INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 27070

First edition 2021-12

Information technology — Security techniques — Requirements for establishing virtualized roots of trust

Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Exigences relatives à l'établissement de racines de confiance virtualisées



ISO/IEC 27070:2021(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2021

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

| Contents | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|----|--|--|
| For | eword | | iv | | |
| Intr | oductio | on | v | | |
| 1 | | Scope | | | |
| 2 | Normative references | | | | |
| _ | | | | | |
| 3 | | Terms and definitions | | | |
| 4 | Sym | bols and abbreviated terms | 2 | | |
| 5 | Func | ctional view | 3 | | |
| | 5.1 | Overview | | | |
| | 5.2 | Hardware layer components | 4 | | |
| | | 5.2.1 General | | | |
| | | 5.2.2 Functional requirements of key components | | | |
| | | 5.2.3 Security requirements of key components | | | |
| | 5.3 | VMM layer components | | | |
| | | 5.3.1 Functional requirements of key components | | | |
| | - 4 | 5.3.2 Security requirements of key components | | | |
| | 5.4 | VM layer components | | | |
| | 5.5 | Cloud OS layer components | | | |
| | | 5.5.1 General | | | |
| | | 5.5.2 Functional requirements of key components | | | |
| _ | | vity view | | | |
| 6 | | | | | |
| | 6.1 | General | | | |
| | 6.2 | Transitive trust 6.2.1 General | | | |
| | | 6.2.2 Transitive trust in host | | | |
| | | 6.2.3 Transitive trust in VMM | | | |
| | | 6.2.4 Transitive trust in VM | | | |
| | 6.3 | Integrity measurement | | | |
| | 6.4 | Remote attestation | | | |
| | 6.5 | Data protection | | | |
| | | 6.5.1 General | | | |
| | | 6.5.2 Data binding | | | |
| | | 6.5.3 Data sealing | 13 | | |
| | 6.6 vTM migration | | | | |
| Ann | ex A (ir | nformative) Relationship between activity and functional views | 16 | | |
| Dibl | liograni | hy | 10 | | |

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.iso.org/directives<

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see patents.

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.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

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.iso.org/members.html</a

Introduction

Trusted computing is a kind of security technology based on hardware trusted modules, which aims to ensure that a computer behaves as expected. The trusted computing technology has been developing fast since its establishment in the 1980s.

The emergence of cloud computing provides a new application scenario for trusted computing technology. Trust can be established in VMs using a RoT on the physical machine and a virtualized RoT in the VM and mechanism to bind them together to provide assurance they are on the same machine. The trusted migration of a VM could use trusted computing to establish trust in the state of the source and destination physical machines (including their VMM software) and components involved in the migration process. In the cloud computing environment, a single physical RoT only provides limited resources and computing efficacy, which is not enough for the large number of VMs on one server. To address this issue, virtualized RoTs are used. Using virtualization technology to create multiple virtualized RoTs on a single physical platform, providing a virtualized RoT for each VM, combined with cryptographic technology to support secure and trusted migration of VMs, thereby building a trusted cloud computing environment. The establishment procedure of virtualized RoTs consists of multiple steps, and any security problem in any step diminishes the trustworthiness of virtualized RoTs, resulting in an inability to establish trust using the virtualized RoTs.

The goal of the document is to provide a unified approach to virtualize RoTs based on hardware trusted modules.

Information technology — Security techniques — Requirements for establishing virtualized roots of trust

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for establishing virtualized roots of trust.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.