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**Security Techniques Advisory Group (STAG);
A guide to specifying requirements for cryptographic algorithms**

ETSI

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Foreword

This Technical Committee Reference Technical Report (TCR-TR) has been prepared by the Security Techniques Advisory Group (STAG) of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute. It was given the classification of TCR-TR by the 20th TC Chairmens' Co-ordination (TCC) meeting and approval by the 22nd Technical Assembly (TA).

A TCR-TR is a deliverable for use inside ETSI which records output results of ETSI Technical Committee (TC) or Sub-Technical Committee (STC) studies which are not appropriate for European Telecommunication Standard (ETS), Interim European Telecommunication Standard (I-ETS) or ETSI Technical Report (ETR) status. They can be used for guidelines, status reports, co-ordination documents, etc. They are to be used to manage studies inside ETSI and shall be mandatorially applied amongst the concerned TCs. They shall also be utilised by the TC with overall responsibility for a study area for co-ordination documents (e.g. models, reference diagrams, principles, structures of standard, framework and guideline documents) which constitute the agreed basis for several, if not all, TCs and STCs to pursue detailed standards.

This TCR-TR provides an outline of the procedure for the provision of cryptographic algorithms in European Telecommunication Standards (ETSS) and ETSI Technical Reports (ETRs) and guidelines for the formal specification of requirements for such cryptographic algorithms.

This information shall be used by ETSI TCs and STCs as a reference in the event that they have a need to provide cryptographic algorithms for the use within ETSI deliverables.

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1 Scope

It may be necessary to specify cryptographic algorithms as part of ETSI standards.

This Technical Committee Reference Technical Report (TCR-TR) outlines the procedure which should be followed when a cryptographic algorithm is needed for an European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) or ETSI Technical Report (ETR).

Furthermore, it provides guidelines for the formal specification of requirements when an algorithm has to be specially developed for use within an ETSI standard. A minimum set of items which should be included in the formal algorithm requirements specification is given.

2 References

For the purposes of this TCR-TR, the following references apply:

- [1] TCR-TR 028: "Network Aspects (NA); Security Techniques Advisory Group (STAG); Glossary of security terminology".

3 Definitions

The definitions of security terminology in this TCR-TR conform to TCR-TR 028 [1].

4 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this TCR-TR, the following abbreviations apply:

PT	(ETSI) Project Team
SAGE	Security Algorithms Group of Experts
STAG	Security Techniques Advisory Group
STC	(ETSI) Sub Technical Committee
TC	(ETSI) Technical Committee

5 Procedures for the provision of cryptographic algorithms for ETSI deliverables

The normal procedure for the provision of cryptographic algorithms for ETSI standards consists of the following phases:

I Identification of needs

In this phase a (S)TC identifies the need for a standardized cryptographic algorithm for use within an ETSI standard. STAG will provide advice if necessary.

At the end of this phase the (S)TC should be able to provide an explicit, though not formal, description of the type and use of the algorithm. This description shall be provided to STAG for information.

Responsibility for this phase is with the (S)TC.

II Formal requirements specification

Having established the need for a cryptographic algorithm the responsible (S)TC drafts a formal requirements specification according to the outline given in clause 6.

If required, assistance may be sought from STAG. The formal requirements specification is submitted to SAGE for approval and to STAG for information.

Responsibility for this phase is with the (S)TC.

III Decision on source of the algorithm

After approval of the requirements specification, SAGE will decide on the source for the algorithm. There are two main options:

- a) an existing publicly available algorithm or an existing ETSI algorithm may be used; or
- b) an application specific algorithm, possibly based on an existing algorithm, will be designed.

In the first case SAGE will check that the deliverables as described in the formal requirements specification are available and provide the (S)TC with the adequate references for the algorithm specification. If needed SAGE will specify the rules and procedures for management and distribution of the algorithm and appoint a custodian.

In the second case the responsible (S)TC and SAGE shall agree on a work plan, including time scales, funding arrangements and, if needed, PT assistance.

The design work will then be included as a work item in the ETSI work programme.

The responsibility for this phase is with SAGE.

IV Design and/or specification of management procedures

This phase only applies in the case where an application specific algorithm is to be designed by SAGE.

Following acceptance as an ETSI work item and agreed funding/PT arrangements, SAGE will undertake the design and/or specification work, produce the required deliverables and specify the rules and procedures for management and distribution of the algorithm. A custodian will be appointed.

The responsibility for this phase is with SAGE.

V Algorithm distribution and maintenance

The custodian will distribute the algorithm according to the rules and procedures for the management and distribution. The custodian will also monitor literature for possible breaches of the security of the algorithm and take action if needed.

Responsibility for this phase is with the algorithm custodian, or with SAGE if there is no custodian appointed.

The procedures for the provision of cryptographic algorithms within ETSs and ETRs is illustrated in figure 1.

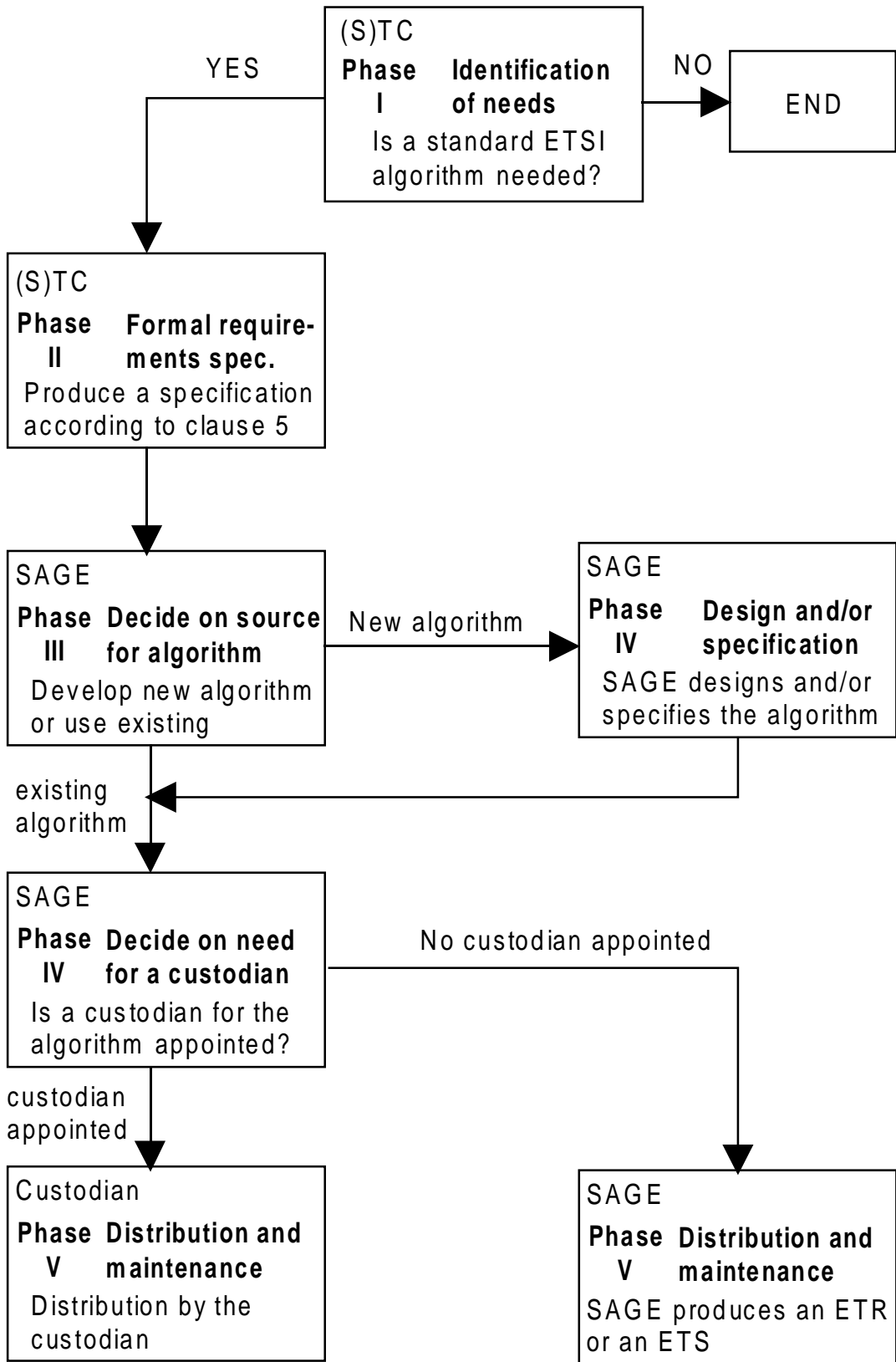


Figure 1

6 Algorithm requirements specification

This clause describes an outline for a formal algorithm requirements specification which should be provided by the responsible ETSI (S)TC to SAGE. Additional clauses may be provided on a case by case basis, if needed.

An example of an algorithm requirements specification is given in annex A.

Clause 1 - Scope

This clause shall provide an overall description of the context in which the algorithm will be used.

Clause 2 - (Normative) references

All relevant references, including the ETSI standards of which the algorithm is part, should be listed in this clause. If necessary, notes may be used to indicate what the relevance of a reference is (e.g. describing the functionality, describing structure of information on which the algorithm is applied, etc.).

Clause 3 - Definitions

Where definitions do not appear in a referenced ETS or ETR they should be defined here.

Clause 4 - Abbreviations

Any abbreviations used in the document shall be given in this clause. Care should be taken to align abbreviations with already established abbreviations used in other related documents.

Clause 5 - Background

This clause shall describe or provide references to the system in which the algorithm is to be used, the security service(s) for which the algorithm is required, the use of the algorithm in these services and the algorithm related protocol elements.

Clause 6 - Use of the algorithm

This clause should describe:

- who are the users of the algorithm;
- the purposes for which the algorithm is used;
- the places where the algorithm is used; and
- the types of implementation (hardware/software).

NOTE: The algorithm will only be specified/designed for the use described in this clause and clause 5, and not for any other use.

Clause 7 - Use of the algorithm specification

This clause should describe:

- who will own the algorithm and related test data specification;
- who will be entitled to use the algorithm specification;
- any procedures and requirements with respect to licensing and confidentiality agreements; and
- any procedures needed for distribution and management of the specification.

Clause 8 - Functional requirements

This clause should describe:

- the type of the algorithm and its relevant parameters;
- the detailed interfaces to the algorithm;
- modes of operation (if applicable);
- implementation complexity and operational constraints; and
- requirements for the strength of the algorithm.

Clause 9 - Algorithm specification and test data requirements

This clause should describe:

- what deliverables are required;
- the global contents of the deliverables;
- the format in which the deliverables should be provided (e.g. paper, magnetic disk); and
- to whom the deliverables should be submitted.

Deliverables might include the algorithm specification (including simulation code), conformance test data (for detailed testing of correctness of implementations), integration test data (for testing the correct response to interface data) and a design and evaluation report (outlining the procedures and results of the design and evaluation work, but not containing technical information on the algorithm).

Clause 10 - Quality assurance requirements

This clause should describe all requirements necessary to:

- ensure confidence that the algorithm is fit for purpose; and to
- ensure that deliverables match the desired quality standards.

Requirements may address:

- evidence that the algorithm conforms to the requirements;
- the correctness of the specification of the algorithm and test data; and
- verification of the estimates for performance and implementation complexity of the algorithm.

Clause 11 - Summary of ETSI deliverables

This clause will list the deliverables expected of SAGE.

Annex A - Bibliography

Any informative references, or further information may be included in this optional annex.

Annex A (informative): Example algorithm requirements specification

In this annex an algorithm requirement specification for an imaginary algorithm is presented. It serves as an example for a genuine algorithm specification.

Foreword

This draft Technical Committee Technical Report (TC-TR) has been produced by the Non Existing Services (NES) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This TC-TR is a requirements specification for the cryptographic algorithm Imaginary Algorithm (IMAL) for use in Needs Immediate Security Debugging (NISD) services.

This TC-TR is intended for use by the ETSI Security Algorithms Group of Experts (SAGE), who are responsible for the design of the algorithm.

1 Scope

This draft Technical Committee Technical Report (TC-TR) constitutes a requirements specification for a cryptographic algorithm which is used to protect Needs Immediate Security Debugging (NISD) services as specified by ETSI TC/NES (see TCR-TR XYZ [1]).

This TC-TR is intended to provide the ETSI Security Algorithms Group of Experts (SAGE) with the information it requires in order to design and deliver a technical specification for such an algorithm.

The TC-TR covers the intended use of the algorithm and use of the algorithm specification, technical requirements on the algorithm, requirements on the algorithm specification and test data, and quality assurance requirements on both the algorithm and its documentation. The report also outlines the background to the production of this TC-TR.

2 References

This TC-TR incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this TC-TR only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

[1] TCR-TR XYZ (1994): "Needs Immediate Security Debugging (NISD) service specification; Part 2: Security features".

NOTE: This document provides a complete description of the information to be protected and the functional objectives of the system. For other references, see annex Ex-A.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this TC-TR, the definitions given in TCR-TR XYZ [1] apply.

4 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this TC-TR, the following abbreviations apply:

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
DES	Data Encryption Standard
ECB	Electronic Code Book
IMAL	Imaginary Algorithm
NES	Non Existing Services (ETSI)
NISD	Needs Immediate Security Debugging
SAGE	Security Algorithms Group of Experts (ETSI)
STAG	Security Techniques Advisory Group (ETSI)

5 Background to this TC-TR

Discussions within ETSI NES, with ETSI STAG and with other ETSI technical committees, led to the conclusion that NISD services can only be provided on a commercially solid and successful basis if appropriate security features are integrated into these services.

Consequently a report (TCR-TR NES 01234, NISD service specification, part 2, Security Features [1]) was produced, which specifies these security features. It was also concluded that, in order to support interoperability between services providers, a standard ETSI cryptographic algorithm for use in NISD services needs to be specified.

6 Use of the algorithm

The purpose of this clause is to define those organizations for whom the algorithm is intended, describe the type of information which the algorithm is intended to protect, indicate possible geographical/geopolitical restrictions on the use of equipment which embodies the algorithm, and describe the types of implementations of the algorithm that are envisaged.

6.1 Users of the algorithm

The algorithm is intended to be used by service providers providing NISD services including the security functions as specified in TCR-TR XYZ [1].

All users of the algorithm will be required to sign a licence and confidentiality agreement with ETSI, as described in subclause 7.3.

6.2 Use of the algorithm

The algorithm may only be used for providing the NISD security features as described in TCR-TR XYZ [1].

Furthermore, within the context of TCR-TR XYZ [1], the use of the algorithm is restricted as follows:

- the algorithm may be used to provide confidentiality and integrity protection of NISD management data as defined in TCR-TR XYZ [1];
- the algorithm may be used to provide mutual authentication of an NISD service provider and the IC card of an end user of an NISD service;
- the algorithm may be used to provide mutual authentication of NISD service providers.

The algorithm may not be used to protect information on traffic channels between a user of services provided by an NISD service provider and that service provider.

6.3 Places of use

Equipment that embodies the algorithm may be located and used wherever those entitled to use the algorithm, as defined in subclause 6.1, need such equipment for the purposes defined in subclause 6.2, subject to the following:

- use of the equipment will always be under the control of an organization which is entitled to use the algorithm, and has signed a licence and confidentiality agreement with ETSI, irrespective of where the equipment may be located.

This requirement does not apply in the case where the algorithm is located in the IC card of an end user of NISD services, where this IC card is used to provide access to NISD services;

- legal restrictions on the use or export of equipment containing cryptographic features that are enforced by various European Governments may prevent the use of equipment in certain countries.

Concerning the latter point, it is the intention that, by limiting both the organizations entitled to use the algorithm and the usage of the algorithm, and by requiring that use of any equipment that embodies the algorithm remains under the control of a party entitled to use the algorithm, any such legal restrictions should be minimal for the preferred method of implementation (see subclause 6.4).

6.4 Types of implementation

The preferred method for implementing the algorithm is either in hardware as a single chip device or on an IC card, although software implementations are also envisaged.

In the case of a software implementation of the algorithm, legal restrictions on its export and, in certain countries, on its use may be expected to be more stringent than for a hardware or IC card implementation.

Those implementing the algorithm will be required through a licence and confidentiality agreement which they must sign with ETSI, as described in subclause 7.3, to adopt suitable measures to ensure that their implementations are commensurate with the need to maintain confidentiality of the algorithm.

7 Use of the algorithm specification

The purpose of this clause is to address ownership of the algorithm specification, to define which types of organization are entitled to obtain a copy of the algorithm specification, and to outline how and under what conditions such organizations may obtain the specification.

7.1 Ownership

- The algorithm and all copyright to the algorithm and test data specifications will be owned exclusively by ETSI.
- The design authority for the algorithm will be ETSI SAGE. Amendments to the algorithm specification may be made only by ETSI SAGE under instruction authorized by the ETSI Technical Assembly.
- The algorithm specification will not be published as an ETSI standard or otherwise made publicly available, but will be provided to organizations that need and are entitled to receive it subject to a licence and confidentiality agreement.
- The licence and confidentiality agreement will require recipient of the specification not to attempt to patent the algorithm or otherwise register an Intellectual Property Right (IPR) relating to the algorithm or its use.

7.2 Users of the specification

The algorithm specification may be made available to the following types of organizations:

- those entitled to use the algorithm as defined in subclause 6.1;
- those who need the algorithm specification in order to build equipment or components which embody the algorithm.

7.3 Licensing

Users of the algorithm, and users and recipients of the algorithm specification, will be required to sign a licence and confidentiality agreement with ETSI.

Appropriate licence and confidentiality agreements will be drawn up by ETSI.

Licences will be royalty free. However, the algorithm custodian may impose a small charge to cover administrative costs involved in issuing the licences.

It is envisaged that there will be two types of licence and confidentiality agreement: one for service provider of NISD services entitled to use the algorithm, as defined in subclause 6.1, and one for organizations who need the algorithm specification in order to build equipment or components which embody the algorithm, as defined in subclause 7.2.

The licence and confidentiality agreement signed by a service provider of NISD services will require that organization to comply with the restrictions on the use of the algorithm listed in subclause 6.2. The agreement will also require such an organization to ensure that any supplier of implementations of the algorithm to that organization signs an appropriate licence and confidentiality agreement with ETSI.

In the case of a service provider of NISD services, the licence and confidentiality agreement will also entitle it to authorize organizations, who need the algorithm specification in order to build equipment or components which embody the algorithm, to obtain the specification, by requesting ETSI to enter into a licence and confidentiality agreement to supply the specification to such organizations.

The licence and confidentiality agreement signed by an organization that needs the algorithm specification in order to build equipment or components which embody the algorithm, will require that organization to adopt measures to ensure that its implementations of the algorithm are commensurate with the need to maintain confidentiality of the algorithm. The agreement will also require such an organization only to supply implementations of the algorithm to organizations that have signed an appropriate licence and confidentiality agreement with ETSI.

7.4 Management of the specification

The distribution procedure for the algorithm specification will be specified by ETSI. The outline procedure is as follows:

- ETSI will appoint a custodian for administration of the algorithm specification;
- a service provider of NISD services may request copies of the algorithm specification (and test data) and a licence to use the algorithm from the custodian;
- if the service provider of NISD services is entitled to use the algorithm, the custodian will issue the requested algorithm specifications subject to the NISD service provider signing a licence and confidentiality agreement;
- a service provider of NISD services who is licensed to use the algorithm may request ETSI to provide copies of the algorithm specification to an organization which intends to build equipment or components that embody the algorithm. Such an organization will then be required by ETSI to sign a licence and confidentiality agreement before receiving the algorithm specifications from the custodian.

8 Functional requirements

ETSI SAGE are required to design an algorithm which satisfies the functional requirements specified in this clause.

8.1 Type and parameters of algorithm

The algorithm is to be a symmetric block cipher.

The parameters of the algorithm are to be as follows:

- block length: 64 bits;
- key length: 64 bits.

The key is unstructured data.

8.2 Interfaces to the algorithm

The following interfaces to the algorithm are defined:

- data input:
X[0], X[1],, X[63]
where X[i] is the data input bit with label i;
- data output:
Y[0], Y[1],, Y[63]
where Y[i] is the data output bit with label i;
- key input:
K[0], K[1],, K[63]
where K[i] is the key bit with label i.

8.3 Modes of operation

The algorithm must be able to operate in all the ISO standard modes of operation for a block cipher as referenced in TCR-TR XYZ [1].

8.4 Implementation and operational considerations

The algorithm must be designed so as to accommodate a spectrum of implementation options, ranging from implementation as a single chip device to implementations in software. At the latter extreme, it must be possible to implement the algorithm on a 32-bit microprocessor running at 25 MHz to achieve a speed of 64 kbits/s in the ECB mode of operation for NISD services as specified in TCR-TR XYZ [1].

8.5 Resilience of the algorithm

The algorithm must be designed with a view to its continued use for a period of at least 10 years.

When used in conjunction with appropriate security protocols and sound key management the algorithm should in practice provide impenetrable protection of the service management data it is used to secure.

ETSI SAGE are required to design the algorithm to a strength which reflects the above qualitative requirements.

9 Algorithm specification and test data requirements

ETSI SAGE are required to provide four separate deliverables: a specification of the algorithm, a set of design conformance test data, a set of algorithm input/output test data and a design and evaluation report. Requirements on the specification and test data deliverables are given in this clause, those on the design and evaluation report in subclause 10.3.

9.1 Specification of the algorithm

An unambiguous specification of the algorithm must be provided which is suitable for use by implementors of the algorithm.

The specification should include an annex which provides simulation code for the algorithm written in ANSI C. The specification may also include an annex containing illustrations of functional elements of the algorithm.

An example of a well defined specification is ANSI X3.92-1981, the American national standard for data encryption algorithms (see annex EX-A).

9.2 Design conformance test data

Design conformance test data is required to allow implementors of the algorithm to test their implementations.

The design conformance test data must be designed to give a high degree of confidence in the correctness of implementations of the algorithm.

The design conformance test data should be designed so that significant points in the execution of the algorithm can be verified.

Separate design conformance test data for hardware and software implementations may be provided if this is judged by the designers of the algorithm to be appropriate.

9.3 Algorithm input/output test data

Algorithm input/output test data is required to allow users of the algorithm to test the algorithm as a "black box" function.

The input/output test data should allow users of the algorithm to perform tests for the modes of operation defined in subclause 8.3.

The input/output test data should consist solely of data passed across the interfaces to the algorithm.

9.4 Format and handling of deliverables

The specification of the algorithm should be produced on paper, and provided only to the ETSI appointed custodian (see subclause 7.4). The document should be marked "*Strictly ETSI confidential*" and carry the warning "*This information is subject to a licence and confidentiality agreement*".

The design conformance test data should be produced on paper, and provided only to the ETSI appointed custodian. The document should be marked "*Strictly ETSI confidential*" and carry the warning "*This information is subject to a licence and confidentiality agreement*".

The algorithm input/output test data should be produced on paper and on magnetic disc. The document and disc should be provided to the ETSI appointed custodian. Special markings or warnings are not required.

10 Quality assurance requirements

The purpose of this clause is to advise ETSI SAGE on measures needed to provide users of the algorithm with confidence that it is fit for purpose, and users of the algorithm specification and test data assurance that appropriate quality control has been exercised in their production.

The measures will be recorded by ETSI SAGE in a design and evaluation report which will be published by ETSI as a Technical Report.

10.1 Quality assurance for the algorithm

Prior to its release to the ETSI custodian, the algorithm must be approved as meeting the technical requirements specified in clause 8 by all members of ETSI SAGE.

10.2 Quality assurance for the specification and test data

Prior to delivery of the algorithm specification, two independent simulations of the algorithm must be made using the specification, and confirmed against test data designed to allow verification of significant points in the execution of the algorithm.

Design conformance and algorithm input/output test data must be generated using a simulation of the algorithm produced from the specification and confirmed as above. The simulation used to produce this test data must be identified in the test data deliverables and retained by ETSI SAGE.

10.3 Design and evaluation report

The design and evaluation report is intended to provide evidence to potential users of the algorithm, specification and test data that appropriate and adequate quality control has been applied to their production. The report should explain the following:

- the algorithm and test data design criteria;
- the algorithm evaluation criteria;
- the methodology used to design and evaluate the algorithm;
- the extent of the mathematical analysis and statistical testing applied to the algorithm;
- the principal conclusions of the algorithm evaluation;
- the quality control applied to the production of the algorithm specification and test data.

The report shall confirm that all members of ETSI SAGE have approved the algorithm, specification and test data.

The report shall not contain any information about the algorithm, such as design techniques used, mathematical analysis or statistical testing of components of the algorithm, which might reveal part or all of the structure or detail of the algorithm.

11 Summary of ETSI SAGE deliverables

- Specification of the algorithm - a confidential document for delivery only to the ETSI custodian.
- Design conformance test data - a confidential document for delivery only to the ETSI custodian.
- Algorithm input/output test data - in a document and on disc for delivery to the ETSI custodian.
- Design and evaluation report - to be published as an ETSI Technical Report (ETR).

Annex EX-A: Bibliography

- 1) ANSI X3.92-1981: "American National Standard Data Encryption Algorithms".

History

Document history			
January 1995	Draft for endorsement by	TCC 20	1995-05-29 to 1995-05-31
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