

# collaborative PP-Module for Server Applications

## Acknowledgements

This collaborative Protection Profile Module (PP-Module) was developed by the iTC for Application Software international Technical Community (iTC) also known as AppSW-iTC with representatives from industry, Government agencies, Common Criteria Test Laboratories, and members of academia.

## Revision History

Table 1. Revision history

Version	Date	Description
1.0	2022-02-23	Initial Release

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## Preface

This module is part of a Collaborative Protection Profile (cPP) whose Target of Evaluation (TOE) is software applications. Under this cPP software applications can be categorized under the following broad categories:

1. Enterprise Server Applications

This cPP-Module is to be used against which all of the above categories of software applications may be evaluated. In addition there are PP-Modules that may be applicable based on the category of application.

In addition to the above categories there are large number of applications (Desktop and Mobile) that fall under “Consumer-grade” category. While such applications could be evaluated under the Application Software cPP, it is not the intention of this iTC to specifically address this category. The iTC doesn’t believe the consumer grade app ecosystem would support the historical cost and timelines associated with a Common Criteria evaluation.

## Objectives of Document

This document presents the Common Criteria (CC) collaborative Protection Profile Module (PP-Module) to express the security functional requirements (SFRs) and security assurance requirements (SARs) for Enterprise Server Applications. The Evaluation activities that specify the actions the evaluator performs to determine if a product satisfies the SFRs captured within this PP-Module, are described in [\[SD\]](#).

## Scope of Document

The scope of the PP-Module within the development and evaluation process is described in the Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation. In particular, a PP-Module defines the IT security requirements of a generic type of TOE and specifies the functional security measures to be offered by that TOE to meet stated requirements [\[\[CC1\], Section B.14\]](#).

## Intended Readership

The target audiences of this PP-Module are developers, CC consumers, system integrators, evaluators and schemes.

Although the PP-Module and SD may contain minor editorial errors, the PP-Module is recognized as living document and the iTC is dedicated to ongoing updates and revisions. Please report any issues to the AppSW-iTC.

## Related Documents

- [\[CC1\]](#) Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Part 1: Introduction and General Model, CCMB-2017-04-001, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.
- [\[CC2\]](#) Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Part 2: Security

Functional Components, CCMB-2017-04-002, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.

- [CC3] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Part 3: Security Assurance Components, CCMB-2017-04-003, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.
- [CEM] Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Evaluation Methodology, CCMB-2017-04-004, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.
- [SD] Supporting Document Mandatory Technical Document: Evaluation Activities for collaborative Protection Profile Module for Server Applications, Version 1.0, February 23, 2022

For more see the [Common Criteria Portal](#).

# 1. PP-Module Introduction

## 1.1. PP-Module Reference Identification

- PP-Module Reference: collaborative PP-Module for Server Applications
- PP-Module Version: 1.0
- PP-Module Date: 2022-02-23

## 1.2. TOE Overview

### 1.2.1. Compliant Targets of Evaluation

This is a Collaborative Protection Profile (cPP) Module whose Target of Evaluation (TOE) is Enterprise Server Applications. This PP-Module is compatible with the cPP for Application Software.

## 1.3. TOE Use Cases

All use cases of Enterprise Server applications defined in the Collaborative Protection Profile for Application Software are applicable to this PP-Module.

# 2. CC Conformance Claims

As defined by the references [\[CC1\]](#), [\[CC2\]](#) and [\[CC3\]](#), this PP-Module:

- conforms to the requirements of Common Criteria v3.1, Revision 5,
- is Part 2 extended,
- does not claim conformance to any other security functional requirement packages.

In order to be conformant to this PP-Module, a ST shall demonstrate Exact Conformance. Exact Conformance, as a subset of Strict Conformance as defined by the CC, is defined as the ST containing all of the SFRs in [Security Functional Requirements](#) (these are the mandatory SFRs) of this PP-Module, and potentially SFRs from [\[Consistency Rationale\]](#) (these are selection-based SFRs)

and [Selection-Based Requirements](#) (these are optional SFRs) of this PP-Module. While iteration is allowed, no additional requirements (from the CC parts 2 or 3, or definitions of extended components not already included in this PP-Module) are allowed to be included in the ST. Further, no SFRs in [Security Functional Requirements](#) of this PP-Module are allowed to be omitted.

## 3. Security Problem Definition

The security problem is described in terms of the threats that the TOE is expected to address, assumptions about its operational environment, and any organizational security policies that the TOE is expected to enforce.

### 3.1. Threats

#### 3.1.1. T.LOCAL\_ATTACK\_SERVER

An attacker can act through unprivileged access on the same computing platform on which the application executes. For example, attackers may provide maliciously formatted input to the application in the form of files or other local communications thus providing unauthorized access to plaintext sensitive data.

SFR Rationale:

- FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2/Server ensures that the application does not subvert security mechanisms provided by the platform thereby allowing an attacker with local access to exploit the application.
- FMT\_MEC\_EXT.1/Server ensures that unauthorized access to application's configuration data is not possible.
- FMT\_SMF.1/Server ensures that rogue or misconfigured TOE parts/agents do not compromise the security of the server application.

#### 3.1.2. T.PLATFORM\_UPDATE\_SERVER

Updating the platform that the application operates on could break the application's functionality. As such an end user might choose not to update the platform, thereby preventing the patching of known issues on the platform. An attacker could exploit such unpatched vulnerabilities in the platform to then mount an attack on the application.

SFR Rationale:

- FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2/Server SFR ensures that the TOE leverages the functionality provided and supported by the platform. This ensures that when the platform is updated, the supported functionality does not break and makes it easier to keep the platform updated without having to worry about breaking the applications running on the platform.

#### 3.1.3. T.UNTRUSTED\_COMMUNICATION\_CHANNELS\_SERVER

Attackers may take advantage of poorly designed or non-secure protocols or poor key management

to successfully perform man-in-the middle attacks, replay attacks, etc. Successful attacks will result in loss of confidentiality and integrity of the critical network traffic, and potentially could lead to a compromise of the application itself. Attackers may attempt to target applications that do not use standardized secure tunneling protocols to protect the critical network traffic. This threat is of particular concern when an application uses protocols that have not been subject to extensive peer review. Additionally attackers may attempt to connect via untrusted entities and use that connectivity to perform various attacks.

SFR Rationale:

- FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1/Server SFR ensures that only trusted entities connect with each other.
- FPT\_ITT.1/Server SFR ensures that the communication between trusted entities is secure using well known protocols.

### **3.1.4. Assumptions**

All Assumptions of the Collaborative Protection Profile for Application Software apply also to this PP-Module.

### **3.1.5. Organizational Security Policies**

There are no OSPs for applications.

## **4. Security Objectives**

### **4.1. Security Objectives for the TOE**

The following subsections describe objectives for the TOE. Since the Collaborative Protection Profile for Application Software does not specify any Objectives for the TOE this section contains only additional Objectives for the TOE related to the PP-Module but independent from the Collaborative Protection Profile for Application Software.

#### **4.1.1. O.WELL-BEHAVED\_SERVER**

The TOE shall not circumvent the security controls provided by the underlying platform.

SFR Rationale:

- FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2/Server ensures that the app is well-behaved within the narrow context of ensuring security mechanisms of the underlying platforms are not subverted.

### **4.2. Security Objectives for the Operational Environment**

All objectives for the Operational Environment of the Collaborative Protection Profile for Application Software apply also to this PP-Module. Additionally the following objective is added to this PP-Module:

#### 4.2.1. OE.SECURE\_LOCATION\_SERVER

Enterprise servers that run enterprise applications should be housed in a secure location.

## 5. Security Functional Requirements

### 5.1. Conventions

The individual security functional requirements are specified in the sections below. The following conventions are used for the completion of operations:

- *[Italicized text within square brackets]* indicates an operation to be completed by the ST author.
- **Bold text** indicates additional text provided as a refinement.
- **[Bold text within square brackets]** indicates the completion of an assignment.
- [text within square brackets] indicates the completion of a selection.
- Number in parentheses after SFR name, e.g. (1) indicates the completion of an iteration.
- '/Server' has been added to every SFR in this module to distinguish SFRs added from Server modules.

Extended SFRs are identified by having a label “EXT” at the end of the SFR name.

### 5.2. Security Management (FMT)

#### 5.3. FMT\_MEC\_EXT.1/Server

**FMT\_MEC\_EXT.1.1/Server** Read and write access to the TOE’s configuration data shall be limited to Administrator, TOE and *[assignment: list of authorized entities]*.

#### 5.4. FMT\_SMF.1/Server

**FMT\_SMF.1.1/Server** The TSF shall be capable of performing the following management functions:

- configuration of communication with other trusted IT entities
- *[selection:*
  - *configuration of communication with Agent according to FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1/Server and FPT\_ITT.1/Server*
  - *allow/disallow the enrollment of a TOE agent by administrative function or policy,*
  - *query agent version,*
  - *provide update functionality to agent,*
  - *change administrative passwords,*
  - *change agent credentials,**]*

- *configure and change recovery credentials,*
- *configure number of authentication attempts and failed authentication behavior,*
- *[assignment: Other management functions]*

**Application Note 1:** Functions that relate to management of agents is intended to be used in conjunction with the Agent module, however, it can be used with third party agents that aren't necessarily within the TOE boundary.

## 5.5. Protection of the TSF (FPT)

### 5.5.1. FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2/Server

**FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2.1/Server** The application shall be compatible with security features provided by the platform vendor.

**Application Note 2:** This requirement is designed to ensure that platform security features do not need to be disabled in order for the application to run. The assignment in FPT\_AEX\_EXT.1.3 in the Collaborative Protection Profile for Application Software must be None.

## 6. Security Assurance Requirements

This PP-Module does not define any additional assurance requirements above and beyond what is defined in the Collaborative Protection Profile for Application Software that it extends. Application of the SARs to the TOE boundary described by both the claimed base and this PP-Module is sufficient to demonstrate that the claimed SFRs have been implemented correctly by the TOE.

## Appendix A: Selection-Based Requirements

These SFRs apply if and only if an Agent Module is included in the evaluation.

### A.1. Communication (FCO)

#### A.1.1. FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1/Server

**FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1.1/Server** The TSF shall require a Security Administrator to enable communications between any pair of TOE parts before such communication can take place.

**FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1.2/Server** The TSF shall implement a registration process in which TOE parts establish and use a communications channel that uses *[selection:*

- *A channel that meets the secure channel requirements in FPT\_ITT.1,*
- *No channel*

].

**Application Note 3:** "No channel" is selected if the component registration is performed via out-of-



band manual means.

**FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1.3/Server** The TSF shall enable a Security Administrator to disable communications between any pair of TOE parts.

## A.2. Identification and Authentication (FIA)

### A.2.1. FIA\_X509\_EXT.1/ITT/Certificate Validation/Server

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.1/ITT/Server** The application shall [*selection: invoked platform-provided functionality, implement functionality*] to validate certificates in accordance with the following rules:

- RFC 5280 certificate validation and certification path validation supporting a minimum path length of two certificates.
- The certification path must terminate with a trusted CA certificate.
- The TSF shall validate a certification path by ensuring that all CA certificates in the certification path contain the basicConstraints extension with the CA flag set to TRUE.
- The TSF shall validate the revocation status of the certificate using [*selection:*
  - *the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) as specified in RFC 6960,*
  - *Certificate Revocation List (CRL) as specified in RFC 5280 Section 6.3,*
  - *Certificate Revocation List (CRL) as specified in RFC 5759 Section 5,*
  - *an OCSP TLS Status Request Extension (i.e., OCSP stapling) as specified in RFC 6066,*
  - *no revocation method*].
- The TSF shall validate the extendedKeyUsage field according to the following rules:
  - Server certificates presented for TLS shall have the Server Authentication purpose (id-kp 1 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1) in the extendedKeyUsage field.
  - Client certificates presented for TLS shall have the Client Authentication purpose (id-kp 2 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2) in the extendedKeyUsage field.
  - OCSP certificates presented for OCSP responses shall have the OCSP Signing purpose (id-kp 9 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.9) in the extendedKeyUsage field.

**Application Note 4:** This SFR should be chosen if in FPT\_ITT.1/Server protocols selected utilize X.509 certificates for peer authentication. In this case, the use of revocation list checking is optional as there are additional requirements surrounding the enabling and disabling of the ITT channel as defined in FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1/Server. If revocation checking is not supported, the ST author should select no revocation method. However, if certificate revocation checking is supported, the ST author selects whether this is performed using OCSP or CRLs.

It is acceptable for the TOE to depend on the platform for certification checking (as defined in this SFR) however all the evaluation activities must be performed irrespective of whether the TOE performs the certificate checking or passes the responsibility to the platform.

The TSF shall be capable of supporting a minimum path length of two certificates. That is, it shall support a certificate hierarchy comprising of at least a self-signed root certificate and a TOE identity

certificate.

The TSS shall describe when revocation checking is performed. It is expected that revocation checking is performed when a certificate is used in an authentication step. It is not sufficient to verify the status of a X.509 certificate only when it is loaded onto the device.

If the TOE does not support functionality that uses any of the certificate types listed in the extendedKeyUsage rules in FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.1 then this is stated in the TSS and the relevant part of the SFR is considered trivially satisfied. However, if the TOE does support functionality that uses certificates of any of these types then the corresponding rule must of course be satisfied as in the SFR.

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.2/ITT/Server** The application shall only treat a certificate as a CA certificate if the basicConstraints extension is present and the CA flag is set to TRUE.

**Application Note 5:** This requirement applies to certificates that are used and processed by the TSF and restricts the certificates that may be added as trusted CA certificates.

## A.3. Protection of the TSF (FPT)

### A.3.1. FPT\_ITT.1/Server

**FPT\_ITT.1.1/Server** The TSF shall protect TSF data from disclosure and detect its modification when it is transmitted between separate parts of the TOE through the use of [*selection: SSH, TLS, DTLS, HTTPS*].

**Application Note 6:** The data passed in this trusted communication channel are encrypted as defined by the protocol chosen in the selection. The ST author should identify the channels and protocols used by each pair of communicating TOE parts, iterating this SFR as appropriate.

If certificates are used for authentication in any of the protocols selected above, then FIA\_X509\_EXT.1/ITT/Server is to be selected.

## Appendix B: Optional Requirements

There are currently no Optional requirements. Following section may be applicable in later revisions.

## Appendix C: Extended Component Definitions

This appendix contains the definitions for the extended requirements that are used in the PP-Module, including those used in [\[Consistency Rationale\]](#) and [Selection-Based Requirements](#).

(Note: formatting conventions for selections and assignments in this chapter are those in [\[CC2\]](#).)

## C.1. Security Management (FMT)

### C.1.1. Family Behaviour

Components in this family address requirements for secure configuration. This is a new family defined for the FMT class.

### C.1.2. Component Levelling

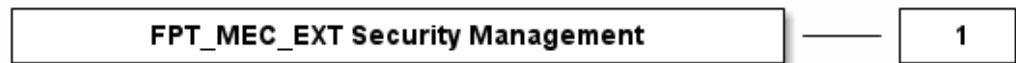


Figure 1. Component leveling

FPT\_MEC\_EXT.1/Server ensures that the TOE is not vulnerable to malicious configuration changes by unauthorized access or an escalation of privilege attack.

#### Management: FPT\_MEC\_EXT.1/Server

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FPT:

- a. There are no management activities foreseen

#### Audit: FPT\_MEC\_EXT.1/Server

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- a. No audit necessary

#### FMT\_MEC\_EXT.1/Server

Hierarchical to: No other components

Dependencies: No other components

**FMT\_MEC\_EXT.1.1/Server** Read and write access to the TOE's configuration data shall be limited to Administrator, TOE and [assignment: list of authorized entities].

## C.2. Anti-Exploitation Capabilities (FPT\_AEX\_EXT)

### C.2.1. Family Behaviour

This is a new component within the FPT class which addresses requirements to ensure the TOE is not susceptible to commonly used exploitation methods. Additionally, it ensures that the application doesn't circumvent security functionality provided by the platform. This is a new family defined for the FPT class.

## C.2.2. Component Levelling

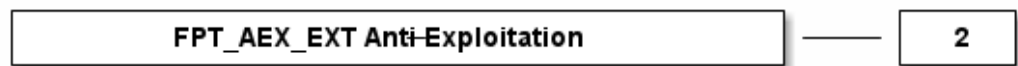


Figure 2. Component leveling

FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2 ensures the TOE is not susceptible to commonly used exploitation methods and that it doesn't circumvent security functionality provided by the platform.

### Management: FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FPT:

- a. There are no management activities foreseen

### Audit: FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- a. No audit necessary

### FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2/Server

Hierarchical to: No other components

Dependencies: No other components

**FPT\_AEX\_EXT.2.1/Server** The application shall be compatible with security features provided by the platform vendor.

## C.3. Communication Partner Control (FCO\_CPC\_EXT)

### C.3.1. Family Behaviour

This is a new component within the FCO class used to define high-level constraints on the ways that partner IT entities communicate. For example, there may be constraints on when communication channels can be used, how they are established, and links to SFRs expressing lower-level security properties of the channels.

### C.3.2. Component Levelling



Figure 3. Component leveling

FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1/Server Component Registration Channel Definition, requires the TSF to support a registration channel for joining together server and agent TOE parts, and to ensure that the availability of this channel is under the control of an Administrator. It also requires statement of the type of channel used (allowing specification of further lower-level security requirements by reference to other SFRs).

**Management: FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1/Server**

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FPT:

- a. There are no management activities foreseen

**Audit: FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1/Server**

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- a. Enabling communications between a pair of TOE parts as in FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1.1/Server (including identities of the endpoints).
- b. Disabling communications between a pair of TOE parts as in FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1.3/Server (including identity of the endpoint that is disabled).

**FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1/Server**

Hierarchical to: No other components

Dependencies: No other components

**FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1.1/Server** The TSF shall require a Security Administrator to enable communications between any pair of TOE parts before such communication can take place.

**FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1.2/Server** The TSF shall implement a registration process in which TOE parts establish and use a communications channel that uses [*selection:*

- *A channel that meets the secure channel requirements in FPT\_ITT.1,*
- *No channel*

].

**FCO\_CPC\_EXT.1.3/Server** The TSF shall enable a Security Administrator to disable communications between any pair of TOE parts.