INTERNATIONAL ISO

Fifth edition
2023-01

Financial services — Secure cryptographic devices (retail) —

Part 2:
Security compliance checklists for devices used in financial transactions

Services financiers — Dispositifs cryptographiques de sécurité (services aux particuliers) —

Partie 2: Listes de contrôle de conformité de sécurité pour les dispositifs utilisés dans les transactions financières

Reference number
ISO 13491-2:2023(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 68, *Financial services*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Financial services, security*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 13491-2:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— an additional subclause, H.5, is added to Annex H and the entire Annex H is reordered for clarity;

— editorially revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 13491 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document specifies both the physical and logical characteristics and the management of the secure cryptographic devices (SCDs) used to protect messages, cryptographic keys and other sensitive information used in a retail financial services environment.

The security of retail financial services is largely dependent upon the security of these cryptographic devices.

Security requirements are based upon the premise that computer files can be accessed and manipulated, communication lines can be "tapped" and authorized data or control inputs in a system device can be replaced with unauthorized inputs. While certain cryptographic devices (e.g., host security modules) reside in relatively high-security processing centres, a large proportion of cryptographic devices used in retail financial services (e.g., PIN entry devices) now reside in non-secure environments. Therefore, when PINs, MACs, cryptographic keys and other sensitive data are processed in these devices, there is a risk that the devices can be tampered with or otherwise compromised to disclose or modify such data.

The risk of financial loss can be reduced through the appropriate use of cryptographic devices that have proper physical and logical security characteristics and are properly managed. To ensure that SCDs have the proper physical and logical security, they require evaluation.

This document provides the security compliance checklists for evaluating SCDs used in financial services systems in accordance with ISO 13491-1. Other evaluation frameworks exist and can be appropriate for formal security evaluations (e.g., ISO/IEC 15408-1, ISO/IEC 15408-2, ISO/IEC 15408-3 and ISO/IEC 19790) but are outside the scope of this document.

Appropriate device characteristics are necessary to ensure that the device has the proper operational capabilities and provides adequate protection for the data it contains. Appropriate device management is necessary to ensure that the device is legitimate, that it has not been modified in an unauthorized manner (e.g., by "bugging") and that any sensitive data placed within the device (e.g., cryptographic keys) have not been subject to disclosure or change.

Absolute security is not practically achievable. Cryptographic security depends upon each life cycle phase of the SCD and the complementary combination of appropriate device management procedures and secure cryptographic characteristics. These management procedures implement preventive measures to reduce the opportunity for a breach of cryptographic device security. These measures aim for a high probability of detection of any illicit access to sensitive or confidential data in the event that device characteristics fail to prevent or detect the security compromise.