded Software*

4.3 *Security Objectives for the operational Environment*

4.4 *Security Objectives Rationale*

## 4.1 Security Objectives for the TOE

132 The Security Objectives for the TOE are summarized in the following table:

Objective	Description	Origin
O.Leak-Inherent	O.Leak-Inherent	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard Security Objective
O.Phys-Probing	Protection against Physical Probing	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard Security Objective
O.Malfunction	Protection against Malfunctions	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard Security Objective
O.Phys-Manipulation	Protection against Physical Manipulation	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard Security Objective
O.Leak-Forced	Protection against Forced Information Leakage	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard Security Objective
O.Abuse-Func	Protection against Abuse of Functionality	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard Security Objective
O.Identification	TOE Identification	BSI-PP-0084 - Standard Security Objective
O.RND	Random Numbers	BSI-PP-0084 - Security Objective related to Specific Functionality
O.Mem-Access	Area based Memory Access Control	Security Objective defined by the ST
O.Cap_Avail_Loader	Capability and availability of the Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 1 for loader
O.Ctrl_Auth_Loader	Access control and authenticity for the Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 2 for loader
O.TDES	Cryptographic service Triple-DES	BSI-PP-0084 - Package "TDES"
O.SHA	Cryptographic service Hash function	BSI-PP-0084 - Package "Hash functions"
O.RSA	Cryptographic service Rivest-Shamir-Adleman	Security Objective defined by the ST
O.ECDSA	Cryptographic service Elliptic Curve DSA	Security Objective defined by the ST
O.ECDH	Cryptographic service Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman	Security Objective defined by the ST
O. Authentication	Authentication to external	BSI-PP-0084 - Package "Authentication of the

	entities	Security IC''
O.Prot_TSF_Confidentiality	Protection of the confidentiality of the TSF	Security Objective defined by the ST (PP0084 - Interpretations [25])

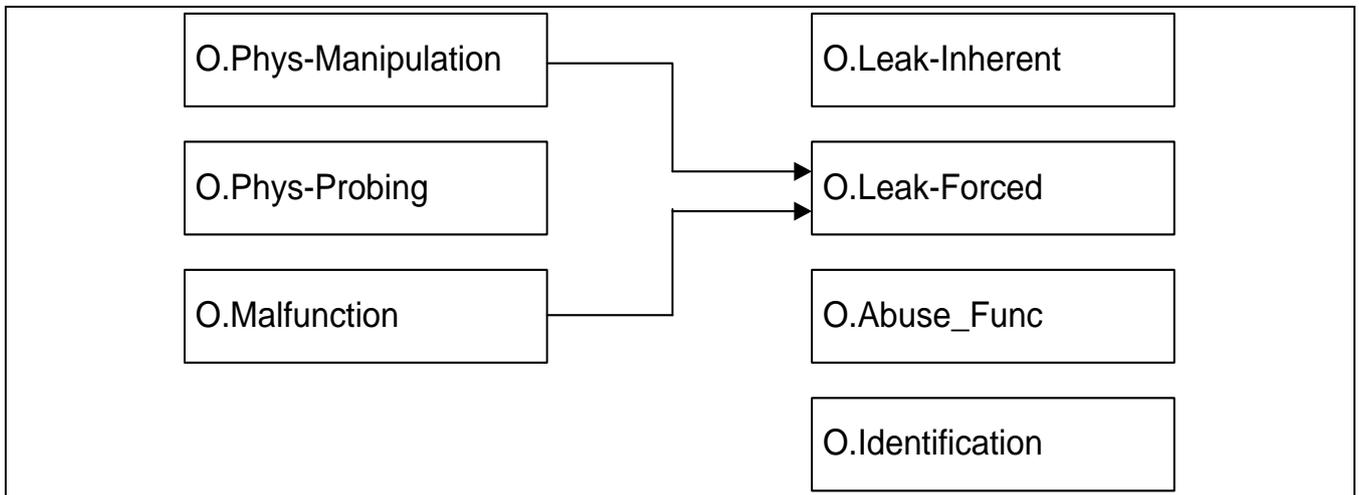
**Table 6 Security Objectives for the TOE**

133 The user has the following standard high-level security goals related to the assets:

- SG1 maintain the integrity user data (when being executed/processed and when being stored in the TOE's memories) as well as
- SG2 maintain the confidentiality of user data (when being processed and when being stored in the TOE's protected memories).
- SG3 maintain the correct operation of the security services provided by the TOE for the Security IC Embedded Software.

134 Note, the Security IC may not distinguish between user data which are public known or kept confidential. Therefore, the security IC shall protect the user data in integrity and in confidentiality if stored in protected memory areas, unless the Security IC Embedded Software chooses to disclose or modify it. Parts of the Security IC Embedded Software which do not contain secret data or security critical source code, may not require protection from being disclosed. Other parts of the Security IC Embedded Software may need kept confidential since specific implementation details may assist an attacker.

135 These standard high-level security goals in the context of the security problem definition build the starting point for the definition of security objectives as required by the Common Criteria (refer to Figure 4-1). Note that the integrity of the TOE is a means to reach these objectives.



**Figure 4-1 Standard Security Objectives**

136 According to this Protection Profile there is the following high-level security goal related to specific functionality:

- 137 SG4 provide random numbers.

- 138 The additional high-level security considerations are refined below by defining security objectives as required by the Common Criteria (refer to Figure 4-2).

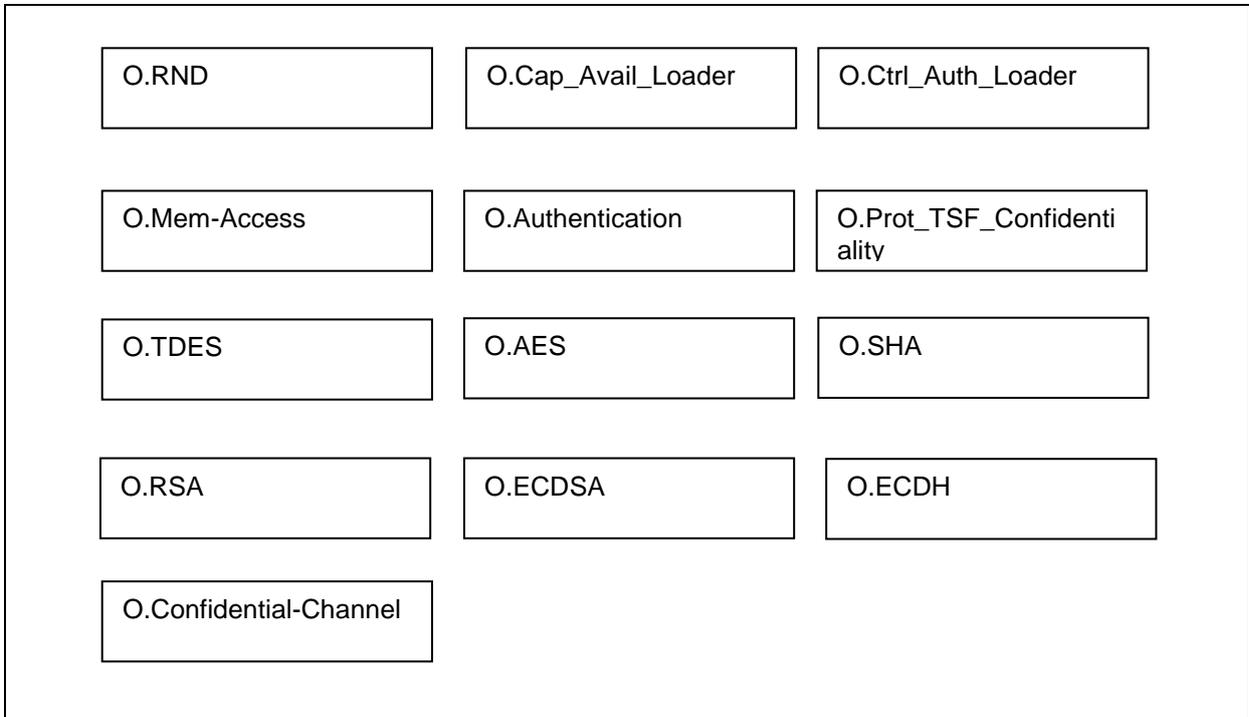


Figure 4-2 Security Objectives related to Specific Functionality

#### 4.1.1 Standard Security Objectives

- 139 The TOE shall provide “Protection against Inherent Information Leakage (O.Leak-Inherent)” as specified below.

O.Leak-Inherent

Protection against Inherent Information Leakage

The TOE must provide protection against disclosure of confidential data (User Data or TSF data) stored and/or processed in the Smartcard IC

- by measurement and analysis of the shape and amplitude of signals (for example on the power, clock, or I/O lines) and
- by measurement and analysis of the time between events found by measuring signals (for instance on the power, clock, or I/O lines).

This objective pertains to measurements with subsequent complex signal processing whereas O.Phys-Probing is about direct measurements on elements on the chip surface. Details correspond to an analysis of attack scenarios which is not given here.

- 140 The TOE shall provide “Protection against Physical Probing (O.Phys-Probing)” as specified below.

## O.Phys-Probing

## Protection against Physical Probing

The TOE must provide protection against disclosure/reconstruction of user data while stored in protected memory areas and processed or against the disclosure of other critical information about the operation of the TOE.

This includes protection against

- measuring through galvanic contacts which is direct physical probing on the chips surface except on pads being bonded (using standard tools for measuring voltage and current) or
- measuring not using galvanic contacts but other types of physical interaction between charges (using tools used in solid-state physics research and IC failure analysis)

with a prior reverse-engineering to understand the design and its properties and functions.

The TOE must be designed and fabricated so that it requires a high combination of complex equipment, knowledge, skill, and time to be able to derive detailed design information or other information which could be used to compromise security through such a physical attack.

141 The TOE shall provide “Protection against Malfunctions (O.Malfunction)” as specified below.

## O.Malfunction

## Protection against Malfunctions

The TOE must ensure its correct operation.

The TOE must indicate or prevent its operation outside the normal operating conditions where reliability and secure operation has not been proven or tested. This is to prevent malfunctions. Examples of environmental conditions are voltage, clock frequency, temperature, or external energy fields.

Remark: A malfunction of the TOE may also be caused using a direct interaction with elements on the chip surface. This is considered as being a manipulation (refer to the objective O.Phys-Manipulation) provided that detailed knowledge about the TOE’s internal construction is required and the attack is performed in a controlled manner.

142 The TOE shall provide “Protection against Physical Manipulation (O.Phys-Manipulation)” as specified below.

## O.Phys-Manipulation

## Protection against Physical Manipulation

The TOE must provide protection against manipulation of the TOE (including its software and TSF data), the Smartcard Embedded Software and the user data of the Composite TOE. This includes protection against

- reverse-engineering (understanding the design and its properties and functions),
- manipulation of the hardware and any data, as well as

- undetected manipulation of memory contents.

The TOE must be designed and fabricated so that it requires a high combination of complex equipment, knowledge, skill, and time to be able to derive detailed design information or other information which could be used to compromise security through such a physical attack.

- 143 The TOE shall provide “Protection against Forced Information Leakage (O.Leak-Forced)” as specified below:

O.Leak-Forced                      Protection against Forced Information Leakage

The Security IC must be protected against disclosure of confidential data processed in the Security IC (using methods as described under O.Leak-Inherent) even if the information leakage is not inherent but caused by the attacker

- by forcing a malfunction (refer to “Protection against Malfunction due to Environmental Stress (O.Malfunction)” and/or
- by a physical manipulation (refer to “Protection against Physical Manipulation (O.Phys-Manipulation)”).

If this is not the case, signals which normally do not contain significant information about secrets could become an information channel for a leakage attack.

- 144 The TOE shall provide “Protection against Abuse of Functionality (O.Abuse-Func)” as specified below.

O.Abuse-Func                      Protection against Abuse of Functionality

The TOE must prevent that functions of the TOE which may not be used after TOE Delivery can be abused in order to (i) disclose critical user data of the Composite TOE, (ii) manipulate critical user data of the Composite TOE, (iii) manipulate Security IC Embedded Software or (iv) bypass, deactivate, change or explore security features or security services of the TOE. Details depend, for instance, on the capabilities of the Test Features provided by the IC Dedicated Test Software which are not specified here.

- 145 The TOE shall provide “TOE Identification (O.Identification)” as specified below:

O.Identification                      TOE Identification

The TOE must provide means to store Initialisation Data and Pre-personalisation Data in its non-volatile memory. The Initialisation Data (or parts of them) are used for TOE identification.

#### 4.1.2 Security Objectives related to Specific Functionality (referring to SG4)

- 146 The TOE shall provide “Random Numbers (O.RND)” as specified below.

O.RND                                      Random Numbers

The TOE will ensure the cryptographic quality of random number generation. For instance, random numbers shall not be predictable and shall have sufficient entropy.

The TOE will ensure that no information about the produced random numbers is available to an attacker since they might be used for instance to generate cryptographic keys.

#### 4.1.3 Security Objectives for Added Function

147 The TOE shall provide “Area based Memory Access Control (O.Mem-Access)” as specified below.

O.Mem-Access            Area based Memory Access Control

The TOE must provide the Smartcard Embedded Software with the capability to define restricted access memory areas. The TOE must then enforce the partitioning of such memory areas so that access of software to memory areas is controlled as required, for example, in a multi-application environment.

148 The TOE shall provide “Capability and availability of the Loader (O.Cap-Avail-Loader)” as specified below.

O.Cap-Avail-Loader      Capability and availability of the Loader

The TSF provides limited capability of the Loader functionality and irreversible termination of the Loader in order to protect stored user data from disclosure and manipulation.

149 The TOE shall provide “Access control and authenticity for the Loader (O.Ctrl-Auth-Loader)” as specified below.

O.Ctrl-Auth-Loader      Access control and authenticity for the Loader

The TSF provides trusted communication channel with authorized user, supports confidentiality protection and authentication of the user data to be loaded and access control for usage of the Loader functionality.

150 The TOE shall provide “Cryptographic service Triple-DES (O.TDES)” as specified below.

O.TDES                    Cryptographic service Triple-DES

The TOE provides secure hardware based cryptographic services implementing the Triple-DES for encryption and decryption.

151 The TOE shall provide “Cryptographic service AES (O.AES)” as specified below.

O.AES                     Cryptographic service AES

The TOE provides secure hardware based cryptographic services for the AES for encryption and decryption.

- 152 The TOE shall provide “Cryptographic service Hash function (O.SHA)” as specified below.
- |       |                                     |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| O.SHA | Cryptographic service Hash function |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
- The TOE provides secure software based cryptographic services for secure hash calculation.
- 153 The TOE shall provide “Cryptographic service Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (O.RSA)” as specified below.
- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| O.RSA | Cryptographic service Rivest-Shamir-Adleman |
|-------|---|
- The TOE provides secure software based cryptographic services for Cryptographic operation and Cryptographic key generation.
- 154 The TOE shall provide “Cryptographic service Elliptic Curve DSA (O.ECDSA)” as specified below.
- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| O.ECDSA | Cryptographic service Elliptic Curve DSA |
|---------|--|
- The TOE provides secure software based cryptographic services for Cryptographic operation and Cryptographic key generation.
- 155 The TOE shall provide “Cryptographic service Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (O.ECDH)” as specified below.
- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| O.ECDH | Cryptographic service Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman |
|--------|---|
- The TOE provides secure software based cryptographic services for Cryptographic operation.
- 156 The Security IC Embedded Software shall provide “Authentication to external entities (O.Authentication)” as specified below.
- |                   |                                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| O. Authentication | Authentication to external entities |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
- The TOE shall be able to authenticate itself to external entities. The Initialisation Data (or parts of them) are used for TOE authentication verification data.
- 157 The TOE shall provide “Protection of the confidentiality of the TSF (O.Prot-TSF-Confidentiality)” as specified below.
- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| O.Prot-TSF-Confidentiality | Protection of the confidentiality of the TSF |
|----------------------------|--|
- The TOE must provide protection against disclosure of confidential operations of the Security IC (loader, memory management unit, ...) through the use of a dedicated code loaded on open samples.
- 158 The TOE shall provide “Confidentiality in SP communications (O.Confidential-Channel)” as specified below.
- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| O.Confidential-Channel | Confidentiality in SP communications |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
- The TOE communicates with the SP in order to transmit session key through a trusted channel protecting the confidentiality and the integrity of the biometric data.

## 4.2 Security Objectives for the Security IC Embedded Software

- 159 The Security Objectives for the Security IC Embedded Software and for the operational environment are summarized in the following table:

Objective	Description	Origin
OE.Resp-Appl	Treatment of user data of the Composite TOE	BSI-PP-0084
OE.Process-Sec-IC	Protection during composite product manufacturing	BSI-PP-0084
OE.Lim_Block_Loader	Limitation of capability and blocking the Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 1 for loader
OE.Loader_Usage	Secure communication and usage of the Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 2 for loader
OE.TOE_Auth	External entities authenticating of the TOE	BSI-PP-0084 - Package "Authentication of the Security IC"

**Table 7 Security Objectives for the Security IC Embedded Software and the operational environment**

- 160 The development of the Security IC Embedded Software is outside the development and manufacturing of the TOE. The Security IC Embedded Software defines the operational use of the TOE. This section describes the security objective for the Security IC Embedded Software.

Note, in order to ensure that the TOE is used in a secure manner the Security IC Embedded Software shall be designed so that the requirements from the following documents are met: (i) hardware data sheet for the TOE, (ii) data sheet of the IC Dedicated Software of the TOE, (iii) TOE application notes, other guidance documents, and (iv) findings of the TOE evaluation reports relevant for the Security IC Embedded Software as referenced in the certification report.

- 161 The Security IC Embedded Software shall provide "Treatment of user data of the Composite TOE (OE.Resp-Appl)" as specified below.

OE.Resp-Appl                      Treatment of user data of the Composite TOE

Security relevant user data of the Composite TOE (especially cryptographic keys) are treated by the Security IC Embedded Software as required by the security needs of the specific application context.

For example the Security IC Embedded Software will not disclose security relevant user data of the Composite TOE to unauthorised users or processes when communicating with a terminal.

### 4.2.1 Clarification of "Treatment of User Data of the Composite TOE (OE.Resp-Appl)"

- 162 Regarding the cryptographic services this objective of the environment has to be clarified. By definition cipher or plain text data and cryptographic keys are User Data. The Smartcard Embedded Software shall treat these data appropriately, use only proper secret keys (chosen from a large key space) as input for the cryptographic function of the TOE and use keys and functions appropriately in order to ensure the strength

of cryptographic operation.

- 163 This means that keys are treated as confidential as soon as they are generated. The keys must be unique with a very high probability, as well as cryptographically strong. If keys are imported into the TOE and/or derived from other keys, quality and confidentiality must be maintained. This implies that appropriate key management has to be realised in the environment.
- 164 Regarding the area-based access control this objective of the environment has to be clarified. The treatment of User Data of the Composite TOE is also required when a multi-application operating system is implemented as part of the Smartcard Embedded Software on the TOE. In this case the multi-application operating system should not disclose security relevant user data of one application to another application when it is processed or stored on the TOE.

### 4.3 Security Objectives for the Operational Environment

TOE Delivery up to the End of Phase 6

- 165 Appropriate "Protection during Packaging, Finishing and Personalisation (OE.Process-Sec-IC)" must be ensured after TOE Delivery up to the end of Phases 6, as well as during the delivery to Phase 7 as specified below.

OE.Process-Sec-IC      Protection during composite product manufacturing

Security procedures shall be used after TOE Delivery up to delivery to the "end-consumer" to maintain confidentiality and integrity of the TOE and of its manufacturing and test data (to prevent any possible copy, modification, retention, theft or unauthorised use).

This means that Phases after TOE Delivery up to the end of Phase 6 must be protected appropriately.

- 166 The operational environment of the TOE shall provide "Limitation of capability and blocking the Loader (OE.Lim-Block-Loader)" as specified below.

OE.Lim-Block-Loader    Limitation of capability and blocking the Loader

The Composite Product Manufacturer will protect the Loader functionality against misuse, limit the capability of the Loader and terminate irreversibly the Loader after intended usage of the Loader and before the end of phase 5.

Note: To maintain the confidentiality of the data of the composite TOE, the intended usage of the Loader is limited to the phase 5 of the life cycle.

- 167 The operational environment of the TOE shall provide "Secure communication and usage of the Loader (OE.Loader-Usage)" as specified below.

OE.Loader-Usage      Secure communication and usage of the Loader

The authorized user must support the trusted communication channel with the TOE by confidentiality protection and authenticity proof of the data to be loaded and fulfilling the access conditions required by the Loader

168 The operational environment shall provide “External entities authenticating of the TOE (OE.TOE-Auth)”.

OE.TOE-Auth External entities authenticating of the TOE

The operational environment shall support the authentication verification mechanism and know authentication reference data of the TOE.

#### 4.3.1 Clarification of “Protection during Composite Product Manufacturing (OE.Process-Sec-IC)”

169 The protection during packaging, finishing and personalization includes also the personalization process and the personalization data during Phase 4, Phase 5 and Phase 6.

170 Since OE.Process-Sec-IC requires the Composite Product Manufacturer to implement those measures assumed in A.Process-Sec-IC, the assumption is covered by this objective.

#### 4.3.2 Clarification of “Biometric Sensor Capture Operation”

171 The Operational Environment of the TOE shall provide “Suitable capture device (OE.Capture)” as specified below.

OE.Capture Suitable capture device

The capture device, as user visible interface, operates inside its regular range and is suitable for being used with the TOE. This includes that all environmental factors are appropriate with respect to the used capture device for fingerprint image acquisition. Because the capture device has to be accessible for each user, a moderate physical robustness is ensured.

## 4.4 Security Objectives Rationale

172 Table 8 below gives an overview, how the assumptions, threats, and organisational security policies are addressed by the objectives. The text following after the table justifies this in detail.

Assumption, Threat or Organisational Security Policies	Security Objectives	Notes
A.Resp-Appl	OE.Resp-Appl	Phase 1
P.Process-TOE	O.Identification	Phase 2 - 3 optional Phase 4
A.Process-Sec-IC	OE.Process-Sec-IC	Phase 5 - 6 optional Phase 4
A.Capture	OE.Capture	
T.Leak-Inherent	O.Leak-Inherent	
T.Phys-Probing	O.Phys-Probing	
T.Malfunction	O.Malfunction	
T.Phys-Manipulation	O.Phys-Manipulation	
T.Leak-Forced	O.Leak-Forced	
T.Abuse-Func	O.Abuse-Func	
T.RND	O.RND	
T.Mem-Access	O.Mem-Access	
T.Abuse-Communication	O.Confidential-Channel, O.AES	
P.Crypto-Service	O.TDES O.AES O.RSA O.ECDSA O.ECDH O.SHA	
A.Key-Function	OE.Resp-Appl	
P.Lim-Block-Loader	O.Cap-Avail-Loader OE.Lim-Block-Loader	Phase 5
P.Ctrl-Loader	O.Ctrl-Auth-Loader OE.Loader-Usage	Phase 5
T.Masquerade-TOE	O.Authentication OE.TOE-Auth	
T.Open-Samples-Diffusion	O.Prot-TSF-Confidentiality O.Leak-Inherent O.Leak-Forced	Phase 4, 5

Table 8 Security Objectives versus Assumptions, Threats or Organizational Security Policies

- 173 The justification related to the assumption “Treatment of user data of the Composite TOE (A.Resp-Appl)” is as follows:
- 174 Since OE.Resp-Appl requires the Security IC Embedded Software to implement measures as assumed in A.Resp-Appl, the assumption is covered by the objective.
- 175 The justification related to the organisational security policy “Protection during TOE Development and Production (P.Process-TOE)” is as follows:
- 176 O.Identification requires that the TOE has to support the possibility of a unique identification. The unique identification can be stored on the TOE. Since the unique identification is generated by the production environment the production environment must support the integrity of the generated unique identification. The technical and organisational security measures that ensure the security of the development environment and production environment are evaluated based on the assurance measures that are part of the evaluation. For a list of material produced and processed by the TOE Manufacturer refer to paragraph 44. All listed items and the associated development and production environments are subject of the evaluation. Therefore, the organisational security policy P.Process-TOE is covered by this objective, as far as organisational measures are concerned.
- 177 The justification related to the assumption “Protection during Packaging, Finishing and Personalisation (A.Process-Sec-IC)” is as follows:
- 178 Since OE.Process-Sec-IC requires the Composite Product Manufacturer to implement those measures assumed in A.Process-Sec-IC, the assumption is covered by this objective.
- 179 The justification related to the threats “Inherent Information Leakage (T.Leak-Inherent)”, “Physical Probing (T.Phys-Probing)”, “Malfunction due to Environmental Stress (T.Malfunction)”, “Physical Manipulation (T.Phys-Manipulation)”, “Forced Information Leakage (T.Leak-Forced)”, “Abuse of Functionality (T.Abuse-Func)” and “Deficiency of Random Numbers (T.RND)” is as follows:
- 180 For all threats the corresponding objectives are stated in a way, which directly corresponds to the description of the threat. It is clear from the description of each objective, that the corresponding threat is removed if the objective is valid. More specifically, in every case the ability to use the attack method successfully is countered, if the objective holds.
- 181 The justification related to the threat “Memory Access Violation (T.Mem-Access)” is as follows:
- 182 According to O.Mem-Access the TOE must enforce the partitioning of memory areas so that access of software to memory areas is controlled. Any restrictions are to be defined by the Smartcard Embedded Software. Thereby security violations caused by accidental or deliberate access to restricted data (which may include code) can be prevented (refer to T.Mem-Access). The threat T.Mem-Access is therefore removed if the objective is met.
- 183 The clarification of O.Mem-Access makes clear that it is up to the Smartcard Embedded Software to implement the memory management scheme by appropriately administrating the TSF. The TOE shall provide access control functions as a means to be used by the Smartcard Embedded Software. This is further emphasised by the clarification of the treatment of User Data of the Composite TOE (OE.Resp-Appl) which reminds that the Smartcard Embedded Software must not undermine the restrictions it defines. Therefore, the clarifications contribute to the coverage of the threat T.Mem-Access. .
- 184 Compared to Smartcard IC Platform Protection Profile a clarification has been made for the security objective “The treatment of User Data of the Composite TOE (OE.Resp-Appl)”: By definition cipher or plain text data and cryptographic keys are User Data. So, the Smartcard Embedded Software will protect such data if
-

required and use keys and functions appropriately in order to ensure the strength of cryptographic operation. Quality and confidentiality must be maintained for keys that are imported and/or derived from other keys. This implies that appropriate key management has to be realised in the environment. That is expressed by the assumption A.Key-Function which is covered from OE.Resp-Appl. These measures make sure that the assumption A.Resp-Appl is still covered by the security objective OE.Resp-Appl.

- 185 The organisational security policy Limitation of capability and blocking the Loader (P.Lim-Block-Loader) is directly implemented by the security objective for the TOE "Capability and availability of the Loader (O.Cap-Avail-Loader)" and the security objective for the TOE environment "Limitation of capability and blocking the Loader (OE.Lim-Block-Loader)". The TOE security objective "Capability and availability of the Loader" (O.Cap-Avail-Loader) mitigates also the threat "Abuse of Functionality" (T.Abuse-Func) if attacker tries to misuse the Loader functionality in order to manipulate security services of the TOE provided or depending on IC Dedicated Support Software or user data of the TOE as IC Embedded Software, TSF data or user data of the smartcard product.
- 186 The organisational security policy "Controlled usage to Loader Functionality (P.Ctrl-Loader) is directly implemented by the security objective for the TOE "Access control and authenticity for the Loader (O.Ctrl-Auth-Loader)" and the security objective for the TOE environment "Secure communication and usage of the Loader (OE.Loader-Usage)".
- 187 The threat "Masquerade the TOE (T.Masquerade-TOE)" is directly covered by the TOE security objective "Authentication to external entities (O.Authentication)" describing the proving part of the authentication and the security objective for the operational environment of the TOE "External entities authenticating of the TOE (OE.TOE-Auth)" verifying part of the authentication.
- 188 The justification related to the security objectives O.TDES, O.AES, O.RSA, O.ECDSA, O.ECDH and O.SHA is followings: Since these objectives require the TOE to implement the same specific security functionality as required by P.Crypto-Service, the organization security policy is covered by the objective.
- 189 The threat "Diffusion of open samples" (T.Open-Samples-Diffusion) is directly covered by the TOE security objective "Protection of the confidentiality of the TSF" (O.Prot-TSF-Confidentiality) based on the self-protection of the TOE and the authentication mechanism of the Loader. Additionally to O.Prot-TSF-Confidentiality (Protection of the confidentiality of the TSF), T.Open-Samples-Diffusion threat is countered by O.Leak-Inherent (Protection against Inherent Information Leakage) and O.Leak-Forced (Protection against Forced Information Leakage) from the PP.
- 190 The assumption "Capture device (A.Capture)" is covered by security objective OE.Capture as directly follows.
- 191 The threat "Abuse-Communication (T.Abuse-Communication)" is directly covered by the TOE security objective "Confidentiality in SP communications (O.Confidential-Channel)" based on secure channel mechanism between SE and SP.
- 192 The security objective "Cryptographic Service AES (O.AES)" can be traced back to threat T.Abuse-Communication because the cryptographic service is demanded between SE and SP communication. AES protects the confidentiality of transmitted data as required attending to the description of T.Abuse-Communication.

# 5 EXTENDED COMPONENTS DEFINITION

193 This chapter 5 Extended Components Definition contains the following sections:

5.1 Definition of the Family FAU\_SAS

## 5.1 Definition of the Family FAU\_SAS

194 To define the security functional requirements of the TOE an additional family (FAU\_SAS) of the Class FAU (Security Audit) is defined here. This family describes the functional requirements for the storage of audit data. It has a more general approach than FAU\_GEN, because it does not necessarily require the data to be generated by the TOE itself and because it does not give specific details of the content of the audit records.

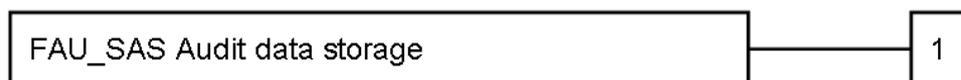
195 The family "Audit data storage (FAU\_SAS)" is specified as follows.

FAU\_SAS Audit data storage

Family behaviour

This family defines functional requirements for the storage of audit data.

Component levelling



FAU\_SAS.1 Requires the TOE to provide the possibility to store audit data.

Management: FAU\_SAS.1

There are no management activities foreseen.

Audit: FAU\_SAS.1

There are no actions defined to be auditable.

FAU\_SAS.1 Audit storage

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FAU\_SAS.1.1 The TSF shall provide [assignment: *list of subjects*] with the capability to store [assignment: *list of audit information*] in the [assignment: *type of persistent memory*].

Dependencies: No dependencies.

# 6 IT security requirements

196 This chapter 6 IT Security Requirements contains the following sections:

6.1 Security Functional Requirements for the TOE

6.2 Security Assurance Requirements for the TOE

6.3 Security Requirements Rationale

## 6.1 Security Functional Requirements for the TOE

- 197 In order to define the Security Functional Requirements the Part 2 of the Common Criteria was used.
- 198 However, some Security Functional Requirements have been refined. The refinements are described below the associated SFR.
- 199 Please note that, the following conventions are used to state each SFR:
- Refinement operations are explicitly identified at the end of the SFR definition
  - Assignment operations are identified *italic*
  - Selection operations are identified by underline
  - Iteration is denoted by showing a slash “/”

### 6.1.1 Malfunctions

- 200 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Limited fault tolerance (FRU\_FLT.2)” as specified below.
- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| FRU_FLT.2         | Limited fault tolerance  |
| Hierarchical to:  | FRU_FLT.1 Degraded fault tolerance   |
| FRU_FLT.2.1       | The TSF shall ensure the operation of all the TOE’s capabilities when the following failures occur: <i>exposure to operating conditions which are not detected according to the requirement Failure with preservation of secure state (FPT_FLS.1).</i> |
| Dependencies:     | FPT_FLS.1 Failure with preservation of secure state  |
| Refinement:       | The term “failure” above means “circumstances”. The TOE prevents failures for the “circumstances” defined above.   |
| Application Note: | Environmental conditions include but are not limited to power supply, clock, and other external signals (e.g. reset signal) necessary for the TOE operation.   |
- 201 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Failure with preservation of secure state (FPT\_FLS.1)” as specified below.
- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| FPT_FLS.1         | Failure with preservation of secure state  |
| Hierarchical to:  | No other components.   |
| FPT_FLS.1.1       | The TSF shall preserve a secure state when the following types of failures occur: <i>exposure to operating conditions which may not be tolerated according to the requirement Limited fault tolerance (FRU_FLT.2) and where therefore a malfunction could occur.</i> |
| Dependencies:     | No dependencies  |
| Refinement:       | The term “failure” above also covers “circumstances”. The TOE prevents failures for the “circumstances” defined above.   |
| Application note: | The secure state is maintained by TOE’s detectors. The TOE’s detectors are monitoring the failure occurs. The failures are abnormal detectors that detect out of the specified range. If the failures happen, the TOE goes into secure state.                        |

This satisfies the FPT\_FLS.1 "Failure with preservation of secure state.

### 6.1.2 Abuse of Functionality

- 202 The TOE shall meet the requirement "Limited capabilities (FMT\_LIM.1)" as specified below (Common Criteria Part 2 extended).
- FMT\_LIM.1 Limited capabilities
- Hierarchical to: No other components.
- FMT\_LIM.1.1 The TSF shall limit its capabilities so that in conjunction with "Limited availability (FMT\_LIM.2)" the following policy is enforced: *Deploying Test Features after TOE Delivery does not allow user data of the Composite TOE to be disclosed or manipulated, TSF data to be disclosed or manipulated, software to be reconstructed and no substantial information about construction of TSF to be gathered which may enable other attacks.*
- Dependencies: FMT\_LIM.2 Limited availability.
- 203 The TOE shall meet the requirement "Limited availability (FMT\_LIM.2)" as specified below (Common Criteria Part 2 extended).
- FMT\_LIM.2 Limited availability
- Hierarchical to: No other components.
- FMT\_LIM.2.1 The TSF shall be designed in a manner that limits their availability so that in conjunction with "Limited capabilities (FMT\_LIM.1)" the following policy is enforced: *Deploying Test Features after TOE Delivery does not allow user data of the Composite TOE to be disclosed or manipulated, TSF data to be disclosed or manipulated, software to be reconstructed and no substantial information about construction of TSF to be gathered which may enable other attacks.*
- Dependencies: FMT\_LIM.1 Limited capabilities.
- 204 The TOE shall meet the requirement "Audit storage (FAU\_SAS.1)" as specified below (Common Criteria Part 2 extended).
- FAU\_SAS.1 Audit storage
- Hierarchical to: No other components.
- FAU\_SAS.1.1 The TSF shall provide *the test process before TOE Delivery* with the capability to store *the Initialisation Data and/or Prepersonalisation Data and/or supplements of the Smartcard Embedded Software* in the Test ROM area.
- Dependencies: No dependencies.
- Application Note: The integrity and uniqueness of the unique identification of the TOE must be supported by the development, production and test environment.

### 6.1.3 Physical Manipulation and Probing

- 205 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Stored data confidentiality (FDP\_SDC.1)” as specified below.
- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| FDP_SDC.1        | Stored data confidentiality   |
| Hierarchical to: | No other components.  |
| Dependencies:    | No dependencies.  |
| FDP.SDC.1.1      | The TSF shall ensure the confidentiality of the information of the user data while it is stored in the <i>FLASH, RAM or ROM</i> . |
- 206 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Stored data integrity monitoring and action (FDP\_SDI.2)” as specified below.
- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| FDP_SDI.2         | Stored data integrity monitoring and action  |
| Hierarchical to:  | FDP_SDI.1 Stored data integrity monitoring   |
| Dependencies:     | No dependencies.   |
| FDP_SDI.2.1       | The TSF shall monitor user data stored in containers controlled by the TSF for <i>ECC error or Parity error</i> on all objects, based on the following attributes: <i>FLASH, RAM or ROM read operation</i> . |
| FDP_SDI.2.2       | Upon detection of a data integrity error, the TSF shall <i>enforce a device RESET or an interrupt (IRQ)</i> .  |
| Application Note: | This requirement is achieved by security features such as memory encryption, bus scrambling, security detectors and memory access control.   |
- 207 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Resistance to physical attack (FPT\_PHP.3)” as specified below.
- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| FPT_PHP.3         | Resistance to physical attack   |
| Hierarchical to:  | No other components.  |
| FPT_PHP.3.1       | The TSF shall resist <i>physical manipulation and physical probing</i> to the TSF by responding automatically such that the SFRs are always enforced.   |
| Dependencies:     | No dependencies.  |
| Refinement:       | The TSF will implement appropriate mechanisms to continuously counter physical manipulation and physical probing. Due to the nature of these attacks (especially manipulation) the TSF can by no means detect attacks on all of its elements. Therefore, permanent protection against these attacks is required ensuring that security functional requirements are enforced. Hence, “automatic response” means here (i) assuming that there might be an attack at any time and (ii) countermeasures are provided at any time. |
| Application Note: | This requirement is achieved by security feature as the shield must be removed and bypassed in order to perform physical intrusive attacks. The TOE makes appropriate secure reaction to stop operation if a physical manipulation or   |

physical probing attack is detected. And also, internal scrambling & encryption for memories and logic area make the reverse-engineering of the TOE layout unpractical. So, these functionalities meet the security functional requirement of FPT\_PHP.3: Resistance to physical attack.

#### 6.1.4 Leakage

208 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Basic internal transfer protection (FDP\_ITT.1)” as specified below.

FDP\_ITT.1 Basic internal transfer protection

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FDP\_ITT.1.1 The TSF shall enforce the *Data Processing Policy* to prevent the *disclosure* of user data when it is transmitted between physically-separated parts of the TOE.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control, or FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control]

Refinement: The different memories, the CPU and other functional units of the TOE (e.g., a cryptographic co-processor) are seen as physically-separated parts of the TOE.

209 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Basic internal TSF data transfer protection (FPT\_ITT.1)” as specified below.

FPT\_ITT.1 Basic internal TSF data transfer protection

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FPT\_ITT.1.1 The TSF shall protect TSF data from *disclosure* when it is transmitted between separate parts of the TOE.

Dependencies: No dependencies.

Refinement: The different memories, the CPU and other functional units of the TOE (e.g., a cryptographic co-processor) are seen as separated parts of the TOE.

This requirement is equivalent to FDP\_ITT.1 above but refers to TSF data instead of user data. Therefore, it should be understood as to refer to the same *Data Processing Policy* defined under FDP\_IFC.1 below.

210 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Subset information flow control (FDP\_IFC.1)” as specified below:

FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FDP\_IFC.1.1 The TSF shall enforce the *Data Processing Policy* on all confidential data when they are processed or transferred by the TOE or by the Security IC Embedded Software.

Dependencies: FDP\_IFF.1 Simple security attributes

211 The following Security Function Policy (SFP) Data Processing Policy is defined for the requirement “Subset information flow control (FDP\_IFC.1)”:

User data of the Composite TOE and TSF data shall not be accessible from the TOE except when the

Security IC Embedded Software decides to communicate the user data of the Composite TOE via an external interface. The protection shall be applied to confidential data only but without the distinction of attributes controlled by the Security IC Embedded Software.

### 6.1.5 Random Numbers (DTRNG FRO M)

212 The TOE shall meet the requirement "Quality metric for random numbers (FCS\_RNG.1)" as specified below (Common Criteria Part 2 extended).

FCS\_RNG.1/PTG.2 Random number generation - PTG.2

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FCS\_RNG.1.1/PTG.2 The TSF shall provide a physical random number generator that implements:

(PTG.2.1) *A total failure test detects a total failure of entropy source immediately when the RNG has started. When a total failure is detected, no random numbers will be output.*

(PTG.2.2) *If a total failure of the entropy source occurs while the RNG is being operated, the RNG prevents the output of any internal random number that depends on some raw random numbers that have been generated after the total failure of the entropy source*

(PTG.2.3) *The online test shall detect non-tolerable statistical defects of the raw random number sequence (i) immediately when the RNG has started, and (ii) while the RNG is being operated. The TSF must not output any random numbers before the power-up online test has finished successfully or when a defect has been detected.*

(PTG.2.4) *The online test procedure shall be effective to detect non-tolerable weaknesses of the random numbers soon.*

(PTG.2.5) *The online test procedure checks the quality of the raw random number sequence. It is triggered at regular intervals or continuously. The online test is suitable for detecting non-tolerable statistical defects of the statistical properties of the raw random numbers within an acceptable period of time*

FCS\_RNG.1.2/PTG.2 The TSF shall provide numbers, 16-bit per number that meet:

(PTG.2.6) *Test procedure A does not distinguish the internal random numbers from output sequences of an ideal RNG.*

(PTG.2.7) *The average Shannon entropy per internal random bit exceeds 0.997*

Application Note: The DTRNG FRO library comprises some functions that perform statistical tests on the DTRNG FRO output. If either test fails, the function returns an error value and the DTRNG FRO is shut down. Those functions are described in DTRNG FRO Application note in detail and are available to embedded software.

Dependencies: No dependencies

FCS\_RNG.1/RGS-IC Random number generation - RGS-IC

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FCS\_RNG.1.1/RGS-IC The TSF shall provide a physical random number generator that implements:

- the rules RègleArchiGVA-1 and the recommendation RecomArchiGVA-1 of [21];
- total failure tests and online tests.

FCS\_RNG.1.2/RGS-IC The TSF shall provide *random numbers* that meet the rule RègleArchiGVA-2 of [21].

Dependencies: No dependencies.

Warning: The TSF fulfils some but not all the necessary rules to comply with [21] regarding random numbers generators (RNG). The composite product's RNG will comply with [21] only when all the rules of §2.4 "Génération d'aléa cryptographique" of [21] are addressed. In particular, a cryptographic post-processing must be implemented by the composite developer.

### 6.1.6 Memory Access Control

- 213 Usage of multiple applications in one Smartcard often requires separating code and data in order to prevent that one application can access code and/or data of another application. To support the TOE provides Area based Memory Access Control.
- 214 The security service being provided is described in the Security Function Policy (SFP) Memory Access Control Policy. The security functional requirement "Subset access control (FDP\_ACC.1)" requires that this policy is in place and defines the scope where it applies. The security functional requirement "Security attribute-based access control (FDP\_ACF.1)" defines addresses security attribute usage and characteristics of policies. It describes the rules for the function that implements the Security Function Policy (SFP) as identified in FDP\_ACC.1. The decision whether an access is permitted or not is taken based upon attributes allocated to the software. The user software defines the attributes and memory areas. The corresponding permission control information is evaluated "on-the-fly" by the hardware so that access is granted/effective or denied/inoperable.
- 215 The security functional requirement "Static attribute initialization (FMT\_MSA.3)" ensures that the default values of security attributes are appropriately either permissive or restrictive in nature. Alternative values can be specified by any subject provided that the Memory Access Control Policy allows that. This is described by the security functional requirement "Management of security attributes (FMT\_MSA.1)". The attributes are determined during TOE manufacturing (FMT\_MSA.3) or set at run-time (FMT\_MSA.1).
- 216 From TOE's point of view the different roles in the user software can be distinguished according to the memory-based access control. However, the definition of the roles belongs to the user software.
- 217 The following Security Function Policy (SFP) Memory Access Control Policy is defined for the requirement "Security attribute-based access control (FDP\_ACF.1)":

#### Memory Access Control Policy

The TOE shall control read, write, delete, and execute accesses of software running at between two different modes (privilege and user mode) on data including code stored in memory areas.

The TOE shall restrict the ability to define, to change or at least to finally accept the applied rules (as mentioned in FDP\_ACF.1) to software with privilege mode).

- 218 The TOE shall meet the requirement "Subset access control (FDP\_ACC.1)" as specified below.

FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FDP\_ACC.1.1 The TSF shall enforce the *Memory Access Control Policy* on all subjects (software with privilege mode and user mode), all objects (data including code stored in memories) and all the operations defined in the *Memory Access Control Policy*.

*Subjects are software codes in Privilege and User mode.*

*Objects are data stored in ROM, RAM and FLASH memories.*

Dependencies: FDP\_ACF.1 Security attribute-based access control

219 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Security attribute-based access control (FDP\_ACF.1)” as specified below.

FDP\_ACF.1 Security attribute-based access control

The attributes are all the operations related to the data stored in memories, which are *the read, write and execute operations*.

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FDP\_ACF.1.1 The TSF shall enforce the *Memory Access Control Policy* to objects based on the following: *memory area where the software is executed from and/or the memory area where the read access is performed to and/or the memory area where the write is performed to and/or the operation to be performed*.

FDP\_ACF.1.2 The TSF shall enforce the following rules to determine if an operation among controlled subjects and controlled objects is allowed: *evaluate the corresponding permission control information before the access so that accesses to be denied cannot be utilised by the subject attempting to perform the operation*.

FDP\_ACF.1.3 The TSF shall explicitly authorise access of subjects to objects based on the following additional rules: *none*.

FDP\_ACF.1.4 The TSF shall explicitly deny access of subjects to objects based on the following additional rules: *none*.

Dependencies: FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control  
FMT\_MSA.3 Static attribute initialisation

The TOE shall meet the requirement “Static attribute initialisation (FMT\_MSA.3)” as specified below.

FMT\_MSA.3 Static attribute initialisation

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FMT\_MSA.3.1 The TSF shall enforce the *Memory Access Control Policy* to provide *well defined* default values for security attributes that are used to enforce the SFP.

FMT\_MSA.3.2 The TSF shall allow any *subject (provided that the Memory Access Control Policy is enforced and the necessary access is therefore allowed)* to specify alternative initial values to override the default values when an object or information is created.

Dependencies: FMT\_MSA.1 Management of security attributes  
FMT\_SMR.1 Security roles

220 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Management of security attributes (FMT\_MSA.1)” as specified below:

FMT\_MSA.1 Management of security attributes

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FMT\_MSA.1.1 The TSF shall enforce the *Memory Access Control Policy* to restrict the ability to *change default, modify or delete* the security attributes *permission control information* to *running at privilege mode*.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control or  
FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control]  
FMT\_SMF.1 Specification of management functions  
FMT\_SMR.1 Security roles

221 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Specification of management functions (FMT\_SMF.1)” as specified below:

FMT\_SMF.1 Specification of management functions

Hierarchical to: No other components

FMT\_SMF.1.1 The TSF shall be capable of performing the following security management functions: *access the control registers of the MPU*.

Dependencies: No dependencies

### 6.1.7 Cryptographic Support

222 FCS\_COP.1 Cryptographic operation requires, a cryptographic operation to be performed in accordance with a specified algorithm and with a cryptographic key of specified sizes. The specified algorithm and cryptographic key sizes can be based on an assigned standard.

223 The following additional specific security functionality is implemented in the TOE:

- Triple Data Encryption Standard (TDES) with 112bit or 168bit key size
- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) with 128 bit, 192bit and 256bit key size
- Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) public key asymmetric cryptography, with key size 1280-bit up to 2048-bit with a granularity of 2 bits (optional)
- Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) (optional)
- Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) (optional)

### 6.1.8 Triple-DES Operation

224 The Triple DES (TDES) operation of the TOE shall meet the requirement “Cryptographic operation (FCS\_COP.1)” as specified below.

FCS_COP.1/TDES	Cryptographic operation – TDES
Hierarchical to:	No other components.
FCS_COP.1.1/TDES	The TSF shall perform <i>encryption and decryption</i> in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm <i>TDES in ECB mode</i> and cryptographic key sizes <i>112 bit, 168 bit</i> that meet the following: [NIST SP 800-67] chapter 2 and 3, [NIST SP 800-38A].
Dependencies:	[FDP_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or FDP_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation, or FCS_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation] FCS_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction
Application Note:	The TOE implements TDES with key option 1 and 2 with ECB mode.

225 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction – TDES (FCS\_CKM.6/TDES)” as specified below.

FCS_CKM.6/TDES	Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction - TDES
Hierarchical to:	No other components.
Dependencies:	[FDP_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes, or FDP_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation, or FCS_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation]
FCS_CKM.6.1/TDES	The TSF shall destroy cryptographic keys when no longer needed.
FCS_CKM.6.2/TDES	The TSF shall destroy cryptographic keys and keying material specified by FCS_CKM.6.1 in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method overwriting that meets the following: none.
Application Note	The cryptographic key destruction can be done by overwriting the internal stored key when a new key value is provided through the key interface or by TOE reset, which provides randomization of the internal stored key.

### 6.1.9 AES Operation

226 The AES operation of the TOE shall meet the requirement “Cryptographic operation (FCS\_COP.1)” as specified below.

FCS_COP.1/AES	Cryptographic operation – AES
Hierarchical to:	No other components.
FCS_COP.1.1/AES	The TSF shall perform <i>decryption and encryption</i> in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm <i>AES in ECB mode</i> and cryptographic key sizes <i>128bit, 192bit or 256bit</i> that meet the following: [FIPS 197] chapter 5, [NIST SP 800-38A].

Dependencies:	[FDP_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or FDP_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes or FCS_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation] FCS_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction
227	The AES key generation for the AES library shall meet the requirement “Cryptographic key generation (FCS_CKM.1)” as specified below.
FCS_CKM.1/AES	Cryptographic key generation
Hierarchical to:	No other components
Dependencies:	[FCS_CKM.2 Cryptographic key distribution or FCS_COP.1 Cryptographic operation] FCS_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction
FCS_CKM.1.1/AES	The TSF shall generate cryptographic keys in accordance with the specified cryptographic key generation algorithm <i>Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) - ECB mode</i> and with the specified cryptographic key sizes <i>128bit, 192bit or 256bit key size</i> that meet the following: <i>[FIPS197], chapter 5.</i>
228	The TOE shall meet the requirement “Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction (FCS_CKM.6)” as specified below.
FCS_CKM.6/AES	Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction
Hierarchical to:	No other components.
FCS_CKM.6.1/AES	The TSF shall destroy cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method <i>overwriting</i> that meets the following: <i>none.</i>
Dependencies:	[FDP_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes, or FDP_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation]
Application Note	The cryptographic key destruction can be done by overwriting the internal stored key or by TOE reset.

#### 6.1.10 Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) Operation (optional)

229	The AE1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA cryptographic library of the TOE shall meet the requirement “Cryptographic operation (FCS_COP.1)” as specified below.
FCS_COP.1/RSA	Cryptographic operation
Hierarchical to:	No other components
FCS_COP.1.1/RSA	The TSF shall perform <i>the modular exponentiation part of RSA signature generation and verification</i> in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm <i>Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA: standard RSA and RSA-CRT)</i> and cryptographic key sizes

*from 1280-bit up to 2048-bit with 2-bit granularity that meet the following standard: [ISO/IEC14888-2:2008]] section 6.2 and 6.3.*

Note 1: In context of signature generation only the modular exponentiation, i.e., only Step 2 of [ISO14888-2:2008], section 6.2 and in addition the check of the message's length are implemented. Especially the proper use of a format mechanism (including the related hash algorithm) is in the responsibility of the embedded software developer.

Note 2: In context of signature verification only the modular exponentiation, i.e., only the part asking to compute  $G^* = S^v \bmod n$  in Step 1 of [ISO/IEC14888-2:2008], section 6.3 is implemented. Especially the proper check of a signatures format (including the related hash algorithm) is in the responsibility of the embedded software developer.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or FDP\_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation, or FCS\_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation] FCS\_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction

#### 6.1.11 Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) Key Generation (optional)

- The RSA key generation for the RSA/ECC/SHA library shall meet the requirement "Cryptographic key generation (FCS\_CKM.1)" as specified below.

FCS\_CKM.1/RSA Cryptographic key generation

Hierarchical to: No other components

FCS\_CKM.1.1/RSA The TSF shall generate cryptographic keys in accordance with the specified cryptographic key generation algorithm *RSA* and with the specified cryptographic key sizes *from 1280-bit up to 2048-bit with 2-bit granularity* that meet the following: [ETSI TS 102 176-1], section 6.2.2.1 *Key and parameter generation algorithm rsagen1* and [ISO 18032], *Incremental search*.

Dependencies: [FCS\_CKM.2 Cryptographic key distribution, or FCS\_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation, or FCS\_COP.1 Cryptographic operation] [FCS\_RBG.1 Random bit generation, or FCS\_RNG.1 Generation of random numbers] FCS\_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction

Note 1) The RSA cryptographic key generation of the TOE generates two primes P and Q with the equal bit length, while the standard recommends to generate two primes P and Q such that  $0.1 < |\log_2(P) - \log_2(Q)| < 30$ .

Note 2) While the standard specifies that the private exponent  $D$  should be larger than the square root of the RSA modulus, i.e.,  $D > \sqrt{N}$ , this verification is not performed by the RSA cryptographic key generation of the TOE.

Note 3) The RSA cryptographic key generation of the TOE performs a number of Miller-Rabin tests to ensure that the probability that the generated prime candidate is not a prime is below  $2^{-100}$ .

230 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction – RSA (FCS\_CKM.6/RSA)” as specified below.

FCS\_CKM.6/RSA Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction - RSA

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes, or FDP\_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation, or FCS\_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation]

FCS\_CKM.6.1/RSA The TSF shall destroy *cryptographic keys* when *no longer needed*.

FCS\_CKM.6.2/RSA The TSF shall destroy *cryptographic keys* and keying material specified by FCS\_CKM.6.1 in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method *overwriting or zeroing* that meets the following: *none*.

Application Note The key destruction FCS\_CKM.6/RSA applies only for the keys stored by the ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library in crypto. RAM and/or RAM This internal key storage can be cleared by hardware resetting.

Clearing of keys that are provided by the smartcard embedded software to the ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library is under the responsibility of the smartcard embedded software.

#### 6.1.12 Elliptic Curve DSA Operation (optional)

231 The ECC library of the TOE shall meet the requirement “Cryptographic operation (FCS\_COP.1)” as specified below.

FCS\_COP.1/ECDSA Cryptographic operation

Hierarchical to: No other components

FCS\_COP.1.1/ECDSA The TSF shall perform *the signature generation/verification* in accordance with the specified cryptographic algorithm *ECDSA* and cryptographic key sizes *from 192-bit up to 512-bit* that meet the following: [ANS X9.62], section 7.3 *Signing Process* and section 7.4 *Verifying Process*.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or FDP\_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key **generation, or**

FCS\_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation]

FCS\_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction

Note1) The RSA/ECC/SHA library supports any valid curves over prime fields of size from 192-bit to 512-bit. However standard curves listed below whose security has been proven are in the scope of this evaluation. 1) [NIST curves]: Curves P-192, P-224, P-256, P-384 2) [Brainpool curves]: brainpoolP192r1, brainpoolP192t1, brainpoolP224r1, brainpoolP224t1, brainpoolP256r1, brainpoolP256t1, brainpoolP320r1, brainpoolP320t1, brainpoolP384r1, brainpoolP384t1, brainpoolP512r1, brainpoolP512t1, 3) [SEC-recommended curves]: secp192k1, secp192r1, secp224k1, secp224r1, secp256k1, secp256r1, secp384r1

### 6.1.13 Elliptic Curve DSA Key Generation (optional)

232 The key generation for the ECC library shall meet the requirement “Cryptographic key generation (FCS\_CKM.1)” as specified below.

FCS\_CKM.1/ECDSA Cryptographic key generation

Hierarchical to: No other components

FCS\_CKM.1.1/ECDSA The TSF shall generate cryptographic keys in accordance with the cryptographic key generation algorithm *ECC* and with the cryptographic key sizes *from 192-bit up to 512-bit* that meet the following: [ANS X9.62], section A.4.3 *Elliptic Curve Key Generation*.

Dependencies: [FCS\_CKM.2 Cryptographic key distribution, or  
FCS\_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation, or  
FCS\_COP.1 Cryptographic operation]  
[FCS\_RBG.1 Random bit generation, or  
FCS\_RNG.1 Generation of random numbers]  
FCS\_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction

Note1) The RSA/ECC/SHA library supports any valid curves over prime fields of size from 192-bit to 512-bit. However standard curves listed below whose security has been proven are in the scope of this evaluation. 1) [NIST curves]: Curves P-192, P-224, P-256, P-384 2) [Brainpool curves]: brainpoolP192r1, brainpoolP192t1, brainpoolP224r1, brainpoolP224t1, brainpoolP256r1, brainpoolP256t1, brainpoolP320r1, brainpoolP320t1, brainpoolP384r1, brainpoolP384t1, brainpoolP512r1, brainpoolP512t1, 3) [SEC-recommended curves]: secp192k1, secp192r1, secp224k1, secp224r1, secp256k1, secp256r1, secp384r1

233 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction – ECDSA (FCS\_CKM.6/ECDSA)” as specified below.

FCS\_CKM.6/ECDSA Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction - ECDSA

Hierarchical to:	No other components.
Dependencies:	[FDP_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes, or FDP_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation, or FCS_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation]
FCS_CKM.6.1/ECDSA	The TSF shall destroy <i>cryptographic keys</i> when <i>no longer needed</i> .
FCS_CKM.6.2/ECDSA	The TSF shall destroy <i>cryptographic keys</i> and keying material specified by FCS_CKM.6.1 in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method <i>zeroing</i> that meets the following: <i>none</i> .
Application Note	The key destruction FCS_CKM.6/ECDSA applies only for the keys stored by the ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library in crypto. RAM and/or RAM This internal key storage can be cleared by hardware resetting.  Clearing of keys that are provided by the smartcard embedded software to the ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library is under the responsibility of the smartcard embedded software.

#### 6.1.14 Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) Key Agreement (optional)

234 The ECC library of the TOE shall meet the requirement “Cryptographic operation (FCS\_COP.1)” as specified below.

FCS_COP.1/ECDH	Cryptographic operation
Hierarchical to:	No other components
FCS_COP.1.1/ECDH	The TSF shall perform <i>the key exchange</i> in accordance with the specified cryptographic algorithm <i>ECDH</i> and cryptographic key sizes <i>from 192-bit up to 512-bit</i> that meet the following: <i>[ANS X9.63], section 5.4.1 Standard Diffie-Hellman primitive</i> .
Dependencies:	[FDP_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or FDP_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation, or FCS_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation] FCS_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction

Note1) The RSA/ECC/SHA library supports any valid curves over prime fields of size from 192-bit to 512-bit. However standard curves listed below whose security has been proven are in the scope of this evaluation. 1) [NIST curves]: Curves P-192, P-224, P-256, P-384 2) [Brainpool curves]: brainpoolP192r1, brainpoolP192t1, brainpoolP224r1, brainpoolP224t1, brainpoolP256r1, brainpoolP256t1, brainpoolP320r1, brainpoolP320t1, brainpoolP384r1, brainpoolP384t1, brainpoolP512r1, brainpoolP512t1, 3)[SEC-recommended curves]: secp192k1, secp192r1, secp224k1, secp224r1, secp256k1, secp256r1, secp384r1

Note2) The implemented routines can be used with ephemeral or static private keys. The base point is assumed to be public.

Note3) For full compatibility, the user is responsible to perform step 2 of [ANS X9.63], section 5.2.2.1, prior to using the ECDH\_generate function.

235 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction – ECDH (FCS\_CKM.6/ECDH)” as specified below.

FCS\_CKM.6/ECDH Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction - ECDH

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes, or FDP\_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation, or FCS\_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation]

FCS\_CKM.6.1/ECDH The TSF shall destroy *cryptographic keys* when *no longer needed*.

FCS\_CKM.6.2/ECDH The TSF shall destroy *cryptographic keys* and keying material specified by FCS\_CKM.6.1 in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method *overwriting or zeroing* that meets the following: *none*.

Application Note The key destruction FCS\_CKM.6/ECDH applies only for the keys stored by the ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library in crypto. RAM and/or RAM This internal key storage can be cleared by hardware resetting.

Clearing of keys that are provided by the smartcard embedded software to the ATP1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library is under the responsibility of the smartcard embedded software.

#### 6.1.15 Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) (optional)

236 The Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) of the TOE shall meet the requirement “Cryptographic operation (FCS\_COP.1)” as specified below.

FCS\_COP.1/SHA Cryptographic operation

Hierarchical to: No other components

FCS\_COP.1.1/SHA The TSF shall perform *hashing* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm *SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512* and cryptographic key sizes *none* that meet the following: [FIPS 180-4]

Note1) The AT1 Secure libraries provides the functionalities for computation of hash values. The use of these functionalities for keyed hash operations like HMAC or similar, is not subject of this TOE and requires specific security improvements and DPA analysis by the operating system which is not part of the TOE. The SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384 and SHA-512 functionalities are intended to be used for ECDSA signature generation and verification.

Note2) The TOE offers the functionality of hash value computation using SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384 and SHA-512. However, only the functions related to SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384 and SHA-512 is in the scope of this evaluation and is intended to be used for signature generation and verification. Note that neither of the functions must be used to hash secret values. In addition, the user is responsible for the truncation or padding of the hash value as required by step e), section 7.3 and step c), section 7.4.1 of the standard cited above.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or FDP\_ITC.2 Import of user data with security attributes, or FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation, or FCS\_CKM.5 Cryptographic key derivation] FCS\_CKM.6 Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction

### 6.1.16 Bootloader

237 The TOE Functional Requirement “Limited capabilities – Loader (FMT\_LIM.1/Loader)” is specified as follows.

FMT\_LIM.1/Loader Limited capabilities

Dependencies: FMT\_LIM.2 Limited availability.

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FMT\_LIM.1.1/Loader The TSF shall limit its capabilities so that in conjunction with “Limited availability (FMT\_LIM.2)” the following policy is enforced: *Deploying Loader functionality after locking the chip to FLASH booting mode does not allow stored user data to be disclosed or manipulated by unauthorized user.*

238 The TOE Functional Requirement “Limited availability – Loader (FMT\_LIM.2/Loader)” is specified as follows.

FMT\_LIM.2/Loader Limited availability - Loader

Hierarchical to: No other components.

FMT\_LIM.2.1/Loader The TSF shall be designed in a manner that limits its availability so that in conjunction with “Limited capabilities (FMT\_LIM.1)” the following policy is enforced: *The TSF prevents deploying the Loader functionality after locking the chip to FLASH booting mode.*

Dependencies: FMT\_LIM.1 Limited capabilities.

239 The TOE Functional Requirement “Inter-TSF trusted channel (FTP\_ITC.1)” is specified as follows.

FTP\_ITC.1 Inter-TSF trusted channel

Hierarchical to: No other components.

- 
- FTP\_ITC.1.1 The TSF shall provide a communication channel between itself and *the authorized user* that is logically distinct from other communication channels and provides assured identification of its end points and protection of the channel data from modification or disclosure.
- FTP\_ITC.1.2 The TSF shall permit *another trusted IT product* to initiate communication via the trusted channel.
- FTP\_ITC.1.3 The TSF shall initiate communication via the trusted channel for deploying Loader mutual Authentication and establishment of session keys.
- Dependencies: No dependencies.
- 240 The TOE Functional Requirement "Basic data exchange confidentiality (FDP\_UCT.1)" is specified as follows.
- FDP\_UCT.1 Basic data exchange confidentiality
- Hierarchical to: No other components.
- Dependencies: [FTP\_ITC.1 Inter-TSF trusted channel, or FTP\_TRP.1 Trusted path]  
[FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control, or FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control]
- FDP\_UCT.1.1 The TSF shall enforce the *Loader SFP* to receive user data in a manner protected from unauthorised disclosure.
- 241 The TOE Functional Requirement "Data exchange integrity (FDP\_UIT.1)" is specified as follows.
- FDP\_UIT.1 Data exchange integrity
- Hierarchical to: No other components.
- Dependencies: [FTP\_ITC.1 Inter-TSF trusted channel, or FTP\_TRP.1 Trusted path]  
[FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control, or FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control]
- FDP\_UIT.1.1 The TSF shall enforce the *Loader SFP* to receive user data in a manner protected from modification, deletion, insertion errors.
- FDP\_UIT.1.2 The TSF shall be able to determine on receipt of user data, whether modification, deletion, insertion has occurred.
- 242 The TOE Functional Requirement "Subset access control - Loader (FDP\_ACC.1/Loader)" is specified as follows.
- FDP\_ACC.1/ Loader Subset access control - Loader
- Hierarchical to: No other components.
- FDP\_ACC.1.1/ Loader The TSF shall enforce the *Loader SFP* on  
(1) *the subjects Loader authorized users,*
-

(2) *the objects user data in FLASH or ROM*

(3) *the operation deployment of Loader*

Dependencies: FDP\_ACF.1 Security attribute-based access control.

Application Note: The TOE enforces the Loader SFP by FTP\_ITC.1, FDP\_UCT.1, FDP\_UIT.1 and FDP\_ACF.1 to describe additional access control rules

243 The TOE Functional Requirement “Security attribute-based access control - Loader (FDP\_ACF.1/Loader)” is specified as follows.

FDP\_ACF.1/ Loader Security attribute-based access control - Loader

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies: FMT\_MSA.3 Static attribute initialization.

FDP\_ACF.1.1/ Loader The TSF shall enforce the *Loader SFP* to objects based on the following:

(1) *the subjects Loader authorized users with security attributes FLASH write.*

(2) *the objects user data in FLASH with security attributes FLASH write.*

FDP\_ACF.1.2/ Loader The TSF shall enforce the following rules to determine if an operation among controlled subjects and controlled objects is allowed: *Bootloader can do write operation in FLASH after a successful Authentication.*

FDP\_ACF.1.3/ Loader The TSF shall explicitly authorize access of subjects to objects based on the following additional rules: *FLASH can be controlled based on security attributes, which can be limited by Bootloader APDU command.*

FDP\_ACF.1.4/ Loader The TSF shall explicitly deny access of subjects to objects based on the following additional rules: *Bootloader cannot access the FLASH without successful authentication.*

### 6.1.17 Authentication Proof of Identity

244 The TOE shall meet the requirement “Authentication Proof of Identity (FIA\_API.1)” as specified below.

FIA\_API.1 Authentication Proof of Identity

Hierarchical to: No other components

Dependencies: No dependencies.

FIA\_API.1.1 The TSF shall provide a *mutual authentication of Bootloader* to prove the identity of the TOE to an external entity

### 6.1.18 Fingerprint library

245 The TOE Functional Requirement “Basic data exchange confidentiality (FDP\_UCT.1)” is specified as follows.

FDP\_UCT.1/Match Basic data exchange confidentiality

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies: [FTP\_ITC.1 Inter-TSF trusted channel, or FTP\_TRP.1 Trusted path]  
[FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control, or FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control]

FDP\_UCT.1.1/Match The TSF shall enforce the Match SFP to receive user data in a manner protected from unauthorised disclosure.

246 The TOE Functional Requirement “Data exchange integrity (FDP\_UIT.1)” is specified as follows.

FDP\_UIT.1/Match Data exchange integrity

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies: [FTP\_ITC.1 Inter-TSF trusted channel, or FTP\_TRP.1 Trusted path]  
[FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control, or FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control]

FDP\_UIT.1.1/Match The TSF shall enforce the Match SFP to receive user data in a manner protected from modification, deletion, insertion errors.

FDP\_UIT.1.2/Match The TSF shall be able to determine on receipt of user data, whether modification, deletion, insertion has occurred.

### 6.1.19 Summary of Security Functional Requirements

Security Functional Requirement	Origin
FRU_FLT.2	BSI-PP-0084
FPT_FLS.1	BSI-PP-0084
FAU_SAS.1	BSI-PP-0084
FDP_SDC.1	BSI-PP-0084, updated in CC:2022
FDP_SDI.2	BSI-PP-0084
FMT_LIM.1	BSI-PP-0084, updated in CC:2022
FMT_LIM.2	BSI-PP-0084, updated in CC:2022
FPT_PHP.3	BSI-PP-0084

FDP_ITT.1	BSI-PP-0084
FPT_ITT.1	BSI-PP-0084
FDP_IFC.1	BSI-PP-0084
FIA_API.1	BSI-PP-0084, updated in CC:2022
FMT_LIM.1/Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 1 for loader, updated in CC:2022
FMT_LIM.2/Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 1 for loader, updated in CC:2022
FTP_ITC.1	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 2 for loader
FDP_UCT.1	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 2 for loader
FDP_UIT.1	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 2 for loader
FDP_ACC.1/Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 2 for loader
FDP_ACF.1/Loader	BSI-PP-0084 - Package 2 for loader
FCS_RNG.1/RGS-IC	BSI-PP-0084
FCS_RNG.1/PTG.2	BSI-PP-0084
FDP_ACC.1	CC:2022
FDP_ACF.1	CC:2022
FMT_MSA.3	CC:2022
FMT_MSA.1	CC:2022
FMT_SMF.1	CC:2022
FCS_COP.1/TDES	BSI-PP-0084 - package "TDES", updated in CC:2022
FCS_COP.1/AES	BSI-PP-0084 - package "AES", updated in CC:2022
FCS_COP.1/RSA (optional)	CC:2022
FCS_CKM.1/RSA (optional)	CC:2022
FCS_COP.1/ECDSA (optional)	CC:2022
FCS_COP.1/ECDH (optional)	CC:2022
FCS_CKM.1/ECDSA (optional)	CC:2022
FCS_COP.1/SHA (optional)	BSI-PP-0084 - package "Hash functions", updated in CC:2022
FCS_CKM.6/TDES	BSI-PP-0084 - package "TDES"

	FCS_CKM.4 replaced by FCS_CKM.6 in CC:2022
FCS_CKM.6/AES	BSI-PP-0084 – package “AES” FCS_CKM.4 replaced by FCS_CKM.6 in CC:2022
FCS_CKM.6/RSA	CC:2022, FCS_CKM.4 replaced by FCS_CKM.6
FCS_CKM.6/ECDSA	CC:2022, FCS_CKM.4 replaced by FCS_CKM.6
FCS_CKM.6/ECDH	CC:2022, FCS_CKM.4 replaced by FCS_CKM.6
FDP_UCT.1/Match(optional)	CC:2022
FDP_UIT.1/Match(optional)	CC:2022

Table 9 Security Functional Requirements for the TOE

## 6.2 TOE Assurance Requirements

247 The Security Target will be evaluated according to

### Security Target evaluation (Class ASE)

248 This Security Target is modularized as a multi-assurance ST with a global compliance (EAL5+) and five sub-TSFs (EAL6+) for the memory access control policy, the bootloader access control policy, the security detector policy (only the detector's reaction to security incidents), the non-reversibility of the TEST mode policy and [the authentication](#) of the TOE.

249 The following table lists the global security assurance requirements for the TOE. These security functional requirements are either copied from the Protection Profile BSI-PP-0084 [9] without modifications, or augmented from there, or newly added in this Security Target as indicated in column four of the table. This partly addresses the Protection Profile BSI-PP-0084 [9] Application Note 22.

Class	Family	Title	Compared to PP
<b>ADV: Development</b>	ADV_ARC.1	Architectural design	As in PP
	ADV_FSP.5	Functional Specification	Augmented from PP to EAL6
	ADV_IMP.2	Implementation Representation	Augmented from PP to EAL6
	ADV_INT.3	TSF Internals	Added at EAL6 level
	ADV_TDS.5	TOE Design	Augmented from PP to EAL6
<b>AGD: Guidance documents</b>	AGD_OPE.1	Operational User Guidance	As in PP
	AGD_PRE.1	Preparative procedures	As in PP
<b>ALC: Life-cycle support</b>	ALC_CMC.5	CM Capabilities	Augmented from PP to EAL6
	ALC_CMS.5	CM Scope	Augmented from PP to EAL6
	ALC_DEL.1	Delivery	As in PP
	ALC_DVS.2	Development Security	As in PP
	ALC_LCD.1	Life Cycle Definition	As in PP
	ALC_TAT.3	Tools and Techniques	Augmented from PP to EAL6

Class	Family	Title	Compared to PP
<b>ASE: Security Target evaluation</b>	ASE_CCL.1	Conformance claims	As in PP
	ASE_ECD.1	Extended components definition	As in PP
	ASE_INT.1	ST introduction	As in PP
	ASE_OBJ.2	Security objectives	As in PP
	ASE_REQ.2	Derived security requirements	As in PP
	ASE_SPD.1	Security problem definition	As in PP
	ASE_TSS.2	TOE summary specification	Augmented from PP
<b>ATE: Tests</b>	ATE_COV.3	Coverage	Augmented from PP to EAL6
	ATE_DPT.3	Depth	Augmented from PP to EAL6
	ATE_FUN.2	Functional Tests	Augmented from PP to EAL6
	ATE_IND.2	Independent Testing	As in PP
<b>AVA: Vulnerability assessment</b>	AVA_VAN.5	Vulnerability Analysis	As in PP

**Table 12 Global Security assurance requirements for the TOE**

250 Note: According to section 2 “Conformance Claims”, the global claimed SAR is EAL5 with all augmentation towards EAL6 except for ADV\_SPM.

## 6.3 Security Requirements Rationale

### 6.3.1 Rationale for the Security Functional Requirements

251 Table 11 below gives an overview, how the security functional requirements are combined to meet the security objectives. The detailed justification follows after the table.

Objective	TOE Security Functional and Assurance Requirements
O.Leak-Inherent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FDP_ITT.1 "Basic internal transfer protection"</li> <li>- FPT_ITT.1 "Basic internal TSF data transfer protection"</li> <li>- FDP_IFC.1 "Subset information flow control"</li> <li>- AVA_VAN.5 "Advanced methodical vulnerability analysis"</li> </ul>
O.Phys-Probing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FDP_SDC.1 "Stored data confidentiality"</li> <li>- FPT_PHP.3 "Resistance to physical attack"</li> </ul>
O.Malfunction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FRU_FLT.2 "Limited fault tolerance"</li> <li>- FPT_FLS.1 "Failure with preservation of secure state"</li> <li>- ADV_ARC.1 "Architectural Design with domain separation and non-bypassability"</li> </ul>
O.Phys-Manipulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FDP_SDI.2 "Stored data integrity monitoring and action"</li> <li>- FPT_PHP.3 "Resistance to physical attack"</li> </ul>
O.Leak-Forced	All requirements listed for O.Leak-Inherent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FDP_ITT.1, FPT_ITT.1, FDP_IFC.1, AVA_VAN.5</li> </ul> plus those listed for O.Malfunction and O.Phys-Manipulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FRU_FLT.2, FPT_FLS.1, FPT_PHP.3, ADV_ARC.1</li> </ul>
O.Abuse-Func	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FMT_LIM.1 "Limited capabilities"</li> <li>- FMT_LIM.2 "Limited availability"</li> </ul> plus those for O.Leak-Inherent, O.Phys-Probing, O.Malfunction, O.Phys-Manipulation, O.Leak-Forced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FDP_ITT.1, FPT_ITT.1, FDP_IFC.1, FPT_PHP.3, FRU_FLT.2, FPT_FLS.1, ADV_ARC.1</li> </ul>
O.Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FAU_SAS.1 "Audit storage"</li> </ul>
O.RND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FCS_RNG.1/PTG.2 "Quality metric for random numbers" and FCS_RNG.1/RGS-IC "Quality metric for random numbers"</li> </ul> plus those for O.Leak-Inherent, O.Phys-Probing, O.Malfunction, O.Phys-Manipulation, O.Leak-Forced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FDP_ITT.1, FPT_ITT.1, FDP_IFC.1, FPT_PHP.3, FRU_FLT.2, FPT_FLS.1, AVA_VAN.5, ADV_ARC.1</li> </ul>
OE.Resp-Appl	not applicable

Objective	TOE Security Functional and Assurance Requirements
OE.Process-Sec-IC	not applicable
O.Mem-Access	- FDP_ACC.1 "Subset access control" - FDP_ACF.1 "Security attribute-based access control" - FMT_MSA.3 "Static attribute initialisation" - FMT_MSA.1 "Management of security attributes" - FMT_SMF.1 "Specification of Management Functions"
O.TDES	- FCS_COP.1/TDES "Cryptographic operation" - FCS_CKM.6/ TDES "Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction"
O.AES	- FCS_COP.1/ AES "Cryptographic operation" - FCS_CKM.1/AES "Cryptographic key generation" - FCS_CKM.6/AES "Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction"
O.RSA	- FCS_COP.1/RSA "Cryptographic operation" - FCS_CKM.1/RSA "Cryptographic key generation" - FCS_CKM.6/ RSA "Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction"
O.ECDSA	- FCS_COP.1/ ECDSA "Cryptographic operation" - FCS_CKM.1/ ECDSA "Cryptographic key generation" - FCS_CKM.6/ECDSA "Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction"
O.ECDH	- FCS_COP.1/ ECDH "Cryptographic operation" - FCS_CKM.6/ECDH "Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction"
O.SHA	- FCS_COP.1/SHA "Cryptographic operation"
O.Authentication	- FIA_API.1" Authentication Proof of Identity"
OE.TOE_Auth	not applicable
O.Cap_Avail_Loader	- FMT_LIM.1/Loader "Limited capabilities" - FMT_LIM.2/Loader "Limited availability - Loader"
OE.Lim_Block_Loader	not applicable
O.Ctrl_Auth_Loader	- FTP_ITC.1 "Inter-TSF trusted channel" - FDP_UCT.1 "Basic data exchange confidentiality" - FDP_UIT.1 "Data exchange integrity" - FDP_ACC.1/Loader "Subset access control - Loader" - FDP_ACF.1/Loader "Security attribute-based access control - Loader"
OE.Loader_Usage	not applicable

Objective	TOE Security Functional and Assurance Requirements
O.Prot_TSF_Confidentiality	- FDP_ACC.1/Loader "Subset access control - Loader" - FDP_ACF.1/Loader "Security attribute-based access control - Loader"
OE.Capture	Not applicable
O.Confidential_Channel	FDP_UCT.1/Match "Basic data exchange confidentiality" FDP_UIT.1/Match " Data exchange integrity "

**Table 11 Security Requirements versus Security Objectives**

- 252 The justification related to the security objective "Protection against Inherent Information Leakage (O.Leak-Inherent)" is as follows:
- 253 The refinements of the security functional requirements FPT\_ITT.1 and FDP\_ITT.1 together with the policy statement in FDP\_IFC.1 explicitly require the prevention of disclosure of secret data (TSF data as well as user data) when transmitted between separate parts of the TOE or while being processed. This includes that attackers cannot reveal such data by measurements of emanations, power consumption or other behavior of the TOE while data are transmitted between or processed by TOE parts.
- 254 It is possible that the TOE needs additional support by the Security IC Embedded Software (e.g., timing attacks are possible if the processing time of algorithms implemented in the software depends on the content of secret). This support must be addressed in the Guidance Documentation. Together with this FPT\_ITT.1, FDP\_ITT.1 and FDP\_IFC.1 are suitable to meet the objective.
- 255 The justification related to the security objective "Protection against Physical Probing (O.Phys-Probing)" is as follows:
- 256 The SFR FDP\_SDC.1 requires the TSF to protect the confidentiality of the information of the user data stored in specified memory areas and prevent its compromise by physical attacks bypassing the specified interfaces for memory access. The scenario of physical probing as described for this objective is explicitly included in the assignment chosen for the physical tampering scenarios in FPT\_PHP.3. Therefore, it is clear that this security functional requirement supports the objective.
- 257 It is possible that the TOE needs additional support by the Security IC Embedded Software (e.g. to send data over certain buses only with appropriate precautions). This support must be addressed in the Guidance Documentation. Together with this FPT\_PHP.3 is suitable to meet the objective.
- 258 The justification related to the security objective "Protection against Malfunctions (O.Malfunction)" is as follows:
- 259 The definition of this objective shows that it covers a situation, where malfunction of the TOE might be caused by the operating conditions of the TOE (while direct manipulation of the TOE is covered O.Phys-Manipulation). There are two possibilities in this situation: Either the operating conditions are inside the tolerated range or at least one of them is outside of this range. The second case is covered by FPT\_FLS.1, because it states that a secure state is preserved in this case. The first case is covered by FRU\_FLT.2 because it states that the TOE operates correctly under normal (tolerated) conditions. The functions implementing FRU\_FLT.2 and FPT\_FLS.1 must work independently so that their operation cannot be affected by the Security IC Embedded Software (refer to the refinement). Therefore, there is no possible instance of conditions under O.Malfunction, which is not covered.
- 260 The justification related to the security objective "Protection against Physical Manipulation

(O.Phys-Manipulation)” is as follows:

- 261 The SFR FDP\_SDI.2 requires the TSF to detect the integrity errors of the stored user data and react in case of detected errors. The scenario of physical manipulation as described for this objective is explicitly included in the assignment chosen for the physical tampering scenarios in FPT\_PHP.3. Therefore, it is clear that this security functional requirement supports the objective.
- 262 It is possible that the TOE needs additional support by the Embedded Software (for instance by implementing FDP\_SDI.1 to check data integrity with the help of appropriate checksums, refer to Section 6.1). This support must be addressed in the Guidance Documentation. Together with this FPT\_PHP.3 is suitable to meet the objective.
- 263 The justification related to the security objective “Protection against Forced Information Leakage (O.Leak-Forced)” is as follows:
- 264 This objective is directed against attacks, where an attacker wants to force an information leakage, which would not occur under normal conditions. In order to achieve this the attacker has to combine a first attack step, which modifies the behaviour of the TOE (either by exposing it to extreme operating conditions or by directly manipulating it) with a second attack step measuring and analysing some output produced by the TOE. The first step is prevented by the same measures which support O.Malfunction and O.Phys-Manipulation, respectively. The requirements covering O.Leak-Inherent also support O.Leak-Forced because they prevent the attacker from being successful if he tries the second step directly.
- 265 The justification related to the security objective “Protection against Abuse of Functionality (O.Abuse-Func)” is as follows:
- 266 This objective states that abuse of functions (especially provided by the IC Dedicated Test Software, for instance in order to read secret data) must not be possible in Phase 7 of the life-cycle. There are two possibilities to achieve this: (i) They cannot be used by an attacker (i.e., its availability is limited) or (ii) using them would not be of relevant use for an attacker (i.e., its capabilities are limited) since the functions are designed in a specific way. The first possibility is specified by FMT\_LIM.2 and the second one by FMT\_LIM.1. Since these requirements are combined to support the policy, which is suitable to fulfil O.Abuse-Func, both security functional requirements together are suitable to meet the objective.
- 267 Other security functional requirements which prevent attackers from circumventing the functions implementing these two security functional requirements (for instance by manipulating the hardware) also support the objective. The relevant objectives are also listed.
- 268 It was chosen to define FMT\_LIM.1 and FMT\_LIM.2 explicitly (not using Part 2 of the Common Criteria) for the following reason: Though taking components from the Common Criteria catalogue makes it easier to recognise functions, any selection from Part 2 of the Common Criteria would have made it harder for the reader to understand the special situation meant here. As a consequence, the statement of explicit security functional requirements was chosen to provide more clarity.
- 269 The justification related to the security objective “TOE Identification (O.Identification)” is as follows:
- 270 Obviously the operations for FAU\_SAS.1 are chosen in a way that they require the TOE to provide the functionality needed for O.Identification. The Initialisation Data (or parts of them) are used for TOE identification. The technical capability of the TOE to store Initialisation Data and/or Pre-personalisation Data is provided according to FAU\_SAS.1.
- 271 It was chosen to define FAU\_SAS.1 explicitly (not using a given security functional requirement from Part 2 of the Common Criteria) for the following reason: The security functional requirement FAU\_GEN.1 in Part
-

2 of the CC requires the TOE to generate the audit data and gives details on the content of the audit records (for instance data and time). The possibility to use the functions in order to store security relevant data which are generated outside of the TOE, is not covered by the family FAU\_GEN or by other families in Part 2. Moreover, the TOE cannot add time information to the records, because it has no real time clock. Therefore, the new family FAU\_SAS was defined for this situation.

- 272 The objective must be supported by organisational and other measures, which the TOE Manufacturer has to implement. These measures are a subset of those measures, which are examined during the evaluation of the assurance requirements of the classes AGD and ALC.
- 273 The justification related to the security objective “Random Numbers (O.RND)” is as follows:
- 274 FCS\_RNG.1 requires the TOE to provide random numbers of good quality. The metrics associated to the DTRNG FRO M given by the SFRs FCS\_RNG.1/RGS-IC, FCS\_RNG/PTG.2.
- 275 Other security functional requirements, which prevent physical manipulation and malfunction of the TOE (see the corresponding objectives listed in the table), support this objective because they prevent attackers from manipulating or otherwise affecting the random number generator.
- 276 Random numbers are often used by the Security IC Embedded Software to generate cryptographic keys for internal use. Therefore, the TOE must prevent the unauthorised disclosure of random numbers. Other security functional requirements which prevent inherent leakage attacks, probing and forced leakage attacks ensure the confidentiality of the random numbers provided by the TOE.
- 277 Depending on the functionality of specific TOEs the Security IC Embedded Software will have to support the objective by providing runtime-tests of the random number generator. Together, these requirements allow the TOE to provide cryptographically good random numbers and to ensure that no information about the produced random numbers is available to an attacker.
- 278 It was chosen to define FCS\_RNG.1 explicitly, because Part 2 of the Common Criteria does not contain generic security functional requirements for Random Number generation. (Note, that there are security functional requirements in Part 2 of the Common Criteria, which refer to random numbers. However, they define requirements only for the authentication context, which is only one of the possible applications of random numbers.)
- 279 The security objective “Capability and availability of the Loader (O.Cap-Avail-Loader) is directly covered by the SFR FMT\_LIM.1/Loader and FMT\_LIM.2/Loader.
- 280 The security objective Access control and authenticity for the Loader (O.Ctrl-Auth-Loader) is covered by the SFR as follows:
- 281 The SFR FDP\_ACC.1/Loader defines the subjects, objects and operations of the Loader SFP enforced by the SFR FTP\_ITC.1, FDP\_UCT.1, FDP\_UIT.1 and FDP\_ACF.1/Loader.
- 282 The SFR FTP\_ITC.1 requires the TSF to establish a trusted channel with assured identification of its end points and protection of the channel data from modification or disclosure.
- 283 The SFR FDP\_UCT.1 requires the TSF to receive data protected from unauthorised disclosure.
- 284 The SFR FDP\_UIT.1 requires the TSF to verify the integrity of the received user data.
- 285 The SFR FDP\_ACF.1/Loader requires the TSF to implement access control for the Loader functionality.
- 286 The FCS\_COP.1/TDES and FCS\_CKM.6/TDES meets the security objective “Cryptographic service Triple-
-

DES (O.TDES)”.

- 287 The FCS\_COP.1/AES and FCS\_CKM.6/AES meets the security objective “Cryptographic service AES (O.AES)” together with FCS\_CKM.1 and FCS\_CKM.6 which require to export the required key material for AES decryption/destruction of such key material once utilized for secure objective.
- 288 The security functional requirement(s) “Cryptographic operation (FCS\_COP.1/RSA, FCS\_COP.1/ECDSA, FCS\_COP.1/ECDH)” exactly requires those functions to be implemented which are demanded by O.RSA or O.ECDSA, O.ECDH. FCS\_CKM.1 supports the generation of keys needed for these cryptographic operations (optional). Therefore, FCS\_COP.1/RSA, FCS\_COP.1/ECDSA, FCS\_COP.1/ECDH, FCS\_CKM.1/RSA and FCS\_CKM.1/ECDSA, FCS\_CKM.6/RSA, FCS\_CKM.6/ECDSA, FCS\_CKM.6/ECDH are suitable to meet the security objective.
- 289 The FCS\_COP.1/SHA meet the security objective “Cryptographic service SHA (O.SHA)”.
- 290 The security objective “Authentication to external entities (O.Authentication) is directly covered by the SFR FIA\_API.1.
- 291 The justification related to the security objective “Area based Memory Access Control (O.Mem-Access)” is as follows:
- 292 The security functional requirement “Subset access control (FDP\_ACC.1)” with the related Security Function Policy (SFP) “Memory Access Control Policy” exactly require the implementation of an area based memory access control, which is a requirement from O.Mem-Access. Therefore, FDP\_ACC.1 with its SFP is suitable to meet the security objective.
- 293 The security functional requirement “Static attribute initialisation (FMT\_MSA.3)” requires that the TOE provides default values for the security attributes. Since the TOE is a hardware platform these default values are generated by the reset procedure. Therefore FMT\_MSA.3 is suitable to meet the security objective O.Mem-Access.
- 294 The security functional requirement “Management of security attributes (FMT\_MSA.1)” requires that the ability to change the security attributes is restricted to privileged subject(s). It ensures that the access control required by O.Mem-Access can be realised using the functions provided by the TOE. Therefore FMT\_MSA.1 is suitable to meet the security objective O.Mem-Access.
- 295 Finally, the security functional requirement “Specification of Management Functions (FMT\_SMF.1)” is used for the specification of the management functions to be provided by the TOE as required by O.MEM\_ACCESS. Therefore, FMT\_SMF.1 is suitable to meet the security objective O.Mem-Access.
- 296 The justification related to the security objective “Protection during Packaging, Finishing and Personalisation (OE.Process-Sec-IC)” is as follows:
- 297 The Composite Product Manufacturer has to use adequate measures to fulfil OE.Process-Sec-IC. Depending on the security needs of the application, the Security IC Embedded Software may have to support this for instance by using appropriate authentication mechanisms for personalisation functions.
- 298 The security objective Protection of the confidentiality of the TSF (O.Prot-TSF-Confidentiality) is covered by the SFR as follows:
- 299 The SFR FDP\_ACC.1/Loader defines the subjects, objects and operations of the Loader SFP enforced by the FDP\_ACF.1/Loader.
- 300 The SFR FDP\_ACF.1/Loader requires the TSF to implement authentication mechanism for the Protection of
-

the confidentiality of the TSF

- 301 The SFR FDP\_UCT.1/Match is used to establish a confidential channel with SP.
- 302 The SFR FDP\_UIT.1/Match is used to verify the integrity of the received data from SP.

### 6.3.2 Dependencies of Security Functional Requirements

- 303 Table 8 below lists the security functional requirements defined in this Security Target, their dependencies and whether they are satisfied by other security requirements defined in this Security Target. The text following the table discusses the remaining cases.

Security Functional Requirement	Dependencies	Fulfilled by security requirements
FRU_FLT.2	FPT_FLS.1	Yes
FPT_FLS.1	None	No dependency
FMT_LIM.1	FMT_LIM.2	Yes
FMT_LIM.2	FMT_LIM.1	Yes
FAU_SAS.1	None	No dependency
FDP_SDC.1	None	No dependency
FDP_SDI.2	None	No dependency
FPT_PHP.3	None	No dependency
FDP_ITT.1	FDP_ACC.1 or FDP_IFC.1	Yes
FDP_IFC.1	FDP_IFF.1	See discussion below
FPT_ITT.1	None	No dependency
FCS_RNG.1/PTG.2	None	No dependency
FCS_RNG.1/RGS-IC	None	No dependency
FCS_COP.1 /TDES	FCS_CKM.6	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 (if not FCS_CKM.1 or FCS_CKM.5) or FCS_CKM.1 or FCS_CKM.5	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
FCS_CKM.6/TDES	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 (if not FCS_CKM.1) or FCS_CKM.1	Yes, fulfilled by FCS_CKM.6/TDES
FCS_CKM.1/AES	FCS_COP.1 or FCS_CKM.2	Yes
	FCS_CKM.6	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
FCS_CKM.6/AES	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 (if not FCS_CKM.1) or FCS_CKM.1	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)

Security Functional Requirement	Dependencies	Fulfilled by security requirements
FCS_COP.1 /AES	FCS_CKM.6	Yes, fulfilled by FCS_CKM.6/AES
	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 (if not FCS_CKM.1) or FCS_CKM.1 or FCS_CKM.5	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
FCS_CKM.1 /RSA (optional)	FCS_CKM.2 or FCS_CKM.5 or FCS_COP.1	Yes, fulfilled by FCS_COP.1/RSA
	FCS_RBG.1 or FCS_RNG.1	Yes (see discussion below)
	FCS_CKM.6	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
FCS_COP.1/RSA (optional)	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1 or FCS_CKM.5	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
	FCS_CKM.6	Yes, fulfilled by FCS_CKM.6/RSA
FCS_CKM.6/RSA	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 (if not FCS_CKM.1) or FCS_CKM.1	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
FCS_COP.1/ECDSA (optional)	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1 or FCS_CKM.5	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
	FCS_CKM.6	Yes, fulfilled by FCS_CKM.6/ECDSA
FCS_CKM.1 /ECDSA (optional)	FCS_COP.1 or FCS_CKM.2	Yes, fulfilled by FCS_COP.1/ECDSA
	FCS_RBG.1 or FCS_RNG.1	Yes (see discussion below)
	FCS_CKM.6	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
FCS_CKM.6/ECDSA (optional)	FCS_COP.1 or FCS_CKM.2	Yes, fulfilled by FCS_COP.1/ECDSA
	FCS_RBG.1 or FCS_RNG.1	Yes (see discussion below)
	FCS_CKM.6	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
FCS_COP.1/ECDH (optional)	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2, or FCS_CKM.1 or FCS_CKM.5	See discussion below
	FCS_CKM.6	Yes, fulfilled by FCS_CKM.6/ECDH
FCS_CKM.6/ECDH (optional)	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 (if not FCS_CKM.1) or FCS_CKM.1	Yes (by environment, see discussion below)
FCS_COP.1/SHA (optional)	FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1 or FCS_CKM.5, FCS_CKM.6	Not required, see discussion below

Security Functional Requirement	Dependencies	Fulfilled by security requirements
FDP_ACC.1	FDP_ACF.1	Yes
FDP_ACF.1	FDP_ACC.1 FMT_MSA.3	Yes Yes
FMT_MSA.3	FMT_MSA.1 FMT_SMR.1	Yes See discussion below
FMT_MSA.1	FDP_ACC.1 or FDP_IFC.1 FMT_SMR.1 FMT_SMF.1	Yes See discussion below Yes
FMT_SMF.1	None	No dependency
FMT_LIM.1/Loader	FMT_LIM.2	Yes
FMT_LIM.2/Loader	FMT_LIM.1	Yes
FTP_ITC.1	None	No dependency
FDP_UCT.1	FTP_ITC.1 or FTP_TRP.1, FDP_ACC.1 or FDP_IFC.1	Yes
FDP_UIT.1	FTP_ITC.1 or FTP_TRP.1, FDP_ACC.1 or FDP_IFC.1	Yes
FDP_ACC.1/ Loader	FDP_ACF.1	Yes
FDP_ACF.1/ Loader	FMT_MSA.3	See discussion below
	FDP_ACC.1	Yes
FIA_API.1	None	No dependency
FDP_UCT.1/Match	FTP_ITC.1 or FTP_TRP.1, FDP_ACC.1 or FDP_IFC.1	Yes
FDP_UIT.1/Match	FTP_ITC.1 or FTP_TRP.1, FDP_ACC.1 or FDP_IFC.1	Yes

**Table 12 Dependencies of the Security Functional Requirements**

- 304 Part 2 of the Common Criteria defines the dependency of FDP\_IFC.1 (information flow control policy statement) on FDP\_IFF.1 (Simple security attributes). The specification of FDP\_IFF.1 would not capture the nature of the security functional requirement nor add any detail. As stated in the Data Processing Policy referred to in FDP\_IFC.1 there are no attributes necessary. The security functional requirement for the TOE is sufficiently described using FDP\_ITT.1 and its Data Processing Policy (FDP\_IFC.1). Therefore, the dependency is considered satisfied.
- 305 In particular the security functional requirements providing resistance of the hardware against manipulations (e.g., FPT\_PHP.3) support all other more specific security functional requirements (e.g., FCS\_RNG.1) because they prevent an attacker from disabling or circumventing the latter. Together with the discussion of the dependencies above this shows that the security functional requirements build a mutually supportive whole.
- 306 The functional requirement FCS\_CKM.1 which is dependent to FCS\_COP.1/TDES and FCS\_COP.1/AES is not included in this Security Target since the TOE only provides an engine for encryption and decryption.

But the Security IC Embedded Software may fulfil this requirement related to the needs of the implemented application. The dependent requirements of FCS\_COP.1/TDES and FCS\_COP.1/AES concerning this function shall be fulfilled by the environment (Security IC Embedded Software).

- 307 The TOE provides the cryptographic key generation for RSA and ECDSA by the TOE (FCS\_CKM.1/RSA, FCS\_CKM.1/ECDSA), but it is up to the Smart Card Embedded Software's security policy to adopt the cryptographic key generation by the TOE or use the cryptographic key generation by the Smart Card Embedded Software. The dependent requirements of FCS\_COP.1/RSA and FCS\_COP.1/ECDSA shall be fulfilled by the environment (Security IC Embedded Software).
- 308 The functional requirement FCS\_CKM.1 which is dependent to FCS\_COP.1/ECDH is not included in this Security Target. But the Security IC Embedded Software may fulfil this requirement related to the needs of the implemented application. The dependent requirements of FCS\_COP.1/ECDH concerning this function shall be fulfilled by the environment (Security IC Embedded Software).
- 309 The functional requirements FDP\_ITC.1, FDP\_ITC.2 and FCS\_CKM.1 which are dependent to FCS\_CKM.6/TDES and FCS\_CKM.4/AES are not included in this Security Target since the TOE only provides an engine for encryption and decryption. However, the Security IC Embedded Software may fulfil these requirements related to the needs of the implemented application. The dependent requirements of FCS\_CKM.6/TDES and FCS\_CKM.4/AES concerning these functions shall be fulfilled by the environment (The cryptographic key destruction can be done by overwriting the key register interfaces or by TOE reset which provides randomization of the key registers.)
- 310 Since SHA is a keyless algorithm, there is no need for key import as required by dependency to FDP\_ITC.1, FDP\_ITC.2 or key generation as required by dependency to FCS\_CKM.1 or destruction as required by dependency to FCS\_CKM.6. So, the dependencies to FDP\_ITC.1, FDP\_ITC.2, FCS\_CKM.1 and FMT\_CKM.4 are not required.
- 311 The dependency FMT\_SMR.1 introduced by the two components FMT\_MSA.1 and FMT\_MSA.3 is considered to be satisfied because the access control specified for the intended TOE is not role-based but enforced for each subject. Therefore, there is no need to identify roles in form of a security functional requirement FMT\_SMR.1.
- 312 The dependency FMT\_MSA.3 of FDP\_ACF.1/Loader is not be necessary. The security attributes of ROM and Flash used to enforce the Loader SFP are fixed by the IC manufacturer. The access attribute of ROM and Flash memory have DEFAULT value.
- 313 The FCS\_CKM.1 which is dependent to FCS\_COP.1/ECDH is not included in this Security Target. However, the Security IC Embedded Software may fulfil this requirement related to the needs of the implemented application. The dependent requirements of FCS\_COP.1/ECDH concerning this function shall be fulfilled by the environment (Security IC Embedded Software).
- 314 The dependencies of FCS\_CKM.1/RSA and FCS\_CKM.1/ECDSA to FCS\_RNG.1 are fulfilled by the TOE since random numbers are used to generate cryptographic keys.

### 6.3.3 Rationale for the Assurance Requirements

- 315 The assurance level EAL6 and the augmentation with the requirement ASE\_TSS.2 were chosen to demonstrate that the TOE fulfils the high-level Common Criteria requirements. An assurance level of EAL6 is required for this type of TOE since it is intended to defend against sophisticated attacks. This evaluation assurance level was selected since it is designed to permit a developer to gain maximum assurance from positive security engineering based on good commercial practices. In order to provide a meaningful level of
-

assurance that the TOE provides an adequate level of defense against such attacks, the evaluators should have access to the low level design and all the source code.

- 316 In addition, the TOE security policy is formally described and its security objective i.e., the complete memory access control is formally proved. The ASE\_TSS.2 was chosen to demonstrate further assurance extensions provided by the TOE.

#### 6.3.3.1 ADV\_SPM.1 Formal TOE Security Policy Model

- 317 The formally modelled security policy consists of the complete TSF access control, in particular:

- The access control to the security registers, the Flash, ROM regions and Booting memory area are correctly enforced.
- The access control with respect to the MPU memory areas is correctly enforced.
- The consistency of the memory areas is correctly enforced.
- The consistency of the bootloader is correctly enforced.

#### 6.3.3.2 ASE\_TSS.2 TOE Summary specification with architectural design summary

- 318 The augmentation ASE\_TSS.2 is required in order to provide the potential users (e.g., the embedded software developers) with a succinct but comprehensive explanation on the TOE security functions that protect it against interference, logical tampering and bypass. This description is also necessary to establish the component ASE\_TSS.2 for any composed TOE.
- 319 This assurance component is a higher hierarchical component to EAL6. ASE\_TSS.2 has two dependencies (ASE\_INT.1 and ASE\_REQ.1) that both are satisfied by this TOE.

#### 6.3.4 Security Requirements are Internally Consistent

- 320 The discussion of security functional requirements and assurance components in the preceding sections has shown that mutual support and consistency are given for both groups of requirements. The arguments given for the fact that the assurance components are adequate for the functionality of the TOE also shows that the security functional requirements and assurance requirements support each other and that there are no inconsistencies between these groups.
- 321 The security functional requirements FDP\_SDC.1 and FDP\_SDI.2 address the protection of user data in the specified memory areas against compromise and manipulation. The security functional requirement FPT\_PHP.3 makes it harder to manipulate data. This protects the primary assets identified in Section 3.1 and other security features or functionality which use these data.
- 322 Though a manipulation of the TOE (refer to FPT\_PHP.3) is not of great value for an attacker in itself, it can be an important step in order to threaten the primary assets. Therefore, the security functional requirement FPT\_PHP.3 is not only required to meet the security objective O.Phys-Manipulation. Instead, it protects other security features or functions of both the TOE and the Security IC Embedded Software from being bypassed, deactivated or changed. In particular this may pertain to the security features or functions being specified using FDP\_ITT.1, FPT\_ITT.1, FPT\_FLS.1, FMT\_LIM.2, FCS\_RNG.1, and those implemented in the Security IC Embedded Software.
-

- 323 A malfunction of TSF (refer to FRU\_FLT.2 and FPT\_FLS.1) can be an important step in order to threaten the primary assets. Therefore, the security functional requirements FRU\_FLT.2 and FPT\_FLS.1 are not only required to meet the security objective O.Malfunction. Instead, they protect other security features or functions of both the TOE and the Security IC Embedded Software from being bypassed, deactivated or changed. In particular this pertains to the security features or functions being specified using FDP\_ITT.1, FPT\_ITT.1, FMT\_LIM.1, FMT\_LIM.2, FCS\_RNG.1, and those implemented in the Security IC Embedded Software.
- 324 In a forced leakage attack the methods described in “Malfunction due to Environmental Stress” (refer to T.Malfunction) and/or “Physical Manipulation” (refer to T.Phys-Manipulation) are used to cause leakage from signals which normally do not contain significant information about secrets. Therefore, in order to avert the disclosure of primary assets it is important that the security functional requirements averting leakage (FDP\_ITT.1, FPT\_ITT.1) and those against malfunction (FRU\_FLT.2 and FPT\_FLS.1) and physical manipulation (FPT\_PHP.3) are effective and bind well. The security features and functions against malfunction ensure correct operation of other security functions (refer to above) and help to avert forced leakage themselves in other attack scenarios. The security features and functions against physical manipulation make it harder to manipulate the other security functions (refer to above).
- 325 Physical probing (refer to FPT\_PHP.3) shall directly avert the disclosure of primary assets. In addition, physical probing can be an important step in other attack scenarios if the corresponding security features or functions use secret data. For instance, the security functional requirement FMT\_LIM.2 may use passwords. Therefore, the security functional requirement FPT\_PHP.3 (against probing) help to protect other security features or functions including those being implemented in the Security IC Embedded Software. Details depend on the implementation.
- 326 Leakage (refer to FDP\_ITT.1, FPT\_ITT.1) shall directly avert the disclosure of primary assets. In addition, inherent leakage and forced leakage (refer to above) can be an important step in other attack scenarios if the corresponding security features or functions use secret data. For instance, the security functional requirement FMT\_LIM.2 may use passwords. Therefore, the security functional requirements FDP\_ITT.1 and FPT\_ITT.1 help to protect other security features or functions implemented in the Security IC Embedded Software (FDP\_ITT.1) or provided by the TOE (FPT\_ITT.1). Details depend on the implementation.
- 327 The user data of the Composite TOE are treated as required to meet the requirements defined for the specific application context (refer to Treatment of user data of the Composite TOE (A.Resp-Appl)). However, the TOE may implement additional functions. This can be a risk if their interface cannot completely be controlled by the Security IC Embedded Software. Therefore, the security functional requirements FMT\_LIM.1 and FMT\_LIM.2 are very important. They ensure that appropriate control is applied to the interface of these functions (limited availability) and that these functions, if being usable, provide limited capabilities only.
- 328 The combination of the security functional requirements FMT\_LIM.1 and FMT\_LIM.2 ensures that (especially after TOE Delivery) these additional functions cannot be abused by an attacker to (i) disclose or manipulate user data of the Composite TOE, (ii) to manipulate (explore, bypass, deactivate or change) security features or services of the TOE or of the Security IC Embedded Software or (iii) to enable other attacks on the assets. Hereby the binding between these two security functional requirements is very important:
- 329 The security functional requirement Limited Capabilities (FMT\_LIM.1) must close gaps which could be left by the control being applied to the function’s interface (Limited Availability (FMT\_LIM.2)). Note that the security feature or services which limits the availability can be bypassed, deactivated or changed by physical manipulation or a malfunction caused by an attacker. Therefore, if Limited Availability
-

(FMT\_LIM.2) is vulnerable, it is important to limit the capabilities of the functions in order to limit the possible benefit for an attacker.

- 330 The security functional requirement Limited Availability (FMT\_LIM.2) must close gaps which could result from the fact that the function's kernel in principle would allow to perform attacks. The TOE must limit the availability of functions which potentially provide the capability to disclose or manipulate user data of the Composite TOE, to manipulate security features or services of the TOE or of the Security IC Embedded Software or to enable other attacks on the assets. Therefore, if an attacker could benefit from using such functions, it is important to limit their availability so that an attacker is not able to use them.
- 331 No perfect solution to limit the capabilities (FMT\_LIM.1) is required if the limited availability (FMT\_LIM.2) alone can prevent the abuse of functions. No perfect solution to limit the availability (FMT\_LIM.2) is required if the limited capabilities (FMT\_LIM.1) alone can prevent the abuse of functions. Therefore, it is correct that both requirements are defined in a way that they together provide sufficient security.
- 332 It is important to avert malfunctions of TSF and of security functions implemented in the Security IC Embedded Software (refer to above). There are two security functional requirements which ensure that malfunctions cannot be caused by exposing the TOE to environmental stress. First it must be ensured that the TOE operates correctly within some limits (Limited fault tolerance (FRU\_FLT.2)). Second the TOE must prevent its operation outside these limits (Failure with preservation of secure state (FPT\_FLS.1)). Both security functional requirements together prevent malfunctions. The two functional requirements must define the "limits". Otherwise, there could be some range of operating conditions which is not covered so that malfunctions may occur. Consequently, the security functional requirements Limited fault tolerance (FRU\_FLT.2) and Failure with preservation of secure state (FPT\_FLS.1) are defined in a way that they together provide sufficient security.
- 333 The security functional requirements required to meet the security objectives O.Leak-Inherent, O.Phys-Probing, O.Malfunction, O.Phys-Manipulation and O.Leak-Forced protect the cryptographic algorithms (FCS\_COP.1) and the cryptographic key generations (FCS\_CKM.1). Therefore, these security functional requirements support the secure implementation and operation of FCS\_COP.1 and FCS\_CKM.1.
- 334 Parts of the Smartcard IC Embedded Software may cause security violations by accidentally or deliberately accessing restricted data (which may include code). In order to avert the memory access violation it is important to the security functional requirement defining the scope where the Memory Access Policy is applied (FDP\_ACC.1) and the security functional requirement defining the Memory Access Policy (FDP\_ACF.1), and the security functional requirement ensuring the default value of security attribute (FMT\_MSA.3) and the security functional requirement managing security attribute (FMT\_MSA.1) and the security functional requirement performing security management function (FMT\_SMF.1) are effective and bind well.
- 335 Two refinements from the PP [9] have to be discussed here in the ST as the assurance level is increased. The refinement for ALC\_CMS from the PP [9] can even be applied at the assurance level EAL 6 augmented with ALC\_CMS.5. The assurance component ALC\_CMS.4 is augmented to ALC\_CMS.5 with aspects regarding the configuration control system for the TOE. The refinement is not touched. The refinement for ADV\_FSP from the PP [9] can even be applied at the assurance level EAL 6 augmented with ADV\_FSP.5. The assurance component ADV\_FSP.4 is extended to ADV\_FSP.5 with aspects regarding the description level. The level is increased from informal to semi-formal with informal description. The refinement is not touched by this measure
-

# 7 TOE SUMMARY SPECIFICATION

336 This chapter 7 TOE Summary Specification contains the following sections:

7.1 List of Security Functional Requirements

## 7.1 List of Security Functional Requirements

### **SFR1: FPT\_FLS.1: Failure with preservation of secure state**

337 The detection thresholds of TOE's detectors are inside the operating range of the TOE. Therefore, abnormal events/failures are detected before the secure state is compromised. This allows to take User's defined appropriate actions by software or to immediately RESET the TOE.

338 The secure state is maintained by TOE's detectors. The TOE's detectors are monitoring the failure occurs. This satisfies the FPT\_FLS.1 "Failure with preservation of secure state."

TOE's Detectors

339 These functions records in register the events notified by the detectors (refer to list below). The software configures the reaction in case of detection:

- The TOE is immediately reset when an event is detected.
- Or, a special function register bit is set.

340 TOE's detectors are implemented by the hardware. The detection cannot be affected or bypassed by Smartcard Embedded Software. The reaction to the detection can be configured by the software. The influence on security and the way how to configure it is described in details in the S3B512C/SC3512C\_SE Family User's Manual. Therefore, FPT\_FLS.1 is implemented by TOE.

341 Security domains are maintained since accesses to the access-prohibited area are trapped by this access control function. (Invalid memory access, MASCON register and MPU)

### **SFR2: FRU\_FLT.2: Limited fault tolerance**

342 All operating signals are filtered/regulated in order to prevent malfunction.

TOE's Filters

343 These filters are used for preventing noise, glitches and extremely high frequency in the external reset or clock pad from causing undefined or unpredictable behavior of the chip.

### Integrity Checkers

- 344 These Integrity Checkers are used for preventing noise and laser from causing undefined or unpredictable behavior of the chip.
- 345 TOE's filters and integrity checkers are implemented by the hardware. The filtering cannot be affected or bypassed by Smartcard Embedded Software. The reaction to the detection can be configured by the software. The influence on security and the way how to configure it is described in details in the S3B512C/SC3512C\_SE families User's Manual. Therefore, FRU\_FLT.2 is implemented by TOE.

### **SFR3: FPT\_PHP.3: Resistance to physical attacks**

- 346 This requirement is achieved by security feature as the shield must be removed and bypassed in order to perform physical intrusive attacks. The TOE makes a reset or IRQ occurs to stops operation if a physical manipulation or physical probing attack is detected. So, these functionalities meet the security functional requirement of FPT\_PHP.3: Resistance to physical attack.

### **SFR4: FDP\_ACC.1: Subset access control**

- 347 This requirement is achieved by security register access control, invalid address access and access right for the code executed in FLASH.
- 1) Security registers access control: This security function manages access to the security control registers through access control security attributes.
  - 2) Invalid address access: This function detects invalid address access occurrence allowing to take dedicated and appropriate actions.
  - 3) Access rights for the code executed in FLASH.
  - 4) Access control for Operating state: This security function select booting memory area. User can select ROM-BOOT or FLASH-BOOT.
  - 5) Flash protection about Write operation: This function provides protection about flash write operation.

### **SFR5: FDP\_ACF.1: Security attributes-based access control.**

- 348 This is covered by the Privilege and User modes of the TOE. More information on chapter 1.2.2 Figure 1-3 Privilege and User Modes.

### **SFR6: FMT\_MSA.3: Static attribute initialization.**

- 349 All Special Function Registers including MPU have DEFAULT values after Power on Reset.

The access attribute of ROM and Flash memory have DEFAULT values.

### **SFR7: FMT\_MSA.1: Management of security attributes.**

- 350 This is achieved with the MPU, OPRSEL feature.

The Memory Protection Unit (MPU) enables user to partition memory and set individual protection attributes for each partition. This allows the operating system to control the memory regions accessible by a User mode application process.

OPRSEL controls ROM and NVM (flash) memory security attributes.

**SFR8: FMT\_SMF.1: Specification of management functions.**

351 This is achieved via access to Special Function Registers of Memory Protection Unit (MPU). MPU provides Special Function Registers which defines the base address and the limit address for a partition. The Registers exist for Flash, and RAM. Additional Registers exist for defining the protection attribute for each partition.

**SFR9: FAU\_SAS.1: Audit Storage**

352 This is fulfilled by the traceability/identification data written once and for all during the TEST mode of the manufacturing process.

- 1) Non-reversibility of TEST mode and NORMAL mode: This function disables the TEST mode and enables the NORMAL mode of the TOE. This function ensures the non-reversibility of the NORMAL mode. This function is used once during the manufacturing process.
- 2) TEST mode communication protocol and data commands: This function is the proprietary protocol used to operate the chip in TEST mode. This function enforces the identification and authentication of the TEST administrator during the test phase of the manufacturing process.
- 3) Functional Tests: During the manufacturing process, the operation of the TOE and the embedded software checksum are verified. This security function ensures the correct operation of the TOE security functions and the integrity of the embedded software.
- 4) Identification: During the TEST mode of manufacturing process, traceability data are written in the non-volatile memory of the TOE. Once the TOE is switched from TEST to NORMAL mode, those traceability data are READ ONLY and cannot be modified anymore. In particular, user can identify the silicon chip version and the version of the device Dedicated SW parts (Test ROM code, Bootloader). The DTRNG FRO M library, RSA/ECC/SHA library version are identified by the version function in the library.

**SFR10: FMT\_LIM.1: Limited capabilities**

353 TEST mode can be accessed only by the TEST administrator by supplying an authentication password through a proprietary protocol. Once the TOE is changed to NORMAL mode, TEST mode functions are no more available for NORMAL mode.

**SFR11: FMT\_LIM.2: Limited availabilities**

354 TEST mode can be accessed only by the TEST administrator by supplying an authentication password through a proprietary protocol. Once the TOE is changed to NORMAL mode, TEST mode commands are no more available for NORMAL mode. Functional test during manufacturing process is only available for TEST mode only.

---

**SFR12: FDP\_IFC.1: Subset information flow control**

- 355 Memory Encryption: This is achieved by the function protects the memory contents of the TOE from data analysis on the stored data as well as on internally transmitted data.
- 356 Shield: This requirement is achieved by security feature as the Shield must be removed and bypassed in order to perform physical intrusive attacks.
- 357 Life time detector: Life time detector detects if detector signals are modified or not.

**SFR13: FDP\_ITT.1: Basic internal transfer protection**

- 358 This requirement is achieved by the combination of the TOE security features TOE features 1) to 5) as it is impractical to get access to internal signals and interpret them.
- 1) Static Address/Data scrambling for bus and memory: This function protects memory and address/data bus from probing attacks.
  - 2) Data encryption for bus: This function protects data bus from probing attacks.
  - 3) Memory encryption: This security function protects the memory contents of the TOE from data analysis on the stored data as well as on internally transmitted data.
  - 4) Synthesizable processor core: The Central Processing Unit (CPU) of the TOE is synthesizable with glue logic, which makes reverse engineering and signal identification more difficult.
  - 5) De-synchronization and signal-to-noise ratio reduction mechanisms: The TOE operations can be made asynchronous. They make a full range of intrusive (e.g., probing attacks) and non-intrusive attacks (e.g., side-channel attacks) more complex and difficult.

**SFR14: FPT\_ITT.1: Basic internal TSF data transfer protection**

- 359 This requirement is achieved by the combination of the TOE security features TOE features 1) to 5) as it is impractical to get access to internal signals and interpret them.
- 1) Static Address/Data scrambling for bus and memory: This function protects memory and address/data bus from probing attacks.
  - 2) Data encryption for bus: This function protects data bus from probing attacks.
  - 3) Memory encryption: This security function protects the memory contents of the TOE from data analysis on the stored data as well as on internally transmitted data.
  - 4) Synthesizable processor core: The Central Processing Unit (CPU) of the TOE is synthesizable with glue logic, which makes reverse engineering and signal identification more difficult.
  - 5) De-synchronization and signal-to-noise ratio reduction mechanisms: The TOE operations can be made asynchronous. They make a full range of intrusive (e.g., probing attacks) and non-intrusive attacks (e.g., side-channel attacks) more complex and difficult.

**SFR15: FCS\_RNG.1: Random number generation****FCS\_RNG.1/PTG.2**

360 This requirement is ensured by the design of the random number generation algorithm that makes use of Digital True Random Number Generator (DTRNG FRO M) and the associated DTRNG FRO M library conforming to *BSI-AIS31 Class PTG.2* requirements (German scheme).

**FCS\_RNG.1/RGS-IC**

361 This requirement is ensured by the design of the random number generation algorithm that makes use of Digital True Random Number Generator (DTRNG FRO M) and the associated DTRNG FRO M library conforming to some of *ANSSI RGS* requirements (French scheme).

**SFR16: FCS\_COP.1: Cryptographic operation**

362 This requirement is covered by the TOE.

**Triple Data Encryption Standard Engine**

363 This function is used for encrypting and decrypting data using the Triple DES symmetric algorithm with 112bit or 168bit key size. (FCS\_COP.1/TDES)

**AES (Advanced Encryption Standard)**

364 This function supports the AES operation with 128 bit, 192bit and 256bit key size. (FCS\_COP.1/AES)

**TORNADO-T Prime RSA Cryptographic Library as part of AT1 Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library (optional)**

365 This function assists in the acceleration of modulo exponentiations required in the RSA encryption/decryption algorithm. (FCS\_COP.1/RSA)

366 TORNADO-T Prime is a high speed modular multiplication coprocessor for the support of the RSA public key cryptosystem. The TORNADO-T Prime RSA Library is the software built on the TORNADO-T Prime coprocessor that provides high level interface for RSA-based algorithms.  
The functions of the library included in the evaluation are:

- TND\_RSA\_SigSTD\_Secure (RSA signature generation with the standard method)
- TND\_RSA\_SigCRT\_Secure (RSA signature generation with CRT method)
- TND\_RSA\_Verify (RSA signature verification)  
This function performs the RSA signature verification. Since this function uses only the public information, it does not implement any dedicated countermeasures against the side-channel attacks.
- RSA\_R2modM\_precompute\_sec (R<sup>2</sup> value precomputation for the standard RSA)  
This function calculates the R<sup>2</sup> value for the Montgomery constant R, which will then be used for the subsequent standard RSA operations.
- RSA\_R2modPandQ\_precompute\_sec (R<sup>2</sup> value precomputation for the CRT RSA)  
This function calculates the R<sup>2</sup> value for the Montgomery constant R, which will then be used for the subsequent CRT RSA operations.

367 The TND\_RSA\_SigSTD\_Secure and TND\_RSA\_SigCRT\_Secure have some countermeasure against the timing attack, SPA, DPA and the fault attack.

368 The RSA\_R2modM\_precompute\_sec and RSA\_R2modPandQ\_precompute\_sec functions implement some countermeasures against the fault attack.

**TORNADO-T Prime ECC Cryptographic Library as part of Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library (optional)**

- 369 This function assists in the acceleration of required for the ECC cryptographic operations including the ECDSA signature generation/verification and the ECDH secret key derivation. (FCS\_COP.1/ECDSA and FCS\_COP.1/ECDH)
- 370 TORNADO-T Prime RSA/ECC/SHA library provides a set of functions to implement elliptic curve cryptographic algorithms. In particular, it provides some functions to implement the ECDSA signature generation/verification and the ECDH secret key derivation.
- 371 The functions of the library included in the evaluation are:
- ECDSA\_sign\_digest
  - ECDSA\_verify\_digest
  - ECDH\_generate
- 372 The functions ECDSA\_sign\_digest and ECDH\_generate have some countermeasure against the timing attack, SPA and the fault attack. The ECDSA\_verify\_digests function has some countermeasures against the fault attack.
- 373 The TORNADO-T Prime Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library provides the functions to calculate hash (digest) values using the SHA1, SHA224, SHA256, SHA384 and SHA 512 algorithm as specified in [FIPS 180-4], but only the functions related to SHA224, SHA256, SHA384 and SHA512 listed below are in the scope of this evaluation (FCS\_COP.1/SHA):
- SHA224\_init, SHA224\_update, SHA224\_final,
  - SHA256\_init, SHA256\_update, SHA256\_final.
  - SHA384\_init, SHA384\_update, SHA384\_final.
  - SHA512\_init, SHA512\_update, SHA512\_final.
- 374 These functions are not security relevant functions, i.e., they must not be used to hash security values like keys etc. There are implemented no countermeasures against side channel attacks. The TOE provides the functionality of hash computation if and only if the optional TORNADO-T Prime Secure RSA/ECC/SHA library is delivered.

**SFR17: FCS\_CKM.1: Cryptographic key generation**

- 375 This requirement is covered by the TOE for the RSA/ECC key generation. (optional)

**RSA\_KeyGen\_Secure - FCS\_CKM.1/RSA.**

- 376 This function generates an RSA public/private key pair.

**ECDSA\_keygen - FCS\_CKM.1/ECDSA.**

- 377 This function generates an ephemeral or static public/private key for the ECDSA signature generation.

**SFR18: Limited capabilities - Loader (FMT\_LIM.1/Loader)**

- 378 This requirement is achieved by changing the Operating Mode Selection from ROM Booting mode to FLASH Booting mode and then locking the Operating Mode. The Bootloader is only supported in ROM Booting mode. In FLASH Booting mode, the Bootloader does not operate. If the chip is locked in FLASH booting mode, the TSF prevents deploying the Loader functionality. The Bootloader is then disabled and

user cannot change the TOE Booting mode any more after the locking.

**SFR19: Limited availability - Loader (FMT\_LIM.2/Loader)**

379 This requirement is achieved by changing the Operating Mode Selection from ROM Booting mode to FLASH Booting mode and then locking the Operating Mode. The Bootloader is only supported in ROM Booting mode. In FLASH Booting mode, the Bootloader does not operate. If the chip is locked in FLASH booting mode, the TSF prevents deploying the Loader functionality. The Bootloader is then disabled and user cannot change the TOE Booting mode any more after the locking.

**SFR20: Inter-TSF trusted channel (FTP\_ITC.1)**

380 This requirement is achieved by processing the Authentication sequence. This channel is only distinct from other communication channels and provides assured identification for its end points and protection of the channel data from modification or disclose.

**SFR21: Basic data exchange confidentiality (FDP\_UCT.1)**

- 1) This requirement is achieved by secure writing. User data which is loaded to flash memory is encrypted data.
- 2) This requirement is achieved by AES encryption. SP Firmware which is loaded to SP flash memory from SE.

**SFR22: Data exchange integrity (FDP\_UIT.1)**

- 1) This requirement is achieved by checking the checksum for SE user data.
- 2) This requirement is achieved by checking the checksum support for SP firmware.

**SFR23: Subset access control - Loader (FDP\_ACC.1/ Loader)**

381 This requirement is achieved by following functions.

382 FLASH memory attribute as Read only: The attribute of the FLASH memory can be changed from Read/Write to Read only.

383 Invalid address access: If user tries to access a memory area outside of the valid area for secure writing.

**SFR24: Security attribute-based access control - Loader (FDP\_ACF.1/Loader)**

384 This is covered by the ROM Booting (ROM Reset) and FLASH Booting (FLASH Reset) mode of the TOE. TOE can be set to ROM Booting (ROM Reset) and FLASH Booting (FLASH Reset) mode domains exclusively. All Bootloader APDU commands are accessible only in Rom Booting mode. The Flash Booting mode cannot access all Bootloader APDU commands.

**SFR25: Stored data confidentiality (FDP\_SDC.1)**

385 This requirement is achieved by the combination of the TOE security features TOE features 1) to 4) as it is impractical to get access to internal signals and interpret them.

- 1) Static Address/Data scrambling for bus and memory: This function protects memory and address/data

bus from probing attacks.

- 2) Dynamic Data encryption for bus: This function protects data bus from probing attacks.
- 3) Memory encryption: This security function protects the memory contents of the TOE from data analysis on the stored data as well as on internally transmitted data.
- 4) Invalid address access: This function detects invalid address access occurrence.
- 5) Shield: This requirement is achieved by security feature as the shield must be removed and bypassed in order to perform physical intrusive attacks.
- 6) Life time detector: Life time detector detects if detector signals are modified or not.
- 7) Filters: These filters are used for preventing noise, glitches and extremely high frequency in the external reset or clock pad from causing undefined or unpredictable behavior of the chip.
- 8) Non-reversibility of TEST and NORMAL modes: This function disables the TEST mode and enables the NORMAL mode of the TOE. This function ensures the non-reversibility of the NORMAL mode. This function is used once during the manufacturing process
- 9) Control of Booting mode: This requirement is achieved by changing the Operating Mode Selection.

#### **SFR26: Stored data integrity monitoring and action (FDP\_SDI.2)**

386 This requirement is achieved by functions to support the detection of error manage features

#### **SFR27: Authentication Proof of Identity (FIA\_API.1)**

387 This requirement is achieved by processing the Authentication sequence.

#### **SFR28: Basic data exchange confidentiality (FDP\_UCT.1/Match)**

388 This requirement is achieved by AES encryption. Biometric candidate from SP is encrypted by AES algorithm.

#### **SFR29: Data exchange integrity (FDP\_UIT.1/ Match)**

389 This requirement is achieved by checking the checksum. The library supports the validity check function by checksum.

#### **SFR30: Cryptographic key generation - Match (FCS\_CKM.1/AES)**

390 This function generates a session key to establish the secure channel with SP communication. On each session, it is generated dynamically and removed after communication.

#### **SFR31: FCS\_CKM.6: Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction**

391 This requirement is covered by the TOE.

##### **Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction – Triple Data Encryption Standard Engine**

392 This requirement is achieved by overwriting the TDES key registers or by TOE reset (FCS\_CKM.6/TDES).

##### **Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction – AES (Advanced Encryption Standard)**

393 This requirement is achieved by overwriting the AES key registers or by TOE reset (FCS\_CKM.6/AES).

**Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction - RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman)**

394 This requirement is achieved by TOE hardware reset (FCS\_CKM.6/RSA).

**Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction - ECDSA (Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm)**

395 This requirement is achieved by TOE hardware reset (FCS\_CKM.6/ECDSA).

**Timing and event of cryptographic key destruction - ECDH (Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman)**

396 This requirement is achieved by TOE hardware reset (FCS\_CKM.6/ECDH).

## 7.2 Architectural Design Summary

- 397 The TOE claims the assurance requirement ASE\_TSS.2, the security architectural information on a very high level is included in the TSS to inform the embedded software developers on how the TOE protects itself against interference, logical tampering and bypass.
- 398 Interference
- 399 Interference consists in interfering in the TSF in order to get access to assets.
- 400 Logical tampering
- 401 Logical tampering consists in get access to the assets by a logical means (in contrast with physical tampering). For this TOE, logical tampering may be used on
- the access control
  - the information flow control
- 402 The access control is enforced by the following security functions: "Security registers access control", "Invalid address access", "Access rights for the code executed in FLASH", "Access control for Operating state", "Flash protection about Write operation".
- 403 The information flow control is enforced by the following security function "Memory Encryption".
- 404 Bypass
- 405 Non-bypassability is a property that the security functionality of the TSF is always invoked. For this TOE, bypassing a security function may be caused by
- 406 A physical perturbation on the IC: protection against this bypass if ensured by the security functions "Static Address/Data scrambling for bus and memory", "Synthesizable processor core", "Detectors", "Filters"
- 407 Switching back from Normal mode to Test mode in order to get more privilege: protection against this bypass if ensured by the security functions "Non-reversibility of TEST mode and NORMAL mode"
- 408 Masking the security errors: protection against this bypass if ensured by the security function "Security registers access control"

# 8 Annex

## 8.1 References

- [1] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 - Part 1: Introduction and General Model, CCMB-2022-11-001
- [2] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 - Part 2: Security functional components, CCMB-2022-11-002
- [3] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 - Part 3: Security assurance components, CCMB-2022-11-003
- [4] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 – Part 4: Framework for the specification of evaluation methods and activities, CCMB-2022-11-004
- [5] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 – Part 5: Pre-defined packages of security requirements, CCMB-2022-11-005
- [6] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, CEM:2022, Revision 1, November 2022 - Evaluation methodology, CCMB-2022-11-006
- [7] Errata and Interpretation for CC:2022 (Release 1) and CEM:2022 (Release 1), Version 1.1, 2024-07-22, CCMB-2024-002
- [8] Transition Policy to CC:2022 and CEM:2022, April 20th 2023, CCMC-2023-04-001
- [9] Eurosmart Security IC Platform Protection Profile with Augmentation Packages, Version 1.0, BSI-CC-PP-0084-2014.
- [10] AIS31: Functionality classes and evaluation methodology for true (physical) random number generators, Version 1, 25.09.2001, Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik
- [11] A proposal for: Functionality classes for random number generators, Version 2.0, 18.09.2011, Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik
- [12] ALGO: Federal Gazette No 19, Notification in accordance with the Electronic Signatures Act and the Electronic Signatures Ordinance (overview of suitable algorithms), Federal Network Agency for Electricity, Gas, Telecommunications, Post and Railway, 2008-11-17
- [13] [NIST SP 800-67] Recommendation for the Triple Data Encryption Algorithm (TDEA) Block Cipher, revised January 2012, National Institute of Standards and Technology
- [14] [FIPS 197] Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 197, ADVANCED ENCRYPTION STANDARD (AES), U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/National Institute of Standards and Technology, November 26, 2001
- [15] [ISO/IEC 14888-2:2008] - Information technology -- Security techniques -- Digital signatures with appendix -- Part 2: Integer factorization based mechanisms.
- [16] [EUCC Scheme State-Of-The-Art Document, Application of Attack Potential to Smartcards and similar devices, Version 1.2, August 2023](#)
- [17] [ANS X9.62] American National Standard X9.62-2005, Public Key Cryptography for the Financial Services Industry, The Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), November 16, 2005.
- [18] [ANS X9.63] American National Standard X9.63-2001, Public Key Cryptography for the Financial Services Industry: Key Agreement and Key Transport Using Elliptic Curve Cryptography, November 20, 2001
- [19] [FIPS 180-4] Federal Information Processing Standards Publication FIPS PUB 180-4 Secure Hash Standard

(SHS), Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, August 2025

- [20] [Brainpool curves] ECC Brainpool Standard Curves and Curve generation, M. Lochter, v1.0, [www.ecc-brainpool.org](http://www.ecc-brainpool.org)
- [21] [NIST curves] Federal Information Processing Standards Publication FIPS PUB 186-4, Digital Signature Standard (DSS), Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, July 2013
- [22] [SEC-recommended curves] SEC2: Recommended Elliptic Curve Domain Parameters, Certicom Research, v1.0, September 20, 2000.
- [23] [ETSI TS 102 176-1] Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Algorithms and Parameters for Secure Electronic Signatures; Part 1: Hash functions and asymmetric algorithms, 2007-11, version 2.0.0
- [24] [SCA on Prime Gen] T. Finke, M. Gebhardt and W. Schindler, A New Side-Channel Attack on RSA Prime Generation, CHES 2009, LNCS 5747, pp. 141-155, 2009.
- [25] Règles et recommandations concernant le choix et le dimensionnement des mécanismes cryptographiques. Version 2.04, 01/01/2020, ANSSI. [http://www.ssi.gouv.fr/uploads/2021/03/anssi-guide-mecanismes\\_crypto-2.04.pdf](http://www.ssi.gouv.fr/uploads/2021/03/anssi-guide-mecanismes_crypto-2.04.pdf)
- [26] PP0084 - Interpretations - v3, 01/06/2016, ANSSI
- [27] [ISO 18032] ISO/IEC 18032 Information technology - Security techniques - Prime number generation, 15/01/2005
- [28] [NIST SP 800-38A] Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation, 2001, with Addendum Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Three Variants of Ciphertext Stealing for CBC Mode, October 2010
- [29] EUCC\_state\_of\_the\_art\_ADV\_SPM.1 interpretation for CC2022 transition v1.1 (draft), version 1.1, October 2025