TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V.

Certification Report

Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1

Sponsor and developer:	**NXP Semiconductors GmbH** **Business Unit Security and Connectivity** **Troplowitzstrasse 20** **22529 Hamburg** **Germany**
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Certificate

Standard	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation (CC), Version 3.1 Revision 5 (ISO/IEC 15408)
Certificate number	**CC-19-37812**

TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V. certifies:

Certificate holder and developer

NXP Semiconductors GmbH

**Business Unit Security and Connectivity
Troplowitzstrasse 20, 22529 Hamburg, Germany**

Product and assurance level

Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1

Assurance Package:
- EAL6 augmented with ASE_TSS.2 and ALC_FLR.1

Protection Profile Conformance (if appropriate):
- Security IC Platform Protection Profile, Version 1.0, January 13th, 2014, BSI-PP-0084-2014

Project number **37812**

Evaluation facility

Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement for components up to EAL2

Brightsight BV located in Delft, the Netherlands

Applying the Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation (CEM), Version 3.1 Revision 5 (ISO/IEC 18045)

The IT product identified in this certificate has been evaluated at an accredited and licensed/approved evaluation facility using the Common Methodology for IT Security Evaluation version 3.1 Revision 5 for conformance to the Common Criteria for IT Security Evaluation version 3.1 Revision 5. This certificate applies only to the specific version and release of the product in its evaluated configuration and in conjunction with the complete certification report. The evaluation has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Netherlands scheme for certification in the area of IT security [NSCIB] and the conclusions of the evaluation facility in the evaluation technical report are consistent with the evidence adduced. This certificate is not an endorsement of the IT product by TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V. or by any other organisation that recognises or gives effect to this certificate, and no warranty of the IT product by TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V. or by any other organisation that recognises or gives effect to this certificate, is either expressed or implied.

SOGIS Mutual Recognition Agreement for components up to EAL7

Validity

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PRODUCTS
RvA C 078
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Foreword

The Netherlands Scheme for Certification in the Area of IT Security (NSCIB) provides a third-party evaluation and certification service for determining the trustworthiness of Information Technology (IT) security products. Under this NSCIB, TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V. has the task of issuing certificates for IT security products, as well as for protection profiles and sites.

Part of the procedure is the technical examination (evaluation) of the product, protection profile or site according to the Common Criteria assessment guidelines published by the NSCIB. Evaluations are performed by an IT Security Evaluation Facility (ITSEF) under the oversight of the NSCIB Certification Body, which is operated by TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V. in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.

An ITSEF in the Netherlands is a commercial facility that has been licensed by TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V. to perform Common Criteria evaluations; a significant requirement for such a license is accreditation to the requirements of ISO Standard 17025 "General requirements for the accreditation of calibration and testing laboratories".

By awarding a Common Criteria certificate, TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V. asserts that the product or site complies with the security requirements specified in the associated (site) security target, or that the protection profile (PP) complies with the requirements for PP evaluation specified in the Common Criteria for Information Security Evaluation. A (site) security target is a requirements specification document that defines the scope of the evaluation activities.

The consumer should review the (site) security target or protection profile, in addition to this certification report, in order to gain an understanding of any assumptions made during the evaluation, the IT product's intended environment, its security requirements, and the level of confidence (i.e., the evaluation assurance level) that the product or site satisfies the security requirements stated in the (site) security target.

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Recognition of the certificate

Presence of the Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement and SOG-IS logos on the certificate indicates that this certificate is issued in accordance with the provisions of the CCRA and the SOG-IS agreement and will be recognised by the participating nations.

International recognition

The CCRA has been signed by the Netherlands in May 2000 and provides mutual recognition of certificates based on the CC. Starting September 2014 the CCRA has been updated to provide mutual recognition of certificates based on cPPs (exact use) or STs with evaluation assurance components up to and including EAL2+ALC_FLR. The current list of signatory nations and approved certification schemes can be found on: http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org.

European recognition

The European SOGIS-Mutual Recognition Agreement (SOGIS-MRA) version 3 effective from April 2010 provides mutual recognition of Common Criteria and ITSEC certificates at a basic evaluation level for all products. A higher recognition level for evaluation levels beyond EAL4 (resp. E3-basic) is provided for products related to specific technical domains. This agreement was initially signed by Finland, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Italy joined the SOGIS-MRA in December 2010. The current list of signatory nations, approved certification schemes and the list of technical domains for which the higher recognition applies can be found on: http://www.sogisportal.eu.

1 Executive Summary

This Certification Report states the outcome of the Common Criteria security evaluation of the Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1. The developer of the Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1 is NXP Semiconductors GmbH located in Hamburg, Germany and they also act as the sponsor of the evaluation and certification. A Certification Report is intended to assist prospective consumers when judging the suitability of the IT security properties of the product for their particular requirements.

The Target of Evaluation – TOE consists of the Crypto Library V2.0 and the NXP Secure Smart Card Controller P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1. For ease of reading the TOE is often called "Crypto Library on SmartMX2".

The evaluation of the TOE was conducted as a composite evaluation and uses the results of the CC evaluation of the underlying NXP Secure Smart Card Controller P61N1M3PVD/VE certified under the German CC Scheme on 15 March 2019 ([HW CERT]).

The Crypto Library on SmartMX2 is a cryptographic library, which provides a set of cryptographic functions that can be used by the Smartcard Embedded Software. The cryptographic library consists of several binary packages that are intended to be linked to the Smartcard Embedded Software. The Smartcard Embedded Software developer links the binary packages that he needs to his Smartcard Embedded Software and the whole is subsequently implemented in the arbitrary memory. The NXP SmartMX2 smart card processor provides the computing platform and cryptographic support by means of co-processors for the Crypto Library on SmartMX2.

The Crypto Library on SmartMX2 provides AES, DES, Triple-DES (3DES), RSA, RSA key generation, RSA public key computation, ECDSA, ECC key generation, ECDH, ECC point addition, ECC curve parameter verification, SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512 algorithms, HMAC. In addition, the Crypto Library implements a software (pseudo) random number generator, which is initialised (seeded) by the hardware random number generator of the SmartMX2.

Finally, the TOE provides a secure copy routine and a secure compare routine and includes internal security measures for residual information protection. For more details refer to the *[ST]*.

The TOE has been originally evaluated by Brightsight B.V. located in Delft, The Netherlands and was certified on 25 February 2015. The re-evaluation also took place by Brightsight B.V. and was completed on 3 April 2019 with the approval of the ETR. The re-certification procedure has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Netherlands Scheme for Certification in the Area of IT Security *[NSCIB]*.

This second issue of the Certification Report is a result of a "recertification with minor changes".

The minor changes are minor changes to the documentation of the underlying hardware.

Note that in this re-certification of this TOE, the ST has been updated to remove all claims regarding the security of ECC parameter verification. If the security of a composite or end product relies on this functionality, appropriate evaluation of the security properties of this functionality is required.

The security evaluation re-used the evaluation results of previously performed evaluations. A full, up to date vulnerability analysis has been made, as well as renewed testing.

The scope of the evaluation is defined by the security target *[ST],* which identifies assumptions made during the evaluation, the intended environment for the Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1, the security requirements, and the level of confidence (evaluation assurance level) at which the product is intended to satisfy the security requirements. Consumers of the Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1 are advised to verify that their own environment is consistent with the security target, and to give due consideration to the comments, observations and recommendations in this certification report.

The results documented in the evaluation technical report *[ETR]*[1] for this product provide sufficient evidence that the TOE meets the EAL6 augmented (EAL6(+)) assurance requirements for the

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[1] The Evaluation Technical Report contains information proprietary to the developer and/or the evaluator, and is not releasable for public review.

evaluated security functionality. This assurance level is augmented with ALC_FLR.1 (Basic flaw remediation) and ASE_TSS.2 (TOE summary specification with architectural design summary.

The evaluation was conducted using the Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1 Revision 5 *[CEM]*, for conformance to the Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, version 3.1 Revision 5 *[CC]*.

TÜV Rheinland Nederland B.V., as the NSCIB Certification Body, declares that the evaluation meets all the conditions for international recognition of Common Criteria Certificates and that the product will be listed on the NSCIB Certified Products list. It should be noted that the certification results only apply to the specific version of the product as evaluated.

2 Certification Results

2.1 Identification of Target of Evaluation

The Target of Evaluation (TOE) for this evaluation is the Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1 from NXP Semiconductors GmbH located in Hamburg, Germany.

The TOE is comprised of the following main components, the hardware (as listed in *[HW CERT]*) and the library files:

Type	Name	Release	Date	Form of delivery
Library file	phSmx2ClAes.lib	1.1	2013-04-08	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClDes.lib	1.0	2013-01-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClRsa.lib	1.1	2013-08-02	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClRsaKg.lib	1.1	2013-10-29	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClEccGfp.lib	1.1	2013-10-29	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClSha.lib	1.0	2013-01-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClSha512.lib	1.0	2013-01-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClRng.lib	1.1	2013-04-08	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClUtils.lib	1.2	2013-07-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClSecSha.lib	1.0	2013-09-19	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClHmac.lib	1.0	2013-08-02	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClSymCfg.lib	1.0	2013-10-30	Electronic file
Header file	phSmx2ClAes.h	1.1	2013-04-08	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClDes.h	1.0	2013-01-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClRsa.h	1.1	2013-08-02	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClRsaKg.h	1.1	2013-10-29	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClEccGfp.h	1.1	2013-10-29	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClSha.h	1.0	2013-01-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClSha512.h	1.0	2013-01-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClRng.h	1.1	2013-04-08	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClUtils.h	1.2	2013-07-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClUtils_ImportExportFcts.a51	1.2	2013-07-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClUtils_RngAccess.a51	1.2	2013-07-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClTypes.h	1.1	2013-11-15	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClSecSha.h	1.0	2013-07-19	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClHmac.h	1.0	2013-08-02	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClSymCfg.h	1.0	2013-10-30	Electronic file
Source code	phSmx2ClUtils_ImportExportFcts.a51	1.2	2013-07-30	Electronic file
	phSmx2ClUtils_RngAccess.a51	1.2	2013-07-30	Electronic file

To ensure secure usage a set of guidance documents is provided together with the Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1. Details can be found in section "Documentation" of this report.

For a detailed and precise description of the TOE lifecycle refer to the *[ST]*, chapter 1.3.5.

2.2 Security Policy

The TOE provides the cryptographic algorithms AES, DES, Triple-DES (3DES), RSA, RSA key generation, RSA public key computation, ECDSA, ECC key generation, ECDH, ECC point addition,

ECC curve parameter verification, SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512 algorithms, and HMAC, in addition to the functionality described in the Hardware Security Target *[ST-HW]* for the hardware platform. The cryptographic algorithms (except SHA) are resistant against Side Channel Attacks, including Simple Power Analysis (SPA), Differential Power Analysis (DPA), Differential Fault Analysis (DFA) and timing attacks. SHA is only resistant against Side Channel Attacks and timing attacks. Details on the resistance claims are provided in the Security Target *[ST],* relevant details are provided in the user guidance documents.

The TOE implements a software (pseudo) random number generator, which is initialised (seeded) by the hardware random number generator of the SmartMX2.

The TOE also a secure copy routine and a secure compare routine and includes internal security measures for residual information protection.

Note that the TOE does not restrict access to the functions provided by the hardware: these functions are still directly accessible to the Smartcard embedded Software.

2.3   Assumptions and Clarification of Scope

2.3.1   Assumptions

The assumptions defined in the Security Target are not covered by the TOE itself. These aspects lead to specific Security Objectives to be fulfilled by the TOE-Environment. Detailed information on these security objectives that must be fulfilled by the TOE environment can be found in section 3.4 of the *[ST]*.

2.3.2   Clarification of scope

The evaluation did not reveal any threats to the TOE that are not countered by the evaluated security functions of the product.

2.4   Architectural Information

This chapter provides a high-level description of the IT product and its major components based on the evaluation evidence described in the Common Criteria assurance family entitled "TOE design (ADV_TDS)". The intent of this chapter is to characterise the degree of architectural separation of the major components and to show dependencies between the TOE and products using the TOE in a composition (e.g. dependencies between HW and SW).

The TOE contains a Crypto Library, which provides a set of cryptographic functionalities that can be used by the Smartcard Embedded Software. The Crypto Library consists of several binary packages that are intended to be linked to the Smartcard Embedded Software. The Smartcard Embedded Software developer links the binary packages that he needs to his Smartcard Embedded Software and the whole is subsequently implemented in arbitrary memory. Please note that the crypto functions are supplied as a library rather than as a monolithic program, and hence a user of the library may include only those functions that are actually required. However, some dependencies exist; details are described in the User Guidance.

The TOE is implemented as a set of subsystems. The division into subsystems is chosen according to the cryptographic algorithms provided. The whole TOE provides AES, DES, Triple-DES (3DES), RSA, RSA key generation, RSA public key computation, ECDSA, ECC key generation, ECDH, ECC point addition, SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512 and HMAC algorithms in addition to the functionality described in the Hardware Security Target *[ST-HW]* for the hardware platform. In addition, the TOE implements a software (pseudo) random number generator, which is initialised (seeded) by the hardware random number generator of the SmartMX2.

The TOE also contains a secure copy routine and a secure compare routine and includes internal security measures for residual information protection.

2.5   Documentation

The following documentation is provided with the product by the developer to the customer for the hardware (as listed in *[HW CERT]*) and the software:

Type	Name	Release	Date	Form of delivery
Documents	User Guidance Manual [15]	1.3	2019-03-01	Electronic document
	User Guidance: AES [17]	1.0	2014-08-06	Electronic document
	User Guidance: DES [18]	1.0	2014-08-11	Electronic document
	User Guidance: RSA [21]	1.0	2014-08-08	Electronic document
	User Guidance: RSA Key Generation [22]	1.0	2014-08-07	Electronic document
	User Guidance: ECC over GF(p) [23]	1.0	2014-08-11	Electronic document
	User Guidance: SHA [19]	1.0	2014-08-11	Electronic document
	User Guidance: SHA512 [20]	1.0	2014-08-07	Electronic document
	User Guidance: RNG [16]	1.0	2014-08-11	Electronic document
	User Guidance: Utils [24]	1.0	2014-08-11	Electronic document
	User Guidance: Secure SHA [26]	1.0	2014-08-11	Electronic document
	User Guidance: HMAC [25]	1.0	2014-08-11	Electronic document
	User Guidance: SymCfg [27]	1.0	2014-08-08	Electronic document

2.6 IT Product Testing

Testing (depth, coverage, functional tests, independent testing): The evaluators examined the developer's testing activities documentation and verified that the developer has met their testing responsibilities.

2.6.1 Testing approach and depth

Testing by both the developer and evaluator was performed on the P61N1M3PVD, which was analysed by the evaluation lab and was concluded to be applicable to all hardware variations of the TOE.

The developer did extensive testing on FSP, subsystem and module level. All parameter choices have been addressed at least once. All boundary cases identified have been tested explicitly, and additionally the near-boundary conditions have been covered probabilistically. The testing was largely automated using industry standard and proprietary test suites. Test scripts were extensively used to verify that the functions return the expected values.

The hardware test results are extendable to composite evaluations on this hardware TOE, as the hardware is operated according to its guidance and the composite evaluation requirements are met.

For the testing performed by the evaluators, the developer has provided a testing environment. The evaluators have reproduced a selection of the developer tests, as well as a small number of test cases designed by the evaluator.

2.6.2 Independent Penetration Testing

The evaluator independent penetration tests were devised after performing an Evaluator Vulnerability Analysis. This was done in the following steps.

1. *Inventory of required resistance*
   This step used the JIL attack list *[JIL]* as a reference for completeness and studied the ST claims to decide which attacks in the JIL attack list applied for the TOE, as well as adding the evaluator's proprietary attack knowledge.
2. *Validation of security functionalities*
   This step identified the implemented security functionalities and performed evaluator independent tests to verify implementation and to validate proper functioning of the security functions.
3. *Vulnerability analysis*
   In this step the design and the implementation of the security functionalities was studied and an analysis was performed to determine whether the implementation potentially could be vulnerable against the attacks of step 1. Based on this analysis the evaluators determined

whether the design and implementation provide sufficient assurance or whether penetration testing is needed to provide sufficient assurance.

4. *Penetration testing*
   This step performed the penetration tests identified in step 4.

5. *Conclusions on resistance*
   This step performed a *[JIL]* compliant rating on the results of the penetration tests in relation with the assurance already gained by the design analysis. Based on the ratings the evaluators made conclusions on the resistance of the TOE against attackers possessing a high attack potential.

6. With the maintenance of the hardware, these steps were revisited and a gap analysis was made, leading to additional analysis and tests.

2.6.3   Test Configuration

Testing by both the developer and evaluator was performed on the P61N1M3PVD, which was analysed by the evaluation lab and was concluded to be applicable to all hardware variations of the TOE.

Since the TOE is not an end-user product it is not possible to perform testing without first embedding it in a testable configuration. To this end, the developer has created a proprietary test operating system. The main purpose of the test OS is to provide access to the crypto library's functionality. The test OS, and its documentation, was provided to the evaluators, and was used in all the testing. See the *[ETR]* for details.

2.6.4   Testing Results

The testing activities, including configurations, procedures, test cases, expected results and observed results are summarised in the *[ETR]*, with references to the documents containing the full details.

The developer's tests and the independent functional tests produced the expected results, giving assurance that the TOE behaves as specified in its *[ST]* and functional specification.

No exploitable vulnerabilities were found with the independent penetration tests.

The algorithmic security level of cryptographic functionality has not been rated in this certification process, but the current consensus on the algorithmic security level in the open domain, i.e. from the current best cryptanalytic attacks published, has been taken into account. The TOE supports a wide range of key sizes (see *[ST]*), including those with sufficient algorithmic security level to exceed 100 bits as required for high attack potential (AVA_VAN.5).

The strength of the implementation of the cryptographic functionality has been assessed in the evaluation, as part of the AVA_VAN activities. These activities revealed that for some cryptographic functionality the security level could be reduced from an algorithmic security level above 100 bits to a practical remaining security level lower than 100 bits. As the remaining security level still exceeds 80 bits, this is considered sufficient. So no exploitable vulnerabilities were found with the independent penetration tests.

For composite evaluations, please consult the *[ETRfC]* for details.

2.7   Re-used evaluation results

This is a re-certification. Documentary evaluation results of the earlier version of the TOE have been re-used, but vulnerability analysis and penetration testing has been renewed.

There has been extensive re-use of the ALC aspects for the sites involved in the hardware component of the TOE. Sites involved in the development and production of the hardware platform were re-used by composition.

There has been extensive re-use of the ALC aspects for the sites involved in the development and production of the software component of the TOE, by use of 8 site certificates (NXP Semiconductors Hamburg, NXP Semiconductors Austria GmbH Styria, NXP Semiconductors Leuven, NXP Bangalore, NXP IT Eindhoven, HCL (Gothenburg), Datacenter Akquinet Hamburg, Datacenter Colt Hamburg.

No sites have been visited as part of this evaluation.

2.8   Evaluated Configuration

The TOE is defined uniquely by its name and version number Crypto Library V2.0 on
P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1.

The reference of the hardware part of the TOE is checked in accordance to the hardware guidance
and the *[HW CERT]*,

The reference of the software part of the TOE is checked by calculating the SHA-256 hash value of
the delivered files and comparing them to reference values provided in the user guidance.

2.9   Results of the Evaluation

The evaluation lab documented their evaluation results in the *[ETR]*[2] which references an ASE
Intermediate Report and other evaluator documents. To support composite evaluations according to
[CCDB-2007-09-01] a derived document *[ETRfC]* was provided and approved. This document
provides details of the TOE evaluation that have to be considered when this TOE is used as platform
in a composite evaluation.

The verdict of each claimed assurance requirement is "**Pass**".

Based on the above evaluation results the evaluation lab concluded the Crypto Library V2.0 on
P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1, to be **CC Part 2 extended, CC Part 3 conformant**, and to meet the
requirements of **EAL 6 augmented with ASE_TSS.2** and ALC_FLR.1. This implies that the product
satisfies the security requirements specified in Security Target *[ST]*.

The Security Target claims 'strict' conformance to the Protection Profile *[PP]*.

2.10 Comments/Recommendations

The user guidance as outlined in section 2.5 contains necessary information about the usage of the
TOE. Certain aspects of the TOE's security functionality, in particular the countermeasures against
attacks, depend on accurate conformance to the user guidance of both the software and the hardware
part of the TOE. There are no particular obligations or recommendations for the user apart from
following the user guidance. Please note that the documents contain relevant details with respect to
the resistance against certain attacks.

In addition all aspects of assumptions, threats and policies as outlined in the Security Target not
covered by the TOE itself need to be fulfilled by the operational environment of the TOE.

The customer or user of the product shall consider the results of the certification within his system risk
management process. In order for the evolution of attack methods and techniques to be covered, he
should define the period of time until a re-assessment for the TOE is required and thus requested from
the sponsor of the certificate.

The strength of the cryptographic algorithms and protocols was not rated in the course of this
evaluation.

Not all key sizes specified in the *[ST]* have sufficient level of cryptographic strength for satisfying the
AVA_VAN.5 "high attack potential". In order to be protected against attackers with a "high attack
potential", appropriate cryptographic algorithms with sufficiently large cryptographic key sizes shall be
used (references can be found in national and international documents and standards).

Note that in this re-certification of this TOE, the ST has been updated to remove all claims regarding
the security of ECC parameter verification. If the security of a composite or end product relies on this
functionality, appropriate evaluation of the security properties of this functionality is required.

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[2] The Evaluation Technical Report contains information proprietary to the developer and/or the
evaluator, and is not releasable for public review.

3 Security Target

The Crypto Library V2.0 on the P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1 Security Target, Rev. 2.5, March 1, 2019 *[ST]* is included here by reference.

4 Definitions

This list of Acronyms and the glossary of terms contains elements that are not already defined by the CC or CEM:

AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
CBC	Cipher Block Chaining (a block cipher mode of operation)
CBC-MAC	Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code
DES	Data Encryption Standard
DFA	Differential Fault Analysis
ECB	Electronic Code Book (a block cipher mode of operation)
ECC	Elliptic Curve Cryptography
ECDH	Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman algorithm
ECDSA	Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm
EMA	Electromagnetic Analysis
IC	Integrated Circuit
IT	Information Technology
ITSEF	IT Security Evaluation Facility
JIL	Joint Interpretation Library
MAC	Message Authentication Code
NSCIB	Netherlands scheme for certification in the area of IT security
PP	Protection Profile
RSA	Rivest-Shamir-Adleman Algorithm
TOE	Target of Evaluation

5 Bibliography

This section lists all referenced documentation used as source material in the compilation of this report:

[CC]   Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Parts I, II and III, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.

[CEM]   Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.

[ETR]   ETR Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1 EAL6+, 19-RPT-205, 1.0, 19 March 2019.

[ETRfC]   ETR for Composite Evaluation Crypto Library V2.0 on P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1 EAL6+, 19-RPT-201, 1.0, 18 March 2019.

[HW-CERT]   BSI-DSZ-CC-1051-2019, NXP Secure Smart Card Controller P61N1M3PVD/VE including IC Dedicated Software, 15 March 2019.

[HW-ETRfC]   EVALUATION TECHNICAL REPORT FOR COMPOSITE EVALUATION BSI-DSZ-CC-1051, version 3, 28 January 2019.

[HW-ST]   NXP Secure Smart Card Controller P61N1M3PVD/VE, Security Target Lite, Revision 2.11, 10 January 2019.

[JIL]   Attack methods for Smart cards and similar devices, JIL, version 2.0, January 2013.

[NSCIB]   Netherlands Scheme for Certification in the Area of IT Security, Version 2.4, 27 September April 2017.

[PP]   Security IC Platform Protection Profile with Augmentation Packages, Version 1.0, registered under the reference BSI-PP-0084-2014.

[ST]   Crypto Library V2.0 on the P61N1M3PVD/VD-1/VE-1 Security Target, Rev. 2.5, March 1, 2019.

(This is the end of this report).