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Information technology — Security techniques — Encryption algorithms —

Part 5: Identity-based ciphers

iT AMENDMENT 1:SM9 mechanism

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Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité —
Algorithmes de chiffrement —
Partie 5: Chiffrements identitaires

AMENDEMENT 1: Mécanisme SM9

[ISO/IEC 18033-5:2015/Amd.1:2021](https://standards.iteh.ai/)

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

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Information technology — Security techniques — Encryption algorithms —

Part 5: Identity-based ciphers

AMENDMENT 1: SM9 mechanism

Introduction

Replace the second sentence of the fourth paragraph with the following:

The specified mechanisms are the BF identity-based encryption mechanism, the SK identity-based key encapsulation mechanism, the BB1 identity-based key encapsulation mechanism and the SM9 identity-based key encapsulation mechanism and encryption mechanisms.

Insert the following sentence between the sixth and seventh paragraphs.

The content of 9.4 follows Reference [8].

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Insert the following line at the end of the table:

$\lceil x \rceil$ smallest integer greater than or equal to the real number x .

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5.1

Replace the first sentence with the following:

The schemes specified in this document make use of four cryptographic transformations, *IHF1*, *SHF1*, *PHF1* and *IHF2* as specified below.

5.1

Add the following to the end:

Annex A lists the object identifiers which shall be used to identify the algorithms specified in this document.

Annex B describes security considerations for each specified mechanism.

Annex C provides numerical examples.

Annex D introduces techniques which can be used to remove the decryption capability of the PKG, and thereby reduce the level of trust required in this entity.

5.5

Add new subclause 5.5 as follows:

5.5 The function $IHF2$

$IHF2$ is based on the key derivation function $KDF2$ defined in ISO/IEC 18033-2. $KDF2(x, l)$ parameterized by a cryptographic hash function takes an octet string x and a non-negative integer l as input, and outputs an octet string of length l . $KDF2-a(x, b)$ outputs the first b bits from $KDF2(x, \lceil b/8 \rceil)$. $IHF2$ takes three items as input and outputs an integer in a specified range.

Input:

- A bit string $str \in \{0,1\}^*$
- A security parameter $\kappa \in \{128\}$
- A non-negative integer n with bit-length b_n

Output:

- An integer x , $0 < x < n$.

Operation: Perform the following steps.

- a) If $\kappa = 128$, $KDF2$ uses SM3 as the hash function.
- b) Let $hlen = 8 \lceil (5 b_n)/32 \rceil$.
- c) Compute $Ha = KDF2-a(str, hlen)$.
- d) Output $(BS2IP(Ha) \bmod (n-1)) + 1$.

7.3.1

[ISO/IEC 18033-5:2015/Amd 1:2021](https://standards.iteh.ai/ISO/IEC_18033-5:2015/Amd_1:2021)

Replace the fifth paragraph with the following:

The allowable data encapsulation mechanisms are those described in ISO/IEC 18033-2.

7.4.1

Insert new NOTE 4 at the end as follows:

NOTE 4 The third mechanism defined in 9.4 will work to encrypt messages with either DEM2 or DEM3, which are specified in ISO/IEC 18033-2. In these DEMs, the required hash function is SM3, specified in ISO/IEC 10118-3, and the required block cipher is described in ISO/IEC 18033-3. The required message authentication code is generated by the evaluation function $MA.eval(K'', MS) = SM3(MS \parallel K'')$, where K'' is a secret key which is part of the session key K , and MS is the octet string to be authenticated as specified in DEM2 and DEM3. The label input to both DEMs is empty.

9.1

Replace the first sentence with the following:

In this clause, three identity-based key encapsulation mechanisms are specified. These mechanisms use the following primitives.

Replace list item b) with the following: