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Second edition
2012-08-15

Corrected version
2015-12-15

Information technology — Security techniques — Security requirements for cryptographic modules

Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Exigences de sécurité pour les modules cryptographiques



Reference number
ISO/IEC 19790:2012(E)

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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 document 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 on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

Technical corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 19790:2012 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Security techniques*.

This corrected version of Technical corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 19790:2012 cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 19790:2012/Cor 1:2015), incorporating the same technical revisions and miscellaneous editorial corrections showing in **red** text instead of black underlining:

- 3.21: The term "cryptographic boundary" is corrected;
- 3.80: The term "non-security relevant" is corrected;
- 3.108: The term "self-test" is corrected;
- 7.2.2: The requirements **[02.04]**, **[02.05]** and **[02.06]** are corrected;
- 7.2.4.3: The requirement **[02.31]** is corrected;
- 7.3.3: The requirement **[03.14]** is corrected;
- 7.5: The requirements **[05.06]** and **[05.07]** are added. The requirements **[05.08]**, **[05.13]** and **[05.17]** through **[05.23]** are corrected;
- 7.6.3: The requirement **[06.06]** is corrected;

- 7.8: The requirement [08.04] is corrected;
- 7.9.1: The requirement [09.04] is corrected;
- 7.9.7: The requirement [09.37] is corrected;
- 7.10.2.2: The requirement [10.17] is corrected;
- 7.11.5: The requirement [11.26] is corrected;
- 7.11.7: The requirement [11.35] is corrected;
- 7.11.9: The requirement [11.38] is corrected;
- A.2.5: The requirements of the 1st and 2nd bullets are corrected;
- A.2.7: The requirement of the 3rd bullet is corrected;
- A.2.10: The requirement of the 4th bullet is corrected;
- B.2.4: The requirement of the 9th bullet is corrected;
- B.2.5: The requirement of the 1st bullet is corrected;
- B.2.7: The requirement of the 2nd level 6th bullet is corrected;
- D.1: Duplicate text is removed;
- D.1.2: The reference to ISO/IEC 15946-3 is removed;
- E.1: Duplicate text is removed; and
- F.1: Duplicate text is removed.

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Introduction

In Information Technology there is an ever-increasing need to use cryptographic mechanisms such as the protection of data against unauthorised disclosure or manipulation, for entity authentication and for non-repudiation. The security and reliability of such mechanisms are directly dependent on the cryptographic modules in which they are implemented.

This International Standard provides for four increasing, qualitative levels of security requirements intended to cover a wide range of potential applications and environments. The cryptographic techniques are identical over the four security levels. The security requirements cover areas relative to the design and implementation of a cryptographic module. These areas include cryptographic module specification; cryptographic module interfaces; roles, services, and authentication; software/firmware security; operational environment; physical security; non-invasive security; sensitive security parameter management; self-tests; life-cycle assurance; and mitigation of other attacks.

The overall security rating of a cryptographic module must be chosen to provide a level of security appropriate for the security requirements of the application and environment in which the module is to be utilised and for the security services that the module is to provide. The responsible authority in each organization should ensure that their computer and telecommunication systems that utilise cryptographic modules provide an acceptable level of security for the given application and environment. Since each authority is responsible for selecting which approved security functions are appropriate for a given application, compliance with this International Standard does not imply either full interoperability or mutual acceptance of compliant products. The importance of security awareness and of making information security a management priority should be communicated to all concerned.

Information security requirements vary for different applications; organizations should identify their information resources and determine the sensitivity to and the potential impact of a loss by implementing appropriate controls. Controls include, but are not limited to:

- physical and environmental controls;
- access controls;
- software development;
- backup and contingency plans; and
- information and data controls.

These controls are only as effective as the administration of appropriate security policies and procedures within the operational environment.