SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2024

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2020

Informacijska varnost, kibernetska varnost in varovanje zasebnosti - Merila za vrednotenje varnosti IT - 1. del: Uvod in splošni model (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2022)

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 1: Introduction and general model (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2022)

Informationssicherheit, Cybersicherheit und Schutz der Privatsphäre - Evaluationskriterien für IT-Sicherheit - Teil 1: Einführung und allgemeines Modell (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2022)

Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection de la vie privée - Critères d'évaluation pour la sécurité des technologies de l'information - Partie 1: Introduction et modèle général (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2022)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2023**

ICS:

35.030	Informacijska varnost	IT Security

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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EN ISO/IEC 15408-1

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 November 2023.

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European foreword

The text of ISO/IEC 15408-1:2022 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 15408-1:2023 by Technical Committee CEN-CENELEC/ JTC 13 "Cybersecurity and Data Protection" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN-CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/IEC 15408-1:2022 has been approved by CEN-CENELEC as EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2023 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 15408-1

Fourth edition
2022-08

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Evaluation criteria for IT security —

Part 1: Introduction and general model

Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection de la vie privée — Critères d'évaluation pour la sécurité des technologies de l'information —

Partie 1: Introduction et modèle général

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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.

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 or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— the document has been restructured;

— technical changes have been introduced:

  — the terminology has been reviewed and updated;

  — the exact conformance type has been introduced;

  — low assurance protection profiles (PPs) have been removed and direct rationale PPs have been introduced;

  — PP-Modules and PP-Configurations for modular evaluations have been introduced;

  — multi-assurance evaluation has been introduced.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 15408 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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 and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

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Japan	Information-technology Promotion Agency
Netherlands	Netherlands National Communications Security Agency
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Spain	Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital
Sweden	FMV, Swedish Defence Materiel Administration
United Kingdom	National Cyber Security Centre
United States	The National Security Agency

Introduction

The ISO/IEC 15408 series permits comparability between the results of independent security evaluations 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.

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

The ISO/IEC 15408 series is intentionally flexible, enabling a range of evaluation approaches 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 the ISO/IEC 15408 series in conjunction with unsuitable evaluation methods/activities, irrelevant security properties, or inappropriate IT products, can 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 provides 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.

The ISO/IEC 15408 series addresses the protection of assets from unauthorized 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. The ISO/IEC 15408 series may also be applicable to aspects of IT security outside of these three categories. The ISO/IEC 15408 series is applicable to risks arising from human activities (malicious or otherwise) and to risks arising from non-human activities. The ISO/IEC 15408 series may be applied in other areas of IT but makes no claim of applicability in these areas.

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

a) the ISO/IEC 15408 series does not contain security evaluation criteria pertaining to administrative security measures not related directly to the IT security functionality. However, it is recognized that significant security can often be achieved through or supported by administrative measures such as organizational, personnel, physical, and procedural controls;

b) the ISO/IEC 15408 series does not address the evaluation methodology under which the criteria should be applied;

NOTE 1 The baseline methodology is defined in ISO/IEC 18045. ISO/IEC 15408-4 can be used to further derive evaluation activities and methods from ISO/IEC 18045.

c) the ISO/IEC 15408 series does not address the administrative and legal framework under which the criteria may be applied by evaluation authorities. However, it is expected that the ISO/IEC 15408 series is intended to be used for evaluation purposes in the context of such a framework;

d) the procedures for use of evaluation results in accreditation are outside the scope of the ISO/IEC 15408 series. 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