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# **MultiApp ID Tachograph 36K**

**Common Criteria / ISO 15408  
Security Target – Public version**

**EAL4+**

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## 1 ST INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 ST IDENTIFICATION

Title: PHAESTOS V2 Security Target  
 Version: v1.2 Issued August 31<sup>st</sup> 2007  
 Registration: Ref. ST\_D1038709  
 Origin: Gemalto

TOE reference: T1002264  
 Commercial name: MultiApp ID Tachograph 36K

The TOE is composed with:

Component	Version number	Supplier
Micro-controller SLE66CX360PE	A13	Infineon
RMS library	2.5	Infineon
RSA2048library	1.4	Infineon
ROM MASK	SB164	gemalto
SOFT MASK	S1025378	gemalto
GEOS platform	A1002949	gemalto
Tachograph Applet	S1022443	gemalto

TOE function type and options: Secure signature generation card.  
 A glossary of terms used in this ST is given in [DEF].

This ST:

- claims the Protection Profile [PP/BSI-0002] for the IC,
- Is based on the Protection Profile [PP/9911] for the ES.

The IC is evaluated under the German scheme for Common Criteria. The certification body is the 'Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik' (BSI).

This Security Target deals with the evaluation of the application software, as well as the composition with the evaluation of the IC. This evaluation is done under the French scheme for Common Criteria. The certification body is the 'Direction Centrale de la Sécurité des Systèmes d'Information' (DCSSI).

### 1.2 ST OVERVIEW

#### Context

The Commission of the European Communities has adopted a council regulation concerning a recorded equipment in road transport. The annex 1B of this document ([EEC/A1B]) gives the requirements for construction, testing, installation and inspection of this recording equipment.

The purpose of the recording equipment is to record, store, display, print, and output data related to driver activities. [EEC/A1B] defines the tachograph card that is used in this equipment and [EEC/A1B] Appendix 10 gives a generic Security Target for this tachograph card.

In [JIL/Tacho], DCSSI and other Certification bodies have given an interpretation that defines the rules to be applied for the evaluation of the Tachograph Card.

The product to be evaluated complies with the requirements of [EEC/A1B], as interpreted by [JIL/Tacho].

#### Objectives

The main objectives of this security target are:

- To describe the Target of Evaluation (TOE). This ST focuses on the Tachograph Card.
- To describe the security environment of the TOE including the assets to be protected and the threats to be countered by the TOE and by its environment.
- To describe the security objectives of the TOE and its supporting environment.
- To specify the security requirements which includes the TOE security functional requirements and the TOE security assurance requirements.

- To specify the TOE summary specification, which includes the TOE security functions specifications and the assurance measures.

## Assurance level

The assurance level for this product and its documentation is EAL4 augmented with:

- ADO\_IGS.2: Generation log,
- ADV\_IMP.2: Implementation of the TSF,
- ALC\_DVS.2: Sufficiency of security measures.
- ATE\_DPT.2: Testing low-level design,
- AVA\_MSU.3: Analysis of insecure states,
- AVA\_VLA.4: Highly resistant,

The strength level for the TOE security functional requirements is "SOF high" (Strength Of Functions high).

## 1.3 CC CONFORMANCE

The compliance is assumed with CC version V2.3 (ISO 15408) (see reference in 1.5.1).

This ST is built on [EEC/A1B], [PP/9911] and [PP/BSI-0002]. It is conformant to [EEC/A1B] as interpreted by [JIL/Tacho]. It is conformant to [PP/BSI-0002]. It is based on [PP/9911]: it includes all assets, threats, assumptions, objectives and SFR of this PP but it includes an IC which claims [PP/BSI-0002], not the older [PP/9806] required by [PP/9911].

This ST is CC V2.3 conformant with Part2.

This ST is CC V2.3 conformant with Part3 augmented as stated in [PP/9911], [PP/BSI-0002] and in present document section 6.2

## 1.4 CURRENT ST vs. [ST/INFINEON]

This ST is defined for the whole TOE, including the IC and the ES. However, the IC has its own ST, [ST/Infineon] and the assets, threats, objectives, SFR and Security functions specific to the IC that are described in this ST are not described in the current ST.

[ST/Infineon] refines the assets, threats, objectives and SFR of [PP/BSI-0002].

The current ST refines the assets, threats, objectives and SFR of [PP/9911] and [EEC/A1B]. It also states how the SF of the current ST rely on the SF of [ST/Infineon].

## 1.5 REFERENCES

### 1.5.1 EXTERNAL REFERENCES [ER]

[CC-1]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security - Evaluation Part 1: Introduction and general model CCMB-2005-08-001, version 2.3, August 2005
[CC-2]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security - Evaluation Part 1: Introduction and general model CCMB-2005-08-002, version 2.3, August 2005
[CC-3]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security - Evaluation Part 1: Introduction and general model CCMB-2005-08-003, version 2.3, August 2005
[CEM]	Common Methodology for Information Technology Security - Evaluation methodology CCMB-2005-08-004, version 2.3, August 2005.
[PP/9806]	Protection Profile - Smart Card Integrated Circuit
[PP/9911]	Protection Profile - Smart Card Integrated Circuit With Embedded Software
[PP/BSI-0002]	Smartcard IC Platform Protection Profile
[EEC/A1B]	Council Regulation No 3821/85 on recording equipment in road transport – Annex 1B Requirements for construction, Installation and Inspection
[JIL/Tacho]	Joint Interpretation Library – Security Evaluation and Certification of Digital Tachograph
[GP211]	Global Platform Card Specification v 2.1.1 - march 2003
[RSA-PKCS#1]	PKCS#1 v2.1 RSA Cryptography Standard
[SHA-1]	FIPS PUB 180-1 Secure Hash Standard
[SP800-67]	SP800-67 Triple Data Encryption Algorithm (TDEA)
[SP800-38 A]	NIST Special Publication 800-38A: Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of operation
[ST/Infineon]	Security Target of SLE66CX360PE Integrated Circuit
[GP211]	Global Platform Card Specification v 2.1.1 - march 2003
[ISO 7816]	ISO 7816-X documents

### 1.5.2 INTERNAL REFERENCES [IR]

[ST]	ST_D1038709	<b>PHAESTOS2 Security Target</b>
[DEF]	DEF_06-000399	<b>PHAESTOS2 Definitions and Acronyms</b>
[ACM]	ACM_06-000408	<b>PHAESTOS2 Configuration Management</b>
[DEL]	DEL_06-000417	<b>PHAESTOS2 Procedures for delivery</b>
[IGS]	IGS_06-000412	<b>PHAESTOS2 Procedures for Installation, Generation &amp; Start-up</b>
[FSP]	FSP_06-000396	<b>PHAESTOS2 Functional Specification</b>
[HLD]	HLD_06-000397	<b>PHAESTOS2 High-level Design</b>
[LLD]	LLD_06-000398	<b>PHAESTOS2 Low-level Design</b>
[IMP]	IMP_06-000401	<b>PHAESTOS2 Implementation representation</b>
[SPM]	SPM_06-000416	<b>PHAESTOS2 TSP Model</b>
[GUI_ADM]	GUI_06-000409	<b>PHAESTOS2 Administrator Guidance</b>
[GUI_USR]	GUI_06-000410	<b>PHAESTOS2 User Guidance</b>
[DVS]	DVS_06-000444	<b>PHAESTOS2 Development Security Documentation</b>
[LCD]	LCD_06-000442	<b>PHAESTOS2 Life-cycle definition documentation</b>
[TAT]	TAT_06-000443	<b>PHAESTOS2 Documentation of development tools</b>
[FUN]	FUN_06-000404	<b>PHAESTOS2 Test Documentation</b>
[COV]	COV_06-000405	<b>PHAESTOS2 Analysis of test coverage</b>
[DPT]	DPT_06-000406	<b>PHAESTOS2 Analysis of the depth of testing</b>
[MSU]	MSU_06-000413	<b>PHAESTOS2 Analysis of Guidance Documentation</b>
[SOF]	SOF_06-000414	<b>PHAESTOS2 Strength of TOE security functions analysis</b>
[AVA]	AVA_06-000415	<b>PHAESTOS2 Vulnerability Analysis</b>

### 1.5.3 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Refer to [DEF] for a list of definitions and acronyms.

## 2 TOE DESCRIPTION

This part of the ST describes the TOE, to enable the understanding of its security requirements. It addresses the product type, the smart card product life cycle, the TOE environment along the smart card life cycle and the general IT features of the TOE.

### 2.1 PRODUCT TYPE

#### 2.1.1 SCOPE OF THE TOE

The Target of Evaluation (TOE) is the Tachograph micro-module “PHAESTOS” defined by:

- The underlying Integrated Circuit and its libraries;
- The GEOS (Generic Operating System);
- The Tachograph Application.

In the personalization and usage phases, the micro-module will be inserted in a plastic card. Therefore when the TOE is in personalization and usage phases, the expression “Tachograph card” will often be used instead of “Tachograph micro-module”

The Figure below gives a description of the TOE and its boundaries. The bold line defines the limits of the TOE.

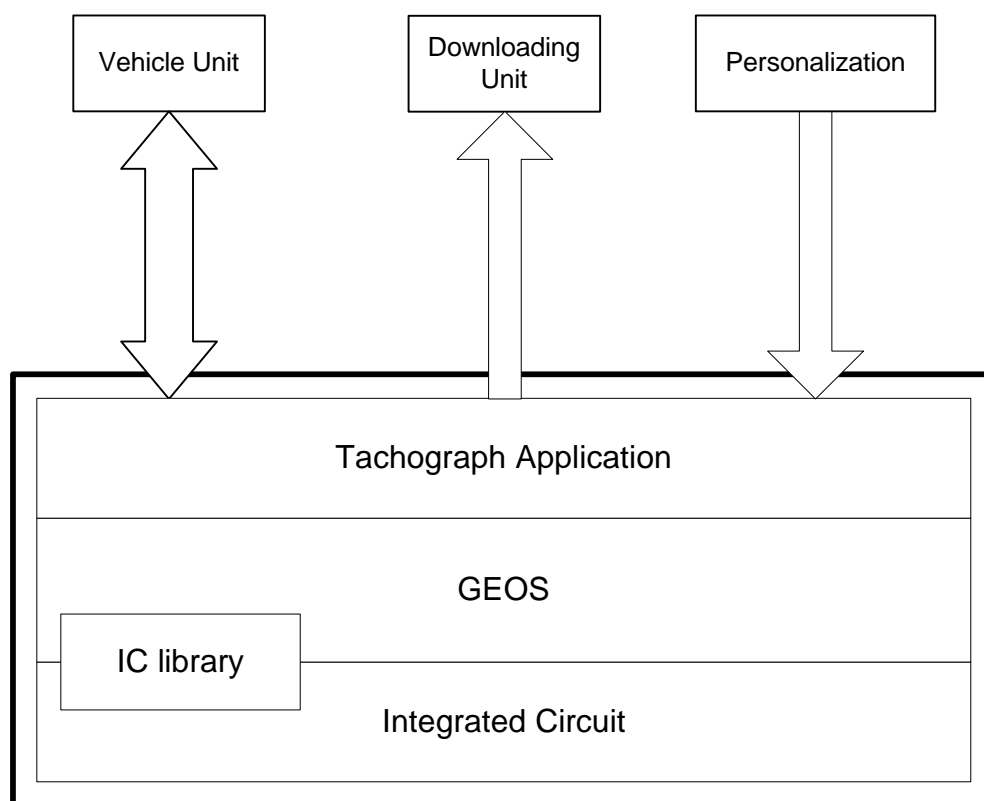


Figure 1 The Tachograph card and its boundaries



The TOE is the micro-module made of the Integrated Circuit (IC) and its embedded software (ES). The ES comprises GEOS and the Tachograph Application. It includes the associated embedded data of the smart card working on the micro-controller unit in accordance with the functional specifications. The plastic card is outside the scope of this Security Target.

## 2.1.2 TOE DESCRIPTION

A tachograph card is a smart card, as described in [PP/BSI-0002] and [PP/9911], carrying an application intended for its use with the recording equipment.

The basic functions of the tachograph card are:

- to store card identification and card holder identification data. These data are used by the vehicle unit to identify the cardholder, provide accordingly functions and data access rights, and ensure cardholder accountability for his activities,
- to store cardholder activities data, events and faults data and control activities data, related to the cardholder.

A tachograph card is therefore intended to be used by a card interface device of a vehicle unit. It may also be used by any card reader (e.g. of a personal computer) who shall have full read access right on any user data.

During the end-usage phase of a tachograph card life cycle (phase 7 of life-cycle as described in [PP/9911]), only vehicle units may write user data to the card.

The functional requirements for a tachograph card are specified in [EEC/A1B] body text and Appendix 2.

“tachograph card” means:

smart card intended for use with the recording equipment. Tachograph cards allow for identification by the recording equipment of the identity (or identity group) of the cardholder and allow for data transfer and storage.

A tachograph card may be of the following types:

- driver card,
- control card,
- workshop card,
- company card;

“company card” means:

a tachograph card issued by the authorities of a Member State to the owner or holder of vehicles fitted with recording equipment;

the company card identifies the company and allows for displaying, downloading and printing of the data stored in the recording equipment which has been locked by this company;

“control card” means:

a tachograph card issued by the authorities of a Member State to a national competent control authority;

the control card identifies the control body and possibly the control officer and allows for getting access to the data stored in the data memory or in the driver cards for reading, printing and/or downloading;

“driver card” means:

a tachograph card issued by the authorities of a Member State to a particular driver;

the driver card identifies the driver and allows for storage of driver activity data;

“workshop card” means:

a tachograph card issued by the authorities of a Member State to a recording equipment manufacturer, a fitter, a vehicle manufacturer or workshop, approved by that Member State.

The workshop card identifies the cardholder and allows for testing, calibration and/or downloading of the recording equipment;

Further description can be found in [EEC/A1B]

The TOE is designed for the four types of cards. The personalization process differentiates these types of cards.

## 2.1.3 TOE USAGE

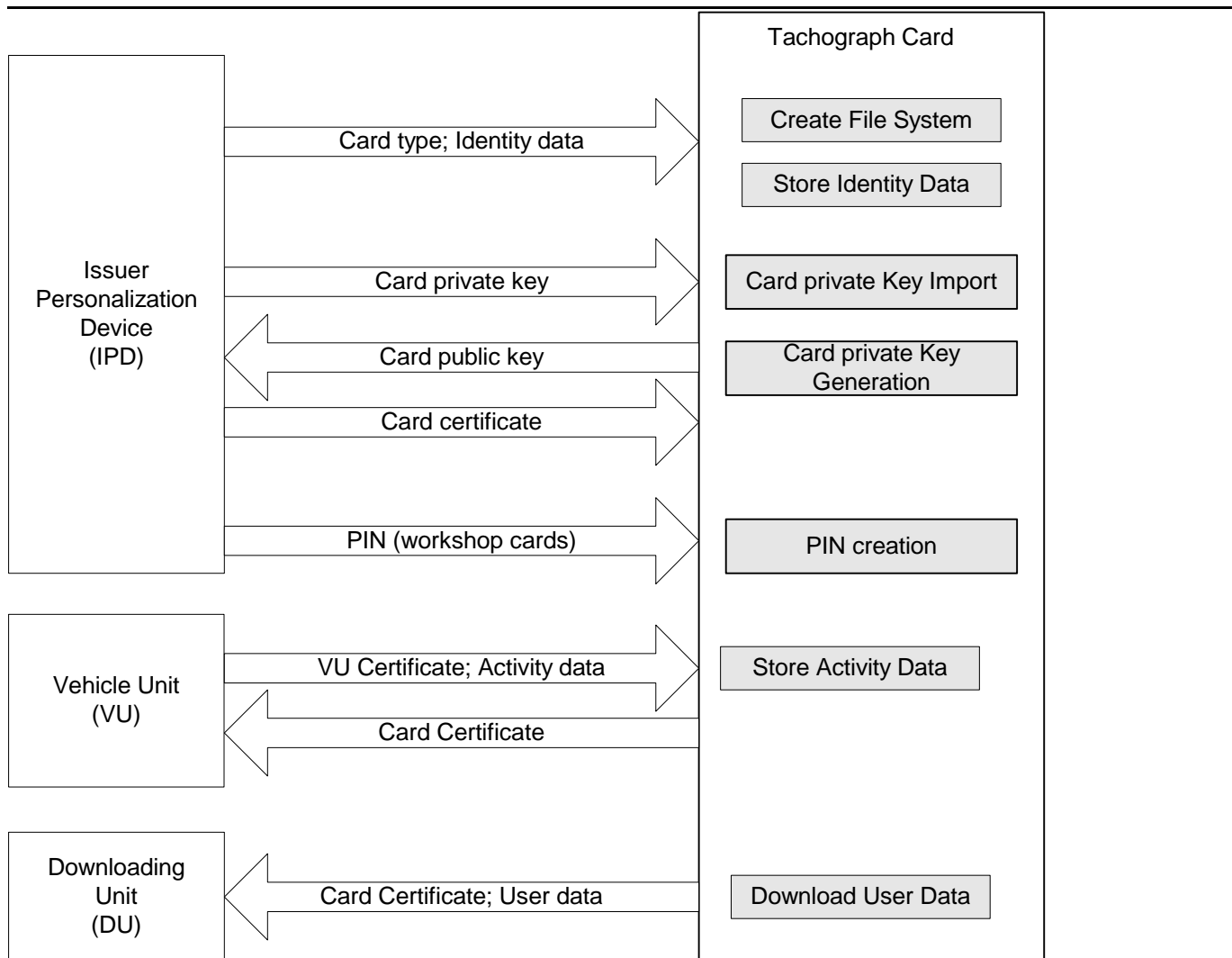


Figure 2: TOE Usage

#### Personalization ,

- The IPD authenticates itself to the TOE. (mutual authentication)
- The IPD sends the following data to the TOE:
  - Cardholder identification
  - Card private key (if it is loaded)
  - European public key; Member state Certificates: Card certificate
  - PIN (workshop cards)

#### Storing of Activity Data

- The VU authenticates itself to the TOE. (mutual authentication)
- The VU sends Activity Data to the card.
- The TOE stores these data in the appropriate files.

#### Downloading of User Data

- The VU or another DU authenticates itself to the TOE. (mutual authentication)
- The TOE retrieves User Data from the requested files.
- The TOE sends these data to the DU.

## 2.2 SMART CARD PRODUCTS LIFE-CYCLE

The Smart card product life cycle, as defined in [PP/BSI-0002], is split up into 7 phases where the following authorities are involved:

Phase 1	Smart card software development	<b>The smart card embedded software developer</b> is in charge of the smart card embedded software development and the specification of IC pre-personalisation requirements.
Phase 2	IC Development	<b>The IC designer</b> designs the integrated circuit, develops IC firmware if applicable, provides information, software or tools to the smart card software developer, and receives the software from the developer, through <b>trusted delivery and verification procedures</b> . From the IC design, IC firmware and smart card embedded software, he constructs the smart card IC database, necessary for the IC photomask fabrication.
Phase 3	IC manufacturing and testing	<b>The IC manufacturer</b> is responsible for producing the IC through three main steps: IC manufacturing, testing, and IC pre-personalisation.
Phase 4	IC packaging and testing	<b>The IC packaging manufacturer</b> is responsible for the IC packaging and testing.
Phase 5	Smart card product finishing process	<b>The smart card product manufacturer</b> is responsible for the smart card product finishing process and testing, and the smart card pre-personalisation
Phase 6	Smart card personalisation	<b>The Personaliser</b> is responsible for the smart card personalisation and final tests.
Phase 7	Smart card end-usage	<b>The smart card issuer</b> is responsible for the smart card product delivery to <b>the smart card end-user</b> , and for the end of life process.

Refinement:

In Phase 4, the IC packaging includes the pre-personalization of the IC.

The Tachograph Card life as described in [PP/BSI0002] can be matched as shown in Figure 3 Tachograph Card Life Cycle.

**OS design** and **application design** correspond to life phase 1 “Smart card software development”.

**Hardware design** corresponds to life phase 2 “IC development”.

**Hardware fabrication OS and Application implementation** correspond to life phase 3 “IC manufacturing and testing”, phase 4 “IC packaging and testing”, phase 5 “Smart card product finishing process”.

**Loading of general application data** and **Signature key import** corresponds to life phase 6 “Smart card personalisation”.

**Storing of Activity data** and **Downloading of user data** correspond to life phase 7 “Smart card usage”.

The global security requirements of the TOE mandate to consider, during the development phase, the threats to security occurring in the other phases. This is why this ST addresses the functions used in phases 5, 6 and 7 but developed during phases 1 to 4.

The limits of the evaluation process correspond to phases 1 to 4 including the TOE under development delivery from the party responsible for each phase to the parties responsible of the following phases.

These different phases may be performed at different sites. This implies that procedures on the delivery process of the TOE must exist and be applied for every delivery within a phase or between phases. This includes any kind of delivery performed from any phase between 1 and 4 to subsequent phases. This includes

- Intermediate delivery of the TOE or the TOE under construction within a phase,
- Delivery of the TOE or the TOE under construction from one phase to the next.

These procedures must be compliant with the security assurance requirements developed in section 5.2.

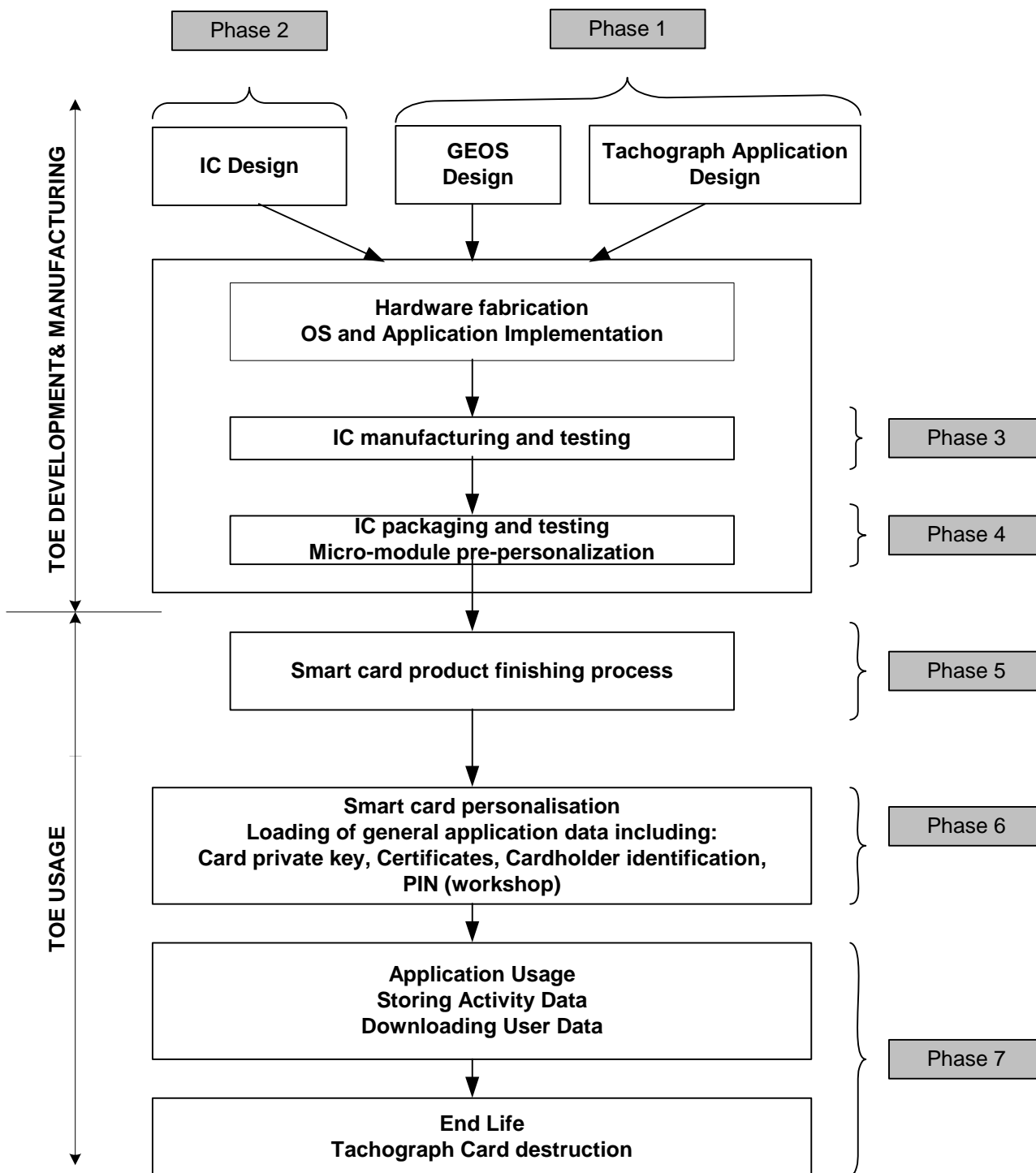


Figure 3 Tachograph Card Life Cycle

## 2.3 TOE ENVIRONMENT

Considering the TOE, four types of environment are defined:

- Development and fabrication environment (phase 1 to 4),
- Initialization environment corresponding to Smart card product finishing (phase 5)
- Card personalization: loading of TOE application data (phase 6),
- User environment, during which the card stores and downloads data in files (phase 7),
- End of life environment, which is the physical destruction of the card.

### 2.3.1 TOE DEVELOPMENT & PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENT

The TOE described in this ST is developed in different places as indicated below:

IC design	Infineon München
Secure OS Design	Gemalto Louveciennes
Tachograph Application design	Gemalto Louveciennes
IC manufacturing and Testing	Infineon München
IC packaging and testing	Gemalto Orleans

In order to ensure security, the environment in which the development takes place must be made secure with access control tracing entries. Furthermore, it is important that all authorized personnel feels involved and fully understands the importance and the rigid implementation of the defined security procedures.

The development begins with the TOE specification. All parties in contact with sensitive information are required to abide by Non-disclosure Agreement.

Design and development of the ES then follows. The engineers use a secure computer system (preventing unauthorized access) to make the conception, design, implementation and test performances.

Storage of sensitive documents, databases on tapes, diskettes, and printed circuit layout information are in appropriately locked cupboards/safe. Of paramount importance also is the disposal of unwanted data (complete electronic erasures) and documents (e.g. shredding).

Testing, programming and deliveries of the TOE then take place. When these are done offsite, they must be transported and worked on in a secure environment with accountability and traceability of all (good and bad) products.

During the electronic transfer of sensitive data, procedures must be established to ensure that the data arrive, only at the destination and is not accessible at intermediate stages (e.g. stored on a buffer server where system administrators make backup copies). It must also be ensured that transfer is done without modification or alteration. During fabrication, phases 3, and 4, all the persons involved in the storage and transportation operations should fully understand the importance of the defined security procedures.

Moreover, the environment in which these operations take place must be secured.

The TOE Initialization is performed in [Infineon München phase 3; Orleans phase 4].

In the initialization environment of the TOE, module pre-personalization takes place.

During module pre-personalization the applet is instantiated. At the end of this phase, the loader of executable files is blocked.

Initialization requires a secure environment, which guarantees the integrity and confidentiality of operations.

### 2.3.2 CARD MANUFACTURING ENVIRONMENT

The Card manufacturing can take place outside Gemalto. The micro-module is inserted in a plastic card. In this environment, the personalization takes place (phase 6). Additional data such as Cardholder Identification data is loaded and the Private key is imported or generated by the TOE. Then the Tachograph card is issued to the end User.

### 2.3.3 USAGE ENVIRONMENT

Once delivered to the end user (phase 7), the TOE can store activity data and download user data.

The TOE is owned by the end user who cannot impose strict security rules. It is the responsibility of the TOE to ensure that the security requirements are met.

If the Signature Key is disclosed, the PKI enters it in the revocation list and the whole PKI knows that this key cannot be trusted anymore.

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### 2.3.4 END OF LIFE ENVIRONMENT.

The end of life is the physical destruction of the card.

### 2.3.5 THE ACTORS AND ROLES

For the tachograph application, two roles have been identified, the Administrator, also called Issuer and the User also called the owner.

The Administrator acts during the personalization phase (TOE life cycle phase 6). He creates the User's PIN and imports the Card private key into the TOE or generates this key in the TOE.

The User that owns the TOE is the End-User in the usage phase (phase 7). He can store Activity data and download User data.

## 2.4 **TOE INTENDED USAGE**

The TOE intended usage is the Storing and Downloading of data related to a person and his activity, as defined previously.

### 3 TOE SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the security aspects of the environment in which the TOE is to be used. It describes the assets to be protected, the threats, the organizational security policies and the assumptions.

#### 3.1 ASSETS

Asset name	Data type	Description
D.IC_DESIGN	TSF DATA	the IC specifications, design, development tools and technology
D.IC_CODE	TSF executable code	the IC Dedicated software
D.ES_CODE	TSF executable code	the Smart Card Embedded Software including specifications, implementation and related documentation
D.AP_DATA	USER DATA or TSF DATA	the application data of the TOE (such as IC and system specific data, Initialization data, IC pre-personalization requirements and personalization data.)

The TOE itself is therefore an asset.

Assets have to be protected in terms of confidentiality, and integrity

Refinement:

D.AP\_DATA can be refined as follows:

Asset name	Data type	Description
TDES master Keys GP	TSF DATA	TDES master keys used to compute TDES session keys
TDES session Keys GP	TSF DATA	TDES session keys GP derived from TDES master keys GP
TDES session Keys A1B	TSF DATA	TDES session keys computed for the A1B Secure Channel
Euro public key	TSF DATA	Public key to verify countries' certificates
Card private key	TSF DATA	Private RSA key to sign data
User data	USER DATA	User data as defined in [DEF]
PIN	USER DATA	User PIN (Workshop card)



## 3.2 ASSUMPTIONS

### 3.2.1 ASSUMPTIONS ON PHASE 1

Assumption name	Description
<b>A.DEV_ORG</b>	Procedures dealing with physical, personnel, organizational, technical measures for the confidentiality and integrity, of Smart Card Embedded Software (e.g. source code and any associated documents) and IC designer proprietary information (tools, software, documentation ...) shall exist and be applied in software development

### 3.2.2 ASSUMPTIONS ON THE TOE DELIVERY PROCESS (PHASES 4 TO 7)

Procedures shall guarantee the control of the TOE delivery and storage process and conformance to its objectives as described in the following assumptions:

Assumption name	Description
<b>A.DLV_PROTECT</b>	Procedures shall ensure protection of TOE material/information under delivery and storage.
<b>A.DLV_AUDIT</b>	Procedures shall ensure that corrective actions are taken in case of improper operation in the delivery process and storage.
<b>A.DLV_RESP</b>	Procedures shall ensure that people dealing with the procedure for delivery have got the required skill.

Note: in [PP/9911], these assumptions also covered phase 4. The current TOE' development include phase 4. Therefore the TOE is protected by objectives on the environment: O.DLV\_PROTECT, O.DLV\_AUDIT and O.DLV\_RESP.

However, we keep the assumptions on phase 4 to keep the rationale of [PP/9911].

### 3.2.3 ASSUMPTIONS ON PHASES 4 TO 6

Assumption name	Description
<b>A.USE_TEST</b>	It is assumed that appropriate functionality testing of the TOE is used in phases 4, 5 and 6.
<b>A.USE_PROD</b>	It is assumed that security procedures are used during all manufacturing and test operations through phases 4, 5, 6 to maintain confidentiality and integrity of the TOE and of its manufacturing and test data (to prevent any possible copy, modification, retention, theft or unauthorized use).

Note: in [PP/9911], these assumptions also cover phase 4. The current TOE' development include phase 4. Therefore the TOE is protected by objectives on the environment: O.DLV\_PROTECT, O.DLV\_AUDIT and O.DLV\_RESP.

However, we keep the assumptions on phase 4 to keep the rationale of [PP/9911].

### 3.2.4 ASSUMPTIONS ON PHASE 7

Assumption name	Description
<b>A.USE_DIAG</b>	It is assumed that secure communication protocols and procedures are used between Smart Card and terminal.

### 3.3 THREATS

A threat agent wishes to abuse the assets either by functional attacks or by environmental manipulation, by specific hardware manipulation, by a combination of hardware and software manipulations or by any other type of attacks. Threats have to be split in:

- threats against which specific protection within the TOE is required (class I),
- threats against which specific protection within the environment is required (class II).

#### 3.3.1 THREATS FROM [PP/9911]

##### 3.3.1.1 Unauthorized full or partial cloning of the TOE

Threat name	Description
<b>T.CLON</b>	Functional cloning of the TOE (full or partial) appears to be relevant to all phases of the TOE life-cycle, from phase 1 to phase 7, but only phases 1 and 4 to 7 are considered here, since functional cloning in phases 2 and 3 are purely in the scope of Smart Card IC PP. Generally, this threat is derived from specific threats combining unauthorized disclosure, modification or theft of assets at different phases.

##### 3.3.1.2 Threats on phase 1

During phase 1, three types of threats have to be considered:

- a) threats on the Smart Cards Embedded Software and its development environment, such as unauthorized disclosure, modification or theft of the Smart Card Embedded Software and/or initialization data at phase 1.
- b) threats on the assets transmitted from the IC designer to the Smart Card software developer during the Smart Card ES development ;
- c) threats on the Smart Card Embedded Software and initialization data transmitted during the delivery process from the Smart Card software developer to the IC designer.

##### Unauthorized disclosure of assets

This type of threats covers unauthorized disclosure of assets by attackers who may possess a wide range of technical skills, resources and motivation. Such attackers may also have technical awareness of the product.

Threat name	Description
<b>T.DIS_INFO (type b)</b>	Unauthorized disclosure of the assets delivered by the IC designer to the Smart Card Embedded Software developer, such as sensitive information on IC specification, design and technology, software and tools if applicable.
<b>T.DIS_DEL* (type c)</b>	Unauthorized disclosure of the Smart Card Embedded Software and any additional application data (such as IC pre-personalization requirements) during the delivery to the IC designer.
<b>T.DIS_ES1 (type a)</b>	Unauthorized disclosure of ES (technical or detailed specifications, implementation code) and/or Application Data (such as secrets, or control parameters for protection system, specification and implementation for security mechanisms).
<b>T.DIS_TEST_ES (type a and c)</b>	Unauthorized disclosure of the Smart Card ES test programs or any related information.

##### Theft or unauthorized use of assets

Potential attackers may gain access to the TOE and perform operations for which they are not authorized. For example, such an attacker may personalize, modify or influence the product in order to gain access to the Smart Card application system.

Threat name	Description
<b>T.T_DEL</b> (type c)	Theft of the Smart Card Embedded Software and any additional application data (such as pre-personalization requirements) during the delivery process to the IC designer.
<b>T.T_TOOLS</b> (type a and b)	Theft or unauthorized use of the Smart Card ES development tools (such as PC, development software, data bases).
<b>T.T_SAMPLE2</b> (type a)	Theft or unauthorized use of TOE samples (e.g. bond-out chips with the Embedded Software).

#### Unauthorized modification of assets

The TOE may be subjected to different types of logical or physical attacks which may compromise security. Due to the intended usage of the TOE (the TOE environment may be hostile), the TOE security may be bypassed or compromised reducing the integrity of the TOE security mechanisms and disabling their ability to manage the TOE security. This type of threats includes the implementation of malicious Trojan horses.

Threat name	Description
<b>T_MOD_DEL</b> (type c)	Unauthorized modification of the Smart Card Embedded Software and any additional application data (such as IC pre-personalization requirements) during the delivery process to the IC designer.
<b>T.MOD</b> (type a)	Unauthorized modification of ES and/or Application Data or any related information (technical specifications).

#### 3.3.1.3 Threats on delivery for/from phase 1 to phases 4 to 6

Threats on data transmitted during the delivery process from the Smart Card developer to the IC packaging manufacturer, the Finishing process manufacturer or the Personalizer.

These threats are described hereafter:

Threat name	Description
<b>T.DIS_DEL1</b>	Unauthorized disclosure of Application Data during delivery to the IC Packaging manufacturer, the Finishing process manufacturer or the Personalizer.
<b>T.DIS_DEL2</b>	Unauthorized disclosure of Application Data delivered to the IC Packaging manufacturer, the Finishing process manufacturer or the Personalizer.
<b>T.MOD_DEL1</b>	Unauthorized modification of Application Data during delivery to the IC Packaging manufacturer, the Finishing process manufacturer or the Personalizer.
<b>T.MOD_DEL2</b>	Unauthorized modification of Application Data delivered to the IC Packaging manufacturer, the Finishing process manufacturer or the Personalizer.

#### 3.3.1.4 Threats on phases 4 to 7

During these phases, the assumed threats could be described in three types:

- unauthorized disclosure of assets,
- theft or unauthorized use of assets,
- unauthorized modification of assets.

#### Unauthorized disclosure of assets

This type of threat covers unauthorized disclosure of assets by attackers who may possess a wide range of technical skills, resources and motivation. Such attackers may also have technical awareness of the product.

Threat name	Description
<b>T.DIS_ES2</b>	Unauthorized disclosure of ES and Application Data (such as data protection systems, memory partitioning, cryptographic programs and keys).

#### Theft or unauthorized use of assets

Potential attackers may gain access to the TOE and perform operation for which they are not allowed. For example, such attackers may personalize the product in an unauthorized manner, or try to gain fraudulently access to the Smart Card system

Threat name	Description
<b>T.T_ES</b>	Theft or unauthorized use of TOE. (e.g. bound out chips with embedded software).
<b>T.T_CMD</b>	Unauthorized use of instructions or commands or sequence of commands sent to the TOE.

#### Unauthorized modification of assets

The TOE may be subjected to different types of logical or physical attacks which may compromise security. Due to the intended usage of the TOE (the TOE environment may be hostile), the TOE security parts may be bypassed or compromised reducing the integrity of the TOE security mechanisms and disabling their ability to manage the TOE security. This type of threat includes the implementation of malicious Trojan horses, Trapdoors, downloading of viruses or unauthorized programs.

Threat name	Description
<b>T.MOD_LOAD</b>	Unauthorized loading of programs.
<b>T.MOD_EXE</b>	Unauthorized execution of programs.
<b>T.MOD_SHARE</b>	Unauthorized modification of program behavior by interaction of different programs.
<b>T.MOD_SOFT</b>	Unauthorized modification of Smart Card Embedded Software and Application Data.

### 3.3.2 THREATS FROM [EEC/A1B]

TOE's assets may be attacked by:

- trying to gain illicit knowledge of TOE's hardware and software design and especially of its security functions or security data. Illicit knowledge may be gained through attacks to designer or manufacturer material (theft, bribery, ...) or through direct examination of the TOE (physical probing, inference analysis, ...),
- taking advantage of weaknesses in TOE design or realisation (exploit errors in hardware, errors in software, transmission faults, errors induced in TOE by environmental stress, exploit weaknesses of security functions such as authentication procedures, data access control, cryptographic operations, ...),
- modifying the TOE or its security functions through physical, electrical or logical attacks or combination of these.

Threat name	Description
<b>T.Ident_Data</b>	A successful modification of identification data held by the TOE (e.g. the type of card, or the card expiry date or the cardholder identification data) would allow a fraudulent use of the TOE and would be a major threat to the global security objective of the system.
<b>T.Activity_Data</b>	A successful modification of activity data stored in the TOE would be a threat to the security of the TOE.
<b>T.Data_Exchange</b>	A successful modification of activity data (addition, deletion, modification) during import or export would be a threat to the security of the TOE.

Threat name	Description

### 3.3.3 CLASSIFICATION OF THREATS

Threats	Phase 1	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 7
T.CLON	Class II	Class I	Class I	Class I	Class I
T.DIS_INFO	Class II				
T.DIS_DEL	Class II				
T.DIS_DEL1	Class II				
T.DIS_DEL2		Class II	Class II	Class II	
T.DIS_ES1	Class II				
T.DIS_TEST_ES	Class II				
T.DIS_ES2		Class I	Class I	Class I	Class I
T.T_DEL	Class II				
T.T_TOOLS	Class II				
T.T_SAMPLE2	Class II				
T.T_ES		Class I	Class I	Class I	Class I
T.T_CMD		Class I	Class I	Class I	Class I
T.MOD_DEL	Class II				
T.MOD_DEL1	Class II				
T.MOD_DEL2		Class II	Class II	Class II	
T.MOD	Class II				
T.MOD_SOFT		Class I	Class I	Class I	Class I
T.MOD_LOAD		Class I	Class I	Class I	Class I
T.MOD_EXE		Class I	Class I	Class I	Class I
T.MOD_SHARE		Class I	Class I	Class I	Class I
T.Ident_Data				Class II	Class I & Class II
T.Activity_Data					Class I
T.Data_Exchange					Class I

### 3.4 ORGANIZATIONAL SECURITY POLICIES

Organisational Security Policy name	Description
<b>OSP.Secret_Private_Keys</b>	The Issuer must ensure that Secret & Private keys, when outside the TOE, are handled securely. The disclosure of these keys may give hackers access to the TOE. The Private Keys include the European private Key, the Countries' Private keys and the VU private keys. The Secret Keys include GP TDES keys.
<b>OSP.Qualified certificates</b>	The Issuer must ensure that all certificates used in the Tachograph system are handled properly inside a reliable PKI. This includes the revocation of a certificate when the corresponding key is not secure.

## 4 SECURITY OBJECTIVES

The security objectives of the TOE cover principally the following aspects:

- integrity and confidentiality of assets,
- protection of the TOE and associated documentation and environment during development and production phases.

### 4.1 SECURITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE TOE

#### 4.1.1 SECURITY OBJECTIVES OF [PP/9911]

The TOE shall use state of art technology to achieve the following IT security objectives, and for that purpose, when IC physical security features are used, the specification of those IC physical security features shall be respected. When IC physical security features are not used, the Security Objectives shall be achieved in other ways:

Security Objectives	Description
O.TAMPER_ES	The TOE must prevent tampering with its security critical parts. Security mechanisms have especially to prevent the unauthorized change of functional parameters, security attributes and secrets such as the life cycle sequence flags and cryptographic keys. The ES must be designed to avoid interpretations of electrical signals from the hardware part of the TOE.
O.CLON	The TOE functionality must be protected from cloning.
O.OPERATE	The TOE must ensure continued correct operation of its security functions
O.FLAW	The TOE must not contain flaws in design, implementation or operation.
O.DIS_MECHANISM2	The TOE shall ensure that the ES security mechanisms are protected against unauthorized disclosure.
O.DIS_MEMORY	The TOE shall ensure that sensitive information stored in memories is protected against unauthorized disclosure.
O.MOD_MEMORY	The TOE shall ensure that sensitive information stored in memories is protected against any corruption or unauthorized modification.



#### 4.1.2 SECURITY OBJECTIVES OF [EEC/A1B]

The main security objectives of the TOE, contributing to the global security objective of the entire digital Tachograph are the following:

<b>Security Objectives</b>	<b>Description</b>
O.Card_Identification_Data	The TOE must preserve card identification data and cardholder identification data stored during card personalisation process,
O.Card_Activity_Storage	The TOE must preserve user data stored in the card by vehicle units.

In addition to the smart card general security objectives listed in (ES PP) and (IC PP), the specific IT security objectives of the TOE that contributes to its main security objectives during its end-usage life-cycle phase are the following:

<b>Security Objectives</b>	<b>Description</b>
O.Data_Access	The TOE must limit user data write access rights to authenticated vehicle units,
O.Secure_Communications	The TOE must be able to support secure communication protocols and procedures between the card and the card interface device when required by the application.

## 4.2 SECURITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the security objectives for the environment.

### 4.2.1 SECURITY OBJECTIVES OF [PP/9911]

#### 4.2.1.1 Objectives on phase 1

Security Objectives	Description
O.DEV_TOOLS	The Smart Card ES shall be designed in a secure manner, by using exclusively software development tools (compilers assemblers, linkers, simulators, etc.) and software-hardware integration testing tools (emulators) that will result in the integrity of program and data.
O.DEV_DIS_ES	The Embedded Software developer shall use established procedures to control storage and usage of the classified development tools and documentation, suitable to maintain the integrity and the confidentiality of the assets of the TOE. It must be ensured that tools are only delivered and accessible to the parties authorized personnel. It must be ensured that confidential information on defined assets are only delivered to the parties authorized Personnel on a need to know basis.
O.SOFT_DLX	The Smart Card embedded software must be delivered from the Smart Card embedded software developer (Phase 1) to the IC designer through a trusted delivery and verification procedure that shall be able to maintain the integrity of the software and its confidentiality, if applicable.
O.INIT_ACS	Initialization Data shall be accessible only by authorized personnel (physical, personnel, organizational, technical procedures).
O.SAMPLE_ACS	Samples used to run tests shall be accessible only by authorized personnel.

#### 4.2.1.2 Objectives on the TOE delivery process (phases 4 to 7)

Security Objectives	Description
O.DLV_PROTECT	Procedures shall ensure protection of TOE material/information under delivery including the following objectives : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• non-disclosure of any security relevant information,</li> <li>• identification of the element under delivery,</li> <li>• meet confidentiality rules (confidentiality level, transmittal form, reception acknowledgment),</li> <li>• physical protection to prevent external damage</li> <li>• secure storage and handling procedures (including rejected TOE's)</li> <li>• traceability of TOE during delivery including the following parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• origin and shipment details</li> <li>• reception, reception acknowledgement,</li> <li>• location material/information.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
O.DLV_AUDIT	Procedures shall ensure that corrective actions are taken in case of improper operation in the delivery process (including if applicable any non-conformance to the confidentiality convention) and highlight all non-conformance to this process.
O.DLV_RESP	Procedures shall ensure that people (shipping department, carrier, reception department) dealing with the procedure for delivery have got the required skill, training

Security Objectives	Description
	and knowledge to meet the procedure requirements and be able to act fully in accordance with the above expectations.

#### 4.2.1.3 Objectives on delivery from phase 1 to phases 4, 5 and 6

Security Objectives	Description
O.DLV_DATA	The Application Data must be delivered from the Smart Card embedded software developer (phase 1) either to the IC Packaging manufacturer, the Finishing Process manufacturer or the Personalizer through a trusted delivery and verification procedure that shall be able to maintain the integrity and confidentiality of the Application Data.

#### 4.2.1.4 Objectives on phases 4 to 6

Security Objectives	Description
O.TEST_OPERATE	Appropriate functionality testing of the TOE shall be used in phases 4 to 6. During all manufacturing and test operations, security procedures shall be used through phases 4, 5 and 6 to maintain confidentiality and integrity of the TOE and its manufacturing and test data.

#### 4.2.1.5 Objectives on phase 7

Security Objectives	Description
O.USE_DIAG	Secure communication protocols and procedures shall be used between the Smart Card and the terminal.

#### 4.2.2 SECURITY OBJECTIVES OF [EEC/A1B]

The use of secret keys, private keys and Certificates as described in [EEC/A1B] induces the following objectives.

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>OE.Secret_Private_Keys</b>	The Issuer must ensure that Secret & Private keys, when outside the TOE, are handled securely. The disclosure of these keys may give hackers access to the TOE. The Private Keys include the European private Key, the Countries' Private keys and the VU private keys. The Secret Keys include GP TDES keys.
<b>OE.Qualified certificates</b>	The Issuer must ensure that all certificates used in the Tachograph system are handled properly inside a reliable PKI. This includes the revocation of a certificate when the corresponding key is not secure.

## 5 IT SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

### 5.1 TOE IT SECURITY FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

This chapter defines the security functional requirements for the TOE using functional requirements components as specified in [PP/9911] and [EEC/A1B].  
[PP/Infineon] deals with the security functional requirements of [PP/BSI-0002].

#### 5.1.1 FAU: SECURITY AUDIT

##### 5.1.1.1 FAU\_SAA Security Audit Analysis

###### **FAU\_SAA.1 Potential violation analysis**

Hierarchical to: No Other component

**FAU\_SAA.1.1** The TSF shall be able to apply a set of rules in monitoring the audited events and based upon these rules indicate a potential violation of the TSP

**FAU\_SAA.1.2** The TSF shall enforce the following rules for monitoring audited events:

- a) Accumulation or combination of [**audited events listed below**] known to indicate a potential security violation;
- b) No other rules

Audited events:

- Cardholder authentication failure (5 consecutive unsuccessful PIN checks)
- Self test error
- Stored data integrity error
- Activity data input integrity error

Dependencies: FAU.GEN.1 Audit Data Generation

## 5.1.2 FCO: COMMUNICATION

### 5.1.2.1 FCO\_NRO Non-repudiation of origin

#### **FCO\_NRO.1 Selective proof of origin**

Hierarchical to: No other component

- FCO\_NRO.1.1**            The TSF shall be able to generate evidence of origin for transmitted **[User data]** at the request of the **[recipient]**.
- FCO\_NRO.1.2**            The TSF shall be able to relate the **[Public key]** of the originator of the information, and the **[User data]** of the information to which the evidence applies.
- FCO\_NRO.1.3**            The TSF shall provide a capability to verify the evidence of origin of information to **[recipient]** given **[validity of the certificate]**.

Dependencies: FIA\_UID.1 Timing of identification

### 5.1.3 FCS: CRYPTOGRAPHIC SUPPORT

#### 5.1.3.1 FCS\_CKM cryptographic key management

##### **FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FCS\_CKM.1.1 / Session GP** The TSF shall generate cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key generation algorithm [**Triple DES key generation**] and specified cryptographic key sizes [**112 bits**] that meet the following [**GP Session keys SCP01, cf. [GP211]**]

**FCS\_CKM.1.1 / Session A1B** The TSF shall generate cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key generation algorithm [**Triple DES key generation**] and specified cryptographic key sizes [**112 bits**] that meet the following [**A1B Session keys, cf. [EEC/A1B]**]

**FCS\_CKM.1.1 / Card private key** The TSF shall generate cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key generation algorithm [**RSA key generation**] and specified cryptographic key sizes [**1024 bits**] that meet the following [**None**]

Dependencies: [FCS\_CKM.2 Cryptographic key distribution or  
FCS\_COP.1 Cryptographic operations]  
FCS\_CKM.4 Cryptographic key destruction  
FMT\_MSA.2 Secure security attributes.

##### **FCS\_CKM.2 Cryptographic key distribution**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FCS\_CKM.2.1 / Public Key** The TSF shall distribute cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key distribution method [**“Generate RSA key” command**] that meets the following [**None**]

**FCS\_CKM.2.1 / Certificate** The TSF shall distribute cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key distribution method [**“Read Binary” command**] that meets the following [**None**]

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or  
FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation]  
FCS\_CKM.4 Cryptographic key destruction  
FMT\_MSA.2 Secure security attributes.

##### **FCS\_CKM.3 Cryptographic key access**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FCS\_CKM.3.1 / Session GP** The TSF shall perform [**Access to session keys**] in accordance with a specified cryptographic key access method [**Secure reading in Memory**] that meets the following [**None**].

**FCS\_CKM.3.1 / Session A1B** The TSF shall perform [**Access to session keys**] in accordance with a specified cryptographic key access method [**Secure reading in Memory**] that meets the following [**None**].

**FCS\_CKM.3.1 / Card private key** The TSF shall perform [**Access to signature keys**] in accordance with a specified cryptographic key access method [**Secure reading in Memory**] that meets the

following [None].

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or  
FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation]  
FCS\_CKM.4 Cryptographic key destruction  
FMT\_MSA.2 Secure security attributes.

#### **FCS\_CKM.4 Cryptographic key destruction**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FCS\_CKM.4.1 /  
Session GP**                    The TSF shall destroy cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method **[physical irreversible destruction of the stored key value]** that meets the following: **[no standard]**.

**FCS\_CKM.4.1 /  
Session A1B**                    The TSF shall destroy cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method **[physical irreversible destruction of the stored key value]** that meets the following: **[no standard]**.

Note:

There is no iteration for the Card private key. Disabling the signature function is performed by invalidating the Card certificate. So there is no need to delete the card private key.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or  
FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation]  
FMT\_MSA.2 Secure security attributes.

#### **5.1.3.2 FCS\_COP Cryptographic operation**

##### **FCS\_COP.1 Cryptographic operation**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FCS\_COP.1.1/SIGN**            The TSF shall perform **[Digital signature generation and verification]** in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm **[RSA]** and cryptographic key sizes **[1024 bits]** that meet the following: **[RSA SHA PKCS#1]**.

**FCS\_COP.1.1/HASH**            The TSF shall perform **[Hashing of data file]** in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm **[SHA-1]** and cryptographic key sizes **[not applicable]** that meet the following: **[FIPS180-2]**.

**FCS\_COP.1.1/MAC**            The TSF shall perform **[MAC computation]** in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm **[TDES-CBC]** and cryptographic key sizes **[112 bits]** that meet the following: **[SP800-67] and [SP800-38 A]**.

**FCS\_COP.1.1/ENC**            The TSF shall perform **[Encryption and decryption]** in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm **[TDES-ECB]** and cryptographic key sizes **[112 bits]** that meet the following: **[SP800-67] and [SP800-38 A]**.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ITC.1 Import of user data without security attributes or  
FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic key generation]  
FCS\_CKM.4 Cryptographic key destruction  
FMT\_MSA.2 Secure security attributes.



## 5.1.4 FDP : USER DATA PROTECTION

### 5.1.4.1 FDP\_ACC Access Control policy

#### **FDP\_ACC.2 Complete access control**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FDP\_ACC.2.1/ AC\_SFP SFP** The TSF shall enforce the [**AC\_SFP SFP**] on [**Read User data by Owner, Write Identification data by Issuer, Write Activity data by Owner Create File Structure by Issuer**] and all operations among subjects and objects covered by the SFP.

**FDP\_ACC.2.2/ AC\_SFP SFP** The TSF shall ensure that all operations between any subject in the TSC and any object within the TSC are covered by an access control SFP.

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

### 5.1.4.2 FDP\_ACF access control function

#### **FDP\_ACF.1 Security attribute based access control**

Hierarchical to: No other component

The only security attribute related to Access Control is **User\_Group**. It is an attribute of the User. It can have the following values: Vehicle\_Unit, Non\_Vehicle\_Unit.

**FDP\_ACF.1.1/ AC\_SFP SFP** The TSF shall enforce the [**AC\_SFP SFP**] to objects based on the following:

1. **Subjects: Issuer, Owner**
2. **Objects: Files structure and data, Software**
3. **User\_Group security attribute**

**FDP\_ACF.1.2/ AC\_SFP SFP** The TSF shall enforce the following rules to determine if an operation among controlled subjects and controlled objects is allowed:

User data may be read from the TOE by any user, except cardholder identification data, which may be read from control cards by VEHICLE\_UNIT only.

Identification data may only be written once and before the end of phase 6 of card's life-cycle. No user may write or modify identification data during end-usage phase of card's life-cycle.

Activity data may be written to the TOE by VEHICLE\_UNIT only.

No User may upgrade TOE's software

Files structure and access conditions shall be created before end of phase 6 of TOE's life-cycle and then locked from any future modification or deletion by any user.

**FDP\_ACF.1.3/ AC\_SFP SFP** The TSF shall explicitly authorize access of subjects to objects based on the following additional rules [**none**].

**FDP\_ACF.1.4/AC\_SFP SFP** The TSF shall explicitly deny access of subjects to objects based on the rule: **[none]**.

#### 5.1.4.3 FDP\_DAU: Data Authentication

##### **FDP\_DAU.1: Basic Data Authentication**

Hierarchical to: No Other component

**FDP\_DAU.1.1/** The TSF shall provide a capability to generate evidence that can be used as a guarantee of the validity of **[activity data]**.

**FDP\_DAU.1.2/** The TSF shall provide **[any user]** with the ability to verify evidence of the validity of indicated information.

Dependencies: No dependency

#### 5.1.4.4 FDP\_ETC: Export to outside TSF control

##### **FDP\_ETC.1: Export of user data without security attributes**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FDP\_ETC.1.1** The TSF shall enforce the **[AC\_SFP SFP]** when exporting user data, controlled under the SFP(s), outside of the TSC.

**FDP\_ETC.1.2** The TSF shall export the user data without the user data's associated security attributes.

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

Refinement: The certificate is exported without security attribute.

##### **FDP\_ETC.2: Export of user data with security attributes**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FDP\_ETC.2.1** The TSF shall enforce the **[AC\_SFP SFP]** when exporting user data, controlled under the SFP(s), outside of the TSC.

**FDP\_ETC.2.2** The TSF shall export the user data with the user data's associated security attributes.

**FDP\_ETC.2.3** The TSF shall ensure that the security attributes, when exported outside the TSC, are unambiguously associated with the exported user data.

**FDP\_ETC.2.4** The TSF shall enforce the following rules when user data is exported from the TSC: **[none]**.

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

Refinement: The User data are exported with a security attribute, which is the signature of the file.

#### 5.1.4.5 FDP\_ITC Import From outside TSF control

##### **FDP\_ITC.1: Import of user data without security attributes**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FDP\_ITC.1.1** The TSF shall enforce the **[AC\_SFP SFP]** when importing user data, controlled under the SFP, from outside of the TSC.

**FDP\_ITC.1.2** The TSF shall ignore any security attributes associated with the user data when imported from outside the TSC.

**FDP\_ITC.1.3** The TSF shall enforce the following rules when importing user data controlled under the SFP from outside the TSC: **[none]**.

Dependencies: [FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control or  
FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control],  
FMT\_MSA.3 Static attribute initialization.

#### 5.1.4.6 FDP RIP Residual information protection

##### **FDP\_RIP.1: Subset residual information protection**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FDP\_RIP.1.1/** The TSF shall ensure that any previous information content of a resource is made unavailable upon the **[de-allocation of the resource from]** the following objects: **[Card Private Key]**.

Dependencies: No dependency

#### 5.1.4.7 FDP SDI Stored data integrity

##### **FDP\_SDI.2 Stored data integrity monitoring and action**

Hierarchical to: FDP\_SDI.1

The following data persistently stored by TOE have the user data attribute “integrity checked stored data”

1. Identification data
2. Activity data
3. Card private key
4. Euro public key

**FDP\_SDI.2.1** The TSF shall monitor user data stored within the TSC for **[integrity error]** on all objects, based on the following attributes: **[integrity checked stored data]**.

**FDP\_SDI.2.2** Upon detection of a data integrity error, the TSF shall **[warn the entity connected]**.

Dependencies: No dependency

## 5.1.5 FIA: IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

### 5.1.5.1 FIA\_AFL Authentication failure

#### FIA\_AFL.1 Authentication failure handling

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FIA\_AFL.1.1 / Card interface GP** The TSF shall detect when [**3**] unsuccessful authentication attempts occur related to **[authentication of a card interface device in personalization]**.

**FIA\_AFL.1.2 / Card interface GP** When the defined number of unsuccessful authentication attempts has been met or surpassed, the TSF shall [

- **warn the entity connected**
- **block the authentication mechanism**
- **be able to indicate to subsequent users the reason of the blocking]**

**FIA\_AFL.1.1 / Card interface A1B** The TSF shall detect when [**1**] unsuccessful authentication attempts occur related to **[authentication of a card interface device in usage phase]**.

**FIA\_AFL.1.2 / Card interface A1B** When the defined number of unsuccessful authentication attempts has been met or surpassed, the TSF shall [

- **warn the entity connected**
- **assume the user as NON\_VEHICLE\_UNIT]**

**FIA\_AFL.1.1 / PIN check** The TSF shall detect when [**5**] unsuccessful authentication attempts occur related to **[PIN check (workshop card)]**.

**FIA\_AFL.1.2 / PIN check** When the defined number of unsuccessful authentication attempts has been met or surpassed, the TSF shall [

- **warn the entity connected**
- **block the PIN**
- **be able to indicate to subsequent users the reason of the blocking]**

Dependencies: FIA\_UAU.1 Timing of authentication

### 5.1.5.2 FIA\_ATD User attribute definition

#### FIA\_ATD.1 User attribute definition

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FIA\_ATD.1.1** The TSF shall maintain the following list of security attributes belonging to individual users **[USER\_ID, USER\_GROUP]**

Refinement:

USER\_GROUP is either VEHICLE\_UNIT or NON\_VEHICLE\_UNIT

USER\_ID, defined only for VEHICLE\_UNIT is composed of the Vehicle Registration Number (VRN) and the registering Member State Code.

Dependencies: No dependency

### 5.1.5.3 FIA\_UAU User authentication

#### FIA\_UAU.1 Timing of authentication

Hierarchical to: No other component

#### Driver & Workshop Cards

**FIA\_UAU.1.1 / Driver & Workshop Cards** The TSF shall allow [**Export user data with security attributes (card data download function)**] on behalf of the user to be performed before the user is authenticated.

**FIA\_UAU.1.2 / Driver & Workshop Cards** The TSF shall require each user to be successfully authenticated before allowing any other TSF-mediated actions on behalf of that user.

#### Control & Company Cards

**FIA\_UAU.1.1/ Control & company Cards** The TSF shall allow [**Export user data with security attributes except cardholder identification data**] on behalf of the user to be performed before the user is authenticated.

**FIA\_UAU.1.2 / Control & company Cards** The TSF shall require each user to be successfully authenticated before allowing any other TSF-mediated actions on behalf of that user.

Dependencies: FIA\_UID.1 Timing of identification.

#### FIA\_UAU.3 Unforgeable authentication

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FIA\_UAU.3.1** The TSF shall [**prevent**] use of authentication data that has been forged by any user of the TSF.

**FIA\_UAU.3.2** The TSF shall [**prevent**] use of authentication data that has been copied from any user of the TSF.

#### FIA\_UAU.4 Single-use authentication mechanisms

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FIA\_UAU.4.1** The TSF shall prevent reuse of authentication data related to [**any authentication mechanisms**].

### 5.1.5.4 FIA\_UID User Identification

#### FIA\_UID.1 Timing of identification

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FIA\_UID.1.1 / Driver & Workshop Cards** The TSF shall allow [**Download of User Data**] on behalf of the user to be performed before the user is identified.

**FIA\_UID.1.2 / Driver & Workshop Cards** The TSF shall require each user to be successfully identified before allowing any other TSF-mediated actions on behalf of that user.

**FIA\_UID.1.1 / Control & company Cards** The TSF shall allow [**Download of User Data except cardholder identification data**] on behalf of the user to be performed before the user is identified.

**FIA\_UID.1.2 / Control & company Cards** The TSF shall require each user to be successfully identified before allowing any other TSF-mediated actions on behalf of that user.

Dependencies: No dependency

Note: In the smart card, Identification and authentication are a single process.

### 5.1.5.5 FIA\_USB User-Subject Binding

#### **FIA\_USB.1 User-subject binding**

Hierarchical to: No Other component

**FIA\_USB.1.1** The TSF shall associate the following user security attributes with subjects acting on the behalf of that user: **USER\_ID, USER\_GROUP.**

**FIA\_USB.1.2** The TSF shall enforce the following rules on the initial association of user security attributes with subjects acting on the behalf of users: **none.**

**FIA\_USB.1.3** The TSF shall enforce the following rules governing changes to the user security attributes associated with subjects acting on the behalf of users: **none.**

Dependencies: FIA\_ATD.1 User attribute definition

## 5.1.6 FMT: SECURITY MANAGEMENT

### 5.1.6.1 FMT\_MOF Management of functions in TSF

#### **FMT\_MOF.1 Management of security functions behaviour**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FMT\_MOF.1.1** The TSF shall restrict the ability to **[disable]** the functions **[PIN Creation, Import card private key, generate card private key]** to **[Issuer]**.

Dependencies: FMT\_SMR.1 Security roles  
FMT\_SMF.1 Specification of management functions

### 5.1.6.2 FMT\_MSA Management of security attributes

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

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FMT\_MSA.1.1** The TSF shall enforce the **[AC\_SFP SFP]** to restrict the ability to **[modify]** the security attributes **[User\_Group]** to **[Owner]**.

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

#### **FMT\_MSA.2 Secure security attributes**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FMT\_MSA.2.1** The TSF shall ensure that only secure values are accepted for security attributes.

Dependencies: ADV\_SPM.1 Informal TOE security policy model  
[FDP\_ACC.1 Subset access control or  
FDP\_IFC.1 Subset information flow control]  
FMT\_MSA.1 Management of security attributes  
FMT\_SMR.1 Security roles

## FMT\_MSA.3 Static attribute initialization

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FMT\_MSA.3.1/** The TSF shall enforce the **[AC\_SFP SFP]** to provide **[restrictive]** default values for security attributes that are used to enforce the SFP.

**FMT\_MSA.3.2/** The TSF shall allow the **[none]** 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

### 5.1.6.3 FMT\_MTD Management of TSF data

#### **FMT\_MTD.1 Management of TSF data**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FMT\_MTD.1.1** The TSF shall restrict the ability to **[import]** the **[Card private key]** to **[Issuer]**.

Dependencies: FMT\_SMR.1 Security roles  
FMT\_SMF.1 Specification of management functions

### 5.1.6.4 FMT\_SMF Specification of Management Functions

#### **FMT\_SMF.1 Specification of Management Functions**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FMT\_SMF.1.1** The TSF shall be able of performing the following security management functions: **[PIN Creation, Import card private key, Generate card private key, Read User data, Write Identification data, Write Activity data, Create File Structure]**.

Dependencies: No Dependency

### 5.1.6.5 FMT\_SMR Security management roles

#### **FMT\_SMR.1 Security roles**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FMT\_SMR.1.1** The TSF shall maintain the roles **[Issuer]** and **[Owner]**.

**FMT\_SMR.1.2** The TSF shall be able to associate users with roles.

Dependencies: FIA\_UID.1 Timing of identification

## 5.1.7 FPR: PRIVACY



## 5.1.7.1 FPR UNO Unobservability

### **FPR\_UNO.1 Unobservability**

Hierarchical to: No other component

#### **FPR\_UNO.1.1**

The TSF shall ensure that **[card holders and card issuers]** are unable to observe the operation **[file management, key management, software cryptographic computation, access control requirements]** on **[resources]** by **[terminals and card users]**.

Dependencies: no dependency

## 5.1.8 FPT: PROTECTION OF THE TSF

### 5.1.8.1 FPT\_FLS Failure secure

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

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FPT\_FLS.1.1** The TSF shall preserve a secure state when the following types of failures occur:  
**[power cut-off or variations, unexpected reset].**

Dependencies: ADV\_SPM.1 Informal TOE security policy model

### 5.1.8.2 FPT\_PHP TSF physical Protection

#### **FPT\_PHP.3 Resistance to physical attack**

Hierarchical to: No other component

**FPT\_PHP.3.1** The TSF shall resist **[clock frequency, voltage tampering and penetration of protection layer]** to the **[integrated circuit]** by responding automatically such that the TSP is not violated

Dependencies: No dependency

### 5.1.8.3 FPT\_SEP Domain Separation

#### **FPT\_SEP.1 TSF Domain Separation**

Hierarchical to: No Other component

**FPT\_SEP.1.1** The TSF shall maintain a security domain for its own execution that protects it from interference and tampering by untrusted subjects.

**FPT\_SEP.1.2** The TSF shall enforce separation between the security domains of subjects in the TSC.

Dependencies: No dependency

### 5.1.8.4 FPT\_TDC Inter-TSF TSF data consistency

#### **FPT\_TDC.1 Inter-TSF TSF basic data consistency**

Hierarchical to: No Other component

**FPT\_TDC.1.1** The TSF shall provide the capability to consistently interpret **[Card private key]** when shared between the TSF and another trusted IT product.

**FPT\_TDC.1.2** The TSF shall use **[Extract from message and decipher]** when interpreting the TSF data from another trusted IT product.

Dependencies: No dependency

## 5.1.8.5 FPT TST TSF self test

### **FPT\_TST.1 TSF testing**

Hierarchical to: No other component

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>FPT_TST.1.1</b> | The TSF shall run a suite of self-tests [ <b>during initial start-up, periodically during normal operation</b> ] to demonstrate the correct operation of the TSF. |
| <b>FPT_TST.1.2</b> | The TSF shall provide authorized users with the capability to verify the integrity of TSF data.   |
| <b>FPT_TST.1.3</b> | The TSF shall provide authorized users with the capability to verify the integrity of stored TSF executable code.   |

Dependencies: FPT\_AMT.1 Abstract machine testing

## 5.1.9 FTP: TRUSTED PATH / CHANNEL

### 5.1.9.1 FTP ITC Inter-TSF trusted channel

#### **FTP ITC.1 Inter-TSF trusted Channel**

Hierarchical to: No other component

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>FTP_ITC.1.1</b> | The TSF shall provide a communication channel between itself and a remote trusted IT product 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. |
| <b>FTP_ITC.1.2</b> | The TSF shall permit [ <b>the Vehicle Unit</b> ] to initiate communication via the trusted channel.   |
| <b>FTP_ITC.1.3</b> | The TSF shall initiate communication via the trusted channel for [ <b>Storage of Activity Data</b> ]  |

Refinement: The mentioned remote trusted IT product is the Vehicle Unit.

Dependencies: No dependency

## 5.2 TOE SECURITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Assurance requirements is EAL 4 augmented by components :

ADO\_IGS.2 : Generation log,  
ADV\_IMP.2 : Implementation of the TSF,  
ALC\_DVS.2 : Sufficiency of security measures,  
ATE\_DPT.2 : Testing low-level design,  
AVA\_MSU.3 : Analysis of insecure states,  
AVA\_VLA.4 : Highly resistant.

### 5.2.1 CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT (ACM)

EAL4 augmented claimed level requires the following ACM class components:

ACM\_AUT.1 Partial CM automation  
ACM\_CAP.4 Generation support and acceptance procedures  
ACM\_SCP.2 Problem tracking CM coverage  
Refer to CC Part 3 for description.

### 5.2.2 DELIVERY AND OPERATION (ADO)

EAL4 augmented claimed level requires the following ADO class components:

ADO\_DEL.2 Detection of modification  
ADO\_IGS.2 generation log  
Refer to CC Part 3 for description.

### 5.2.3 DEVELOPMENT (ADV)

EAL4 augmented claimed level requires the following ADV class components:

ADV\_FSP. 2 Fully defined external interfaces  
ADV\_HLD. 2 Security enforcing high level design  
ADV\_IMP.2 Implementation of the TSF  
ADV\_LLD.1 Descriptive low-level design  
ADV\_RCR.1 Informal correspondence demonstration  
ADV\_SPM.1 Informal TOE security policy model  
Refer to CC Part 3 for description.

### 5.2.4 GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS (AGD)

EAL4 augmented claimed level requires the following AGD class components:

AGD\_ADM.1 Administrator guidance  
AGD\_USR.1 User guidance  
Refer to CC Part 3 for description.

### 5.2.5 LIFE CYCLE SUPPORT (ALC)

EAL4 augmented claimed level requires the following ALC class components:

ALC\_DVS.2 Sufficiency of security measures  
ALC\_LCD.1 Developer defined life-cycle model  
ALC\_TAT.1 Well-defined development tools  
Refer to CC Part 3 for description.

### 5.2.6 TESTS (ATE)

EAL4 augmented claimed level requires the following ATE class components:

ATE\_COV.2 Analysis of coverage  
ATE\_DPT.2 Testing low-level design  
ATE\_FUN.1 Functional testing  
ATE\_IND.2 Independent testing- sample  
Refer to CC Part 3 for description.

### 5.2.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (AVA)

EAL4 augmented claimed level requires the following AVA class components:

---

AVA\_MSU.3 Analysis and testing of insecure states  
AVA\_SOF.1 Strength of TOE security function evaluation  
AVA\_VLA.4 Highly resistant  
Refer to CC Part 3 for description.

## 6 TOE SUMMARY SPECIFICATION

### 6.1 STATEMENT OF TOE SECURITY FUNCTIONS

This part covers the IT security functions and specifies how these functions satisfy the TOE security functional requirements.

#### 6.1.1 BASIC SECURITY FUNCTIONS

##### **SF.TEST Self test**

The TSF performs the following tests:

When starting a work session,

- working condition of the work memory (RAM),
- integrity of code in EEPROM,

Dependencies: SF.INTEGRITY

##### **SF.EXCEPTION Error Messages and exceptions**

The TOE reports the following errors:

- Message format errors,
- Integrity errors,
- Life cycle status errors,
- Errors in authentication attempt.

The card becomes mute (secure Fail State) when one of the following errors occurs:

- Error on integrity of keys or PINs,
- Out of range in frequency or voltage,
- Life cycle status errors,

Dependencies: SF.DRIVER

##### **SF.ERASE Data erasure**

The whole RAM is erased after reset.

When a new mutual authentication is performed, the former session key set is destroyed without any possibility of even partial recovery.

Dependencies: No dependency

##### **SF.INTEGRITY Data Integrity**

The function provides the ability to check the integrity of the following data elements stored in the card:

- Cryptographic keys including card private key, Euro public key and corresponding attributes,
- Authentication data including PIN and corresponding attributes,
- Data contained in the File System, including Identification data, Activity data.

Dependencies: No dependency

##### **SF.HIDE Data and operation hiding**

The TOE hides sensitive data transfers and operations from outside observations.

The TOE is protected against SPA, DPA, DFA & timing attacks

Dependencies: No dependency

##### **SF.CARD\_MGR Card manager**

This function controls the execution of the card internal process when command messages are sent to the card.

The messages handled are defined as specified in ISO 7816. Controls include:

**CM Format verification**

- Identification: the instruction code of the message is supported,
- Format analysis: the class is consistent with the instruction code, P1/P2/P3 parameter values are supported by the identified command.

**CM Access checking**

- Life cycle analysis: the identified command shall be enabled in the current TOE life cycle phase of the TOE.
- Check that the command sequence is respected,
- Check that the authenticated user is allowed to send the command.

**CM Execution**

- Execution: activation of the executable code corresponding to the card internal process for the command message.

**CM Response**

- Control the build-up of the response.

Dependencies: SF.ACC

## 6.1.2 CRYPTOGRAPHIC RELATED FUNCTIONS

**SF.KEY\_GEN Key generation**

The TOE can generate the Card private/public key pair, RSA 1024, in personalization phase.

The TOE generates Session keys, using TDES with 2 keys, according to the SCP01 and SCPi 05, see [GP211], in personalization phase. The generation process includes the distribution to the remote IT.

The TOE generates Session keys, using triple DES with 2 keys, according to the rules defined in [EEC/A1B], in usage phase. The generation process includes the distribution to the remote IT.

Dependencies: No dependency

**SF.SIG Signature creation and verification**

The TOE can sign a message digest, which is the result of a hash operation performed on a Tachograph data file, stored in the TOE. This hashing is performed by SF.HASH and the result is stored in the card.

The TOE can verify the signature of a message imported into the card.

The TOE uses a RSA PKCS#1 signature scheme with a 1024 bit modulus, as defined in [RSA SHA PKCS#1].

Dependencies: SF.KEY\_GEN, SF.HASH

**SF.ENC TDES encryption and decryption**

The TOE encrypts and decrypts messages.

The encryption uses TDES with 2 keys, in CBC mode according to [SP800-67] and [SP800-38 A].

Dependencies: SF.KEY\_GEN

**SF.HASH Message hashing**

The TOE can generate a hash of a file stored in the card.

Hashing is done using SHA\_1 algorithm as specified in [FIPS180-2].

Dependencies: No dependency

**SF.MAC MAC generation and verification**

The TOE generates and verifies the MAC of messages.

The MAC computation uses TDES with 2 keys, in CBC according to [SP800-67] and [SP800-38 A].

Dependencies: SF.KEY\_GEN

**SF.TRUSTED Trusted Path**

This function establishes a secure channel, using a mutual authentication.

The secure channel is GP in Personalization phase and A1B in Usage phase.

In GP, a ratification counter limits the number of failed consecutive authentication attempts. The counter initial value is 3. When the authentication fails, the counter is decremented. When the authentication succeeds, the counter is

set to its initial value. The authentication mechanism is blocked and cannot be used any longer if the counter reaches zero.

When the secure channel is established, the messages may be MACed and Encrypted, depending on the function performed. The imported keys are encrypted.

Dependencies: SF.HASH, SF.MAC, SF.ENC

## **SF.PIN PIN management**

This SF controls all the operation relative to the PIN management, including the Cardholder authentication:

- PIN creation: the PIN is stored and is associated to a maximum presentation number.
- PIN verification: the PIN can be accessed only if its format and integrity are correct. After 5 consecutive unsuccessful verification of the PIN, it is blocked. When the PIN is blocked, then it cannot be used anymore.

The strength of this function is SOF\_High.

Dependencies: No dependency

## **6.1.3 SECURITY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS**

### **SF.ACC Access Authorization**

The function controls the access conditions of a file.

This SF puts the access conditions on a file when it is created. It checks that the AC are met before accessing a file in the card.

This SF maintains the roles of the user.

This SF also maintains the security attributes USER\_GROUP and USER\_ID.

Dependencies: No dependency

### **SF.DOMAIN Domain Separation**

This SF maintains the Security Domains.

It ensures that the Tachograph application has its own security environment, separate from the security environment of the OS.

RSA keys have their own RAM space.

Dependencies: No dependency

## **6.1.4 PHYSICAL MONITORING**

### **SF.DRIVER Chip driver**

This function ensures the management of the chip security features:

- Enforce shield protection,
- physical integrity of the IC,
- physical environment parameters,

Dependencies: No dependency

### **SF.ROLLBACK Safe fail state recovery**

The function shall ensure that the TOE returns to its previous secure state when following events occur.

- power cut-off or variations,
- unexpected reset,

Dependencies: SF.DRIVER



## 6.2 STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE MEASURES

This chapter defines the list of the assurance measures required for the TOE security assurance requirement compliant with the EAL4 augmented. The assurance measures are fully described in the referenced documents.

Assurance requirement	Assurance measure
ASE Security Target evaluation	[ST]
ACM_AUT.1 Partial CM automation	[ACM]
ACM_CAP.4 Generation support and acceptance procedures	[ACM]
ACM_SCP.2 Problem tracking CM coverage	[ACM]
ADO_DEL.2 Detection of modification	[DEL]
ADO_IGS.2 Generation log	[IGS]
ADV_FSP.2 Fully defined external interfaces	[FSP]
ADV_HLD.2 Security enforcing high level design	[HLD]
ADV_IMP.2 Implementation of the TSF	[IMP]
ADV_LLD.1 Descriptive low-level design	[LLD]
ADV_RCR.1 Informal correspondence demonstration	[FSP], [HLD], [LLD], [IMP]
ADV_SPM.1 Informal TOE security policy model	[SPM]
AGD_ADM.1 Administrator guidance	[GUI_ADM]
AGD_USR.1 User guidance	[GUI_USR]
ALC_DVS.2 Sufficiency of security measures	[DVS]
ALC_LCD.1 Developer defined life cycle model	[LCD]
ALC_TAT.1 Compliance with implementation standards	[TAT]
ATE_COV.2 Analysis of coverage	[COV]
ATE_DPT.2 Testing Low-level design	[DPT]
ATE_FUN.1 Functional testing	[FUN]
ATE_IND.2 Independent testing- sample	Supplied by ITSEF
AVA_MSU.3 Analysis and testing for insecure state	[MSU]
AVA_SOF.1 Strength of TOE security function evaluation	[SOF]
AVA_VLA.4 Highly resistant	[AVA]

**Table 1 - Statement of assurance measures**

## 7 PP CLAIMS

### 7.1 PP REFERENCE

The PP [PP/BSI-0002] is claimed.

The PP [PP/9911] is included except for the parts regarding the IC.

**END OF PUBLIC SECURITY TARGET**