

STN	Informačné technológie Bezpečnostné metódy Kritériá na hodnotenie bezpečnosti IT Časť 1: Predstavenie a všeobecný model (ISO/IEC 15408-1: 2009)	STN EN ISO/IEC 15408-1 36 9776
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Information technology - Security techniques - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 1: Introduction and general model (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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Information technology - Security techniques - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 1: Introduction and general model (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009)

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- Critères d'évaluation pour la sécurité TI - Partie 1:
Introduction et modèle général (ISO/IEC 15408-
1:2009)

Informationstechnik - IT-Sicherheitsverfahren -
Evaluationskriterien für IT-Sicherheit - Teil 1:
Einführung und allgemeines Modell (ISO/IEC 15408-
1:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 March 2020.

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EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2020 (E)

Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

European foreword

The text of ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1 "Information technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2020 by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC 13 "Cybersecurity and Data Protection" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2020 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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2014-01-15

Information technology — Security techniques — Evaluation criteria for IT security —

Part 1: Introduction and general model

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Critères
d'évaluation pour la sécurité TI — Partie 1: Introduction et modèle
général*

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	v
Introduction	vi
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Terms and definitions common in ISO/IEC 15408	2
3.2 Terms and definitions related to the ADV class	9
3.3 Terms and definitions related to the AGD class	13
3.4 Terms and definitions related to the ALC class	13
3.5 Terms and definitions related to the AVA class	17
3.6 Terms and definitions related to the ACO class	17
4 Abbreviated terms	18
5 Overview.....	19
5.1 General	19
5.2 The TOE	19
5.3 Target audience of ISO/IEC 15408	20
5.4 The different parts of ISO/IEC 15408	21
5.5 Evaluation context	22
6 General model.....	22
6.1 Introduction to the general model	22
6.2 Assets and countermeasures	23
6.3 Evaluation	27
7 Tailoring Security Requirements	27
7.1 Operations	27
7.2 Dependencies between components	30
7.3 Extended components	30
8 Protection Profiles and Packages	31
8.1 Introduction	31
8.2 Packages	31
8.3 Protection Profiles	31
8.4 Using PPs and packages	34
8.5 Using Multiple Protection Profiles	34
9 Evaluation results	34
9.1 Introduction	34
9.2 Results of a PP evaluation	35
9.3 Results of an ST/TOE evaluation	35
9.4 Conformance claim	35

ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009(E)

9.5	Use of ST/TOE evaluation results	36
Annex A (informative)	Specification of Security Targets	38
Annex B (informative)	Specification of Protection Profiles	54
Annex C (informative)	Guidance for Operations.....	59
Annex D (informative)	PP conformance	62
Bibliography		64

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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ISO/IEC 15408-1 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *IT Security techniques*. The identical text of ISO/IEC 15408 is published by the Common Criteria Project Sponsoring Organisations as Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation. The common XML source for both publications can be found at <http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/cc/>

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2005), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 15408 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Security techniques — Evaluation criteria for IT security*:

- *Part 1: Introduction and general model*
- *Part 2: Security functional components*
- *Part 3: Security assurance components*

This corrected version of ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009 incorporates miscellaneous editorial corrections related to the following:

- terminology: correction for the terms "security problem" and "security domains";
- clause 8.3: explanation of strict conformance, removal of former Figure 4.

ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009(E)

Introduction

ISO/IEC 15408 permits comparability between the results of independent security evaluations. ISO/IEC 15408 does so by providing a common set of requirements for the security functionality of IT products and for assurance measures applied to these IT products during a security evaluation. These IT products may be implemented in hardware, firmware or software.

The evaluation process establishes a level of confidence that the security functionality of these IT products and the assurance measures applied to these IT products meet these requirements. The evaluation results may help consumers to determine whether these IT products fulfil their security needs.

ISO/IEC 15408 is useful as a guide for the development, evaluation and/or procurement of IT products with security functionality.

ISO/IEC 15408 is intentionally flexible, enabling a range of evaluation methods to be applied to a range of security properties of a range of IT products. Therefore users of the standard are cautioned to exercise care that this flexibility is not misused. For example, using ISO/IEC 15408 in conjunction with unsuitable evaluation methods, irrelevant security properties, or inappropriate IT products, may result in meaningless evaluation results.

Consequently, the fact that an IT product has been evaluated has meaning only in the context of the security properties that were evaluated and the evaluation methods that were used. Evaluation authorities are advised to carefully check the products, properties and methods to determine that an evaluation will provide meaningful results. Additionally, purchasers of evaluated products are advised to carefully consider this context to determine whether the evaluated product is useful and applicable to their specific situation and needs.

ISO/IEC 15408 addresses protection of assets from unauthorised disclosure, modification, or loss of use. The categories of protection relating to these three types of failure of security are commonly called confidentiality, integrity, and availability, respectively. ISO/IEC 15408 may also be applicable to aspects of IT security outside of these three. ISO/IEC 15408 is applicable to risks arising from human activities (malicious or otherwise) and to risks arising from non-human activities. Apart from IT security, ISO/IEC 15408 may be applied in other areas of IT, but makes no claim of applicability in these areas.

Certain topics, because they involve specialised techniques or because they are somewhat peripheral to IT security, are considered to be outside the scope of ISO/IEC 15408. Some of these are identified below.

- a) ISO/IEC 15408 does not contain security evaluation criteria pertaining to administrative security measures not related directly to the IT security functionality. However, it is recognised that significant security can often be achieved through or supported by administrative measures such as organisational, personnel, physical, and procedural controls.
- b) The evaluation of some technical physical aspects of IT security such as electromagnetic emanation control is not specifically covered, although many of the concepts addressed will be applicable to that area.
- c) ISO/IEC 15408 does not address the evaluation methodology under which the criteria should be applied. This methodology is given in ISO/IEC 18045.
- d) ISO/IEC 15408 does not address the administrative and legal framework under which the criteria may be applied by evaluation authorities. However, it is expected that ISO/IEC 15408 will be used for evaluation purposes in the context of such a framework.

- e) The procedures for use of evaluation results in accreditation are outside the scope of ISO/IEC 15408. Accreditation is the administrative process whereby authority is granted for the operation of an IT product (or collection thereof) in its full operational environment including all of its non-IT parts. The results of the evaluation process are an input to the accreditation process. However, as other techniques are more appropriate for the assessments of non-IT related properties and their relationship to the IT security parts, accreditors should make separate provisions for those aspects.
- f) The subject of criteria for the assessment of the inherent qualities of cryptographic algorithms is not covered in ISO/IEC 15408. Should independent assessment of mathematical properties of cryptography be required, the evaluation scheme under which ISO/IEC 15408 is applied must make provision for such assessments.

ISO terminology, such as "can", "informative", "may", "normative", "shall" and "should" used throughout the document are defined in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. Note that the term "should" has an additional meaning applicable when using this standard. See the note below. The following definition is given for the use of "should" in ISO/IEC 15408.

should

within normative text, "should" indicates "that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required." (ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2).

NOTE ISO/IEC 15408 interprets "not necessarily required" to mean that the choice of another possibility requires a justification of why the preferred option was not chosen.

Information technology — Security techniques — Evaluation criteria for IT security —

Part 1: Introduction and general model

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 15408 establishes the general concepts and principles of IT security evaluation and specifies the general model of evaluation given by various parts of the standard which in its entirety is meant to be used as the basis for evaluation of security properties of IT products.

Part one provides an overview of all parts of ISO/IEC 15408 standard. It describes the various parts of the standard; defines the terms and abbreviations to be used in all parts of the standard; establishes the core concept of a Target of Evaluation (TOE); the evaluation context and describes the audience to which the evaluation criteria are addressed. An introduction to the basic security concepts necessary for evaluation of IT products is given.

It defines the various operations by which the functional and assurance components given in ISO/IEC 15408-2 and ISO/IEC 15408-3 may be tailored through the use of permitted operations.

The key concepts of protection profiles (PP), packages of security requirements and the topic of conformance are specified and the consequences of evaluation, evaluation results are described. This part of ISO/IEC 15408 gives guidelines for the specification of Security Targets (ST) and provides a description of the organization of components throughout the model. General information about the evaluation methodology are given in ISO/IEC 18045 and the scope of evaluation schemes is provided.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of ISO/IEC 15408 part 1. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 15408-2, *Information technology — Security techniques — Evaluation criteria for IT security — Part 2: Security functional components*

ISO/IEC 15408-3, *Information technology — Security techniques — Evaluation criteria for IT security — Part 3: Security assurance components*

ISO/IEC 18045, *Information technology — Security techniques — Methodology for IT security evaluation*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN