

# PP-Module for Web Browsers



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**National Information Assurance Partnership**

## Revision History

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| 1.0     | 2021-06-18 | Initial release as PP-Module |

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

The scope of the Web Browser PP-Module is to describe the security functionality of web browser applications in terms of [CC] and to define functional and assurance requirements for the product-specific capabilities of web browser applications. Web browsers are client applications that retrieve and render content provided by web servers, primarily using the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) or HTTP Secure (HTTPS). This PP-Module is intended for use with the following Base-PP:

- Protection Profile for Application Software, Version 1.3

This Base-PP is valid because web browsers are a specific type of software application.

## 1.2 Terms

The following sections list Common Criteria and technology terms used in this document.

### 1.2.1 Common Criteria Terms

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Assurance   | Grounds for confidence that a TOE meets the SFRs [CC].   |
| Base Protection Profile (Base-PP)                   | Protection Profile used as a basis to build a PP-Configuration.  |
| Common Criteria (CC)                                | Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation (International Standard ISO/IEC 15408).   |
| Common Criteria Testing Laboratory                  | Within the context of the Common Criteria Evaluation and Validation Scheme (CCEVS), an IT security evaluation facility, accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) and approved by the NIAP Validation Body to conduct Common Criteria-based evaluations. |
| Common Evaluation Methodology (CEM)                 | Common Evaluation Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation.  |
| Operational Environment (OE)                        | Hardware and software that are outside the TOE boundary that support the TOE functionality and security policy.  |
| Protection Profile (PP)                             | An implementation-independent set of security requirements for a category of products.   |
| Protection Profile Configuration (PP-Configuration) | A comprehensive set of security requirements for a product type that consists of at least one Base-PP and at least one PP-Module.  |
| Protection Profile Module (PP-Module)               | An implementation-independent statement of security needs for a TOE type complementary to one or more Base Protection Profiles.  |
| Security Assurance Requirement (SAR)                | A requirement to assure the security of the TOE.   |
| Security Functional Requirement (SFR)               | A requirement for security enforcement by the TOE.   |
| Security Target (ST)                                | A set of implementation-dependent security requirements for a specific product.  |
| TOE Security Functionality (TSF)                    | The security functionality of the product under evaluation.  |
| TOE Summary Specification (TSS)                     | A description of how a TOE satisfies the SFRs in an ST.  |

|                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Target of Evaluation (TOE) | The product under evaluation. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|

### 1.2.2 Technical Terms

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Add-on                                     | Capabilities or functionality added to an application. This term includes plug-ins, extensions, and other controls.  |
| Administrator                              | The Administrator is responsible for management activities, including setting the policy that is applied by the enterprise on the browser. This administrator is likely to be acting remotely. If the platform is unmanaged by an enterprise, the user can act as the administrator.   |
| Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)          | A vulnerability where an attacker gets a target user to execute a script with that user's privileges.  |
| Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)                 | Injection of untrusted content into a vulnerable web application to render or execute that content on a victim's system.   |
| Domain                                     | A realm of administrative autonomy, authority or control on the internet (e.g., cnn.com).  |
| Extension                                  | A bundle of code added to the browser to add specific functionality that the browser does not provide by default.  |
| HTML5                                      | A new version of HTML that incorporates many new features that enrich the browsing experience.   |
| HyperText Markup Language (HTML)           | A language used by web servers to present content to browsers.   |
| HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP)         | A protocol for communicating on the web.   |
| HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) | A secure version of HTTP that runs over an encrypted channel (SSL/TLS).  |
| JavaScript                                 | A scripting language commonly integrated into web pages to generate dynamic, interactive content   |
| Mobile Code                                | Software transmitted from a remote system for execution within a limited execution environment on the local system. Typically, there is no persistent installation and execution begins without the user's consent or even notification. Examples of mobile code technologies include Java applets, Adobe ActionScript, and Microsoft Silverlight. Note that references to mobile code do not refer to JavaScript. |
| Plug-in                                    | A browser add-on to handle specific types of web content.  |
| Pop-up                                     | A piece of web code that causes a browser to open a window outside the window that is currently in focus.  |
| Port                                       | An application-specific construct that functions as a communications endpoint in a computer's host OS; in a web environment, port 80 is the default port for HTTP communications, although other ports can be used. In a web address, the port follows the domain or sub-domain name (e.g., http://www.cnn.com:80).  |
| Protocol                                   | A system of digital rules for data exchange within or between computers; in a web environment, the typical protocols are HTTP and HTTPS.   |
| Sandbox                                    | A security mechanism for separating running processes, most often used to run untrusted or vulnerable processes by reducing their privileges to such an extent that they should not be able to harm the host system.   |
| Sensitive Data                             | Sensitive data may include all user or enterprise data or may be specific application data such as data transferred to submit a form or complete a transaction. Sensitive data must minimally include personally identifiable information (PII), credentials, and keys. Sensitive data is expected to be identified in the ST.   |
| Sub-domain                                 | An internet domain which is part of a primary domain, denoted by a prefix before the primary domain (e.g., news.cnn.com).  |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Tabs        | A mechanism that allows a browser to display content from multiple websites in the same window.   |
| Web Browser | An application that retrieves and renders content provided by a web server. The terms web browser, browser, and TOE are interchangeable in this document. |

## 1.3 Compliant Targets of Evaluation

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The Target of Evaluation (TOE) in this PP-Module is a web browser application running on a desktop or mobile operating system.

Web browsers are client applications that retrieve and render content provided by web servers, primarily using the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) or HTTP Secure (HTTPS). Browsers have grown in complexity over the years, starting as tools used to display simple, unchanging websites and becoming sophisticated execution environments for web content. The use of browsers to administer accounts, servers, or embedded systems remotely requires them to handle sensitive information securely. Innovations such as tabs, extensions, and HTML5 have not only increased browser functionality, but also introduced new security concerns. Being the principal method for accessing the internet, and due to their complexity and the information that they process, browsers are a natural target for attackers. As a result, it is paramount that the security of web browsers be improved to reduce the risk to client machines and enterprise networks.

This PP-Module along with the Protection Profile for Application Software [\[App PP\]](#) provide a baseline set of Security Functional Requirements (SFRs) for web browsers running on any operating system regardless of the composition of the underlying platform. The requirements are intended to improve the security of browsers by encouraging the use of operating system security services and requiring the use of sandboxing technologies and environmental mitigations provided by the underlying platform. Additionally, these requirements define security functionality that browsers must provide.

The terms web browser, browser, and TOE are interchangeable in this document.

### 1.3.1 TOE Boundary

The physical boundary of the web browser is a software application running on a general-purpose operating system. The TOE boundary may include third-party add-ons, but these are non-interfering with respect to security; add-ons provide features that are outside the TOE's logical boundary but must be implemented in such a manner that their inclusion does not compromise the security of the TSF.

## 1.4 Use Cases

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Requirements in this PP-Module are designed to address the security problems in the use cases below. These use cases are intentionally very broad, as web browsers can be used to perform many tasks.

### [USE CASE 1] Surfing the Web

Browsers are used to retrieve, display, and render content from the web, such as websites, streaming media, images, and specialized formats (e.g., Java, PDF). They can also be used to write content to websites (web 2.0 – e.g., Facebook). Web surfing can be done over the internet or within an intranet.

### [USE CASE 2] Remote Administration Client

Browsers are used to provide remote administration interfaces for systems such as servers, network devices, and embedded systems, to include supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems, smart TVs, and thermostats. As opposed to surfing the web, where the browser may be interacting with untrusted content, the browser, acting as a Remote Administration Client, is connecting to a server that the user trusts.

### [USE CASE 3] Content Creation

Browsers are used to create content via an increasing number of Software as a Service (SaaS) offerings, including Microsoft Office 365, Google Drive, and Adobe Creative Cloud, where user data and records are stored online.

# 2 Conformance Claims

## Conformance Statement

This PP-Module inherits exact conformance as required from the specified Base-PP and as defined in the CC and CEM addenda for Exact Conformance, Selection-Based SFRs, and Optional SFRs (dated May 2017).

No additional PPs or PP-Modules are allowed to be specified in a PP-Configuration with this PP-Module aside from the Base-PP.

## CC Conformance Claims

This PP-Module is conformant to Parts 2 (extended) and 3 (extended) of Common Criteria Version 3.1, Release 5 [CC].

## Package Claims

This PP-Module is TLS Pacakge conformant.

# 3 Security Problem Description

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

This PP-Module does not repeat the threats, assumptions, and organizational security policies identified in the App PP, though they all apply given the conformance and hence dependence of this PP-Module on it. Together the threats, assumptions and organizational security policies of the App PP and those defined in this PP-Module describe those addressed by a web browser as the Target of Evaluation.

Notably, browsers are particularly at risk from the [T.NETWORK\\_ATTACK](#) threat identified in the App PP. Attackers can use phishing or another social engineering technique to persuade a user to visit a malicious site. Users may also unintentionally visit malicious sites in the course of web browsing. Such sites then present malicious content to the user's browser to exploit it and perform installation of malware, often with no indication to the user.

## 3.1 Threats

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The following threats are specific to web browsers, and represent an addition to those identified in the App PP.

### **T.FLAWED\_ADDON**

Web browser functionality can be extended through the integration of third-party utilities and tools. Malicious or vulnerable add-ons could result in attacks against the system. Such attacks can allow unauthorized access to sensitive information in the browser, unauthorized access to the platform's file system, or even privilege escalation that enables unauthorized access to other applications or the operating system.

### **T.NETWORK\_ATTACK**

See App PP, Section 3.1.

### **T.NETWORK\_EAVESDROP**

See App PP, Section 3.1.

### **T.PHYSICAL\_ACCESS**

See App PP, Section 3.1.

### **T.SAME\_ORIGIN\_VIOLATION**

Violating the same-origin policy is a specialized type of network attack (covered generally as [T.NETWORK\\_ATTACK](#) in the App PP) which involves web content violating access control policies enforced by a web browser to separate the content of different web domains. It is specifically identified as a threat to web browsers, since they implement the access control policies that are violated in these attacks.

Attacks which involve same origin violations include:

- Insufficient protection of session tokens can lead to session hijacking, where a token is captured and reused in order to gain the privileges of the user who initiated the session.
- XSS and CSRF attacks are methods used to compromise user credentials (usually by stealing the user's session token) to a website. These attacks are more likely a result of server security problems, but some browsers incorporate technologies that try to detect the attacks.
- Inadequate sandboxing of browser windows/tabs or a faulty cross domain communications model can lead to leakage of content from one domain in one window/tab to a different domain in a different window/tab. Such attacks leverage the ability of browsers to display content from multiple domains simultaneously.

## 3.2 Assumptions

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This document does not define any additional assumptions.

## 3.3 Organizational Security Policies

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An organization deploying the TOE is expected to satisfy the organizational security policy listed below in addition to all organizational security policies defined by the claimed base PP.

This document does not define any additional OSPs.

# 4 Security Objectives

This PP-Module adds SFRs to objectives identified in the Base-PP and describes additional objectives specific to this PP-Module.

## 4.1 Security Objectives for the TOE

### O.INTEGRITY

This objective is defined in the Base-PP. This PP-Module maps additional SFRs to it to address the integrity protection mechanisms that are specific to web browser applications.

### O.MANAGEMENT

This objective is defined in the Base-PP. This PP-Module maps additional SFRs to it to address the management functionality that is specific to web browser applications.

### O.PROTECTED\_STORAGE

This objective is defined in the Base-PP. This PP-Module maps additional SFRs to it to address the data at rest protection functionality that is specific to web browser applications.

### O.PROTECTED\_COMMS

This objective is defined in the Base-PP. This PP-Module maps additional SFRs to it to address the data in transit protection functionality that is specific to web browser applications.

### O.DOMAIN\_ISOLATION

To address the network attack associated with content leakage between different web domains, the browser must ensure that content originating from different domains (e.g., in a tab or iFrame) is properly isolated.

### O.ADDON\_INTEGRITY

To address issues associated with malicious or flawed add-ons, conformant browsers implement mechanisms to ensure their integrity. This includes verification and validation at installation time and update.

## 4.2 Security Objectives for the Operational Environment

This PP-Module does not define any objectives for the Operational Environment.

No environmental security objectives have been identified that are specific to web browsers. However, any environmental security objectives defined in the Base-PP will also apply to the portion of the TOE that implements web browser functionality.

## 4.3 Security Objectives Rationale

This section describes how the assumptions, threats, and organizational security policies map to the security objectives.

**Table 1: Security Objectives Rationale**

| Threat, Assumption, or OSP | Security Objectives | Rationale   |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| T.FLAWED_ADDON             | O.ADDON_INTEGRITY   | The threat <a href="#">T.FLAWED_ADDON</a> is countered by <a href="#">O.ADDON_INTEGRITY</a> , which ensures that a conformant TOE either does not support add-ons at all (in which case there is no possibility of it executing a flawed add-on) or that it supports only add-ons that can prove their integrity. |
| T.NETWORK_ATTACK           | O.INTEGRITY         | The threat <a href="#">T.NETWORK_ATTACK</a> is countered by <a href="#">O.INTEGRITY</a> as this provides for the ability of the TOE to resist unauthorized modification via a network vector.   |
|                            | O.MANAGEMENT        | The threat <a href="#">T.NETWORK_ATTACK</a> is countered by <a href="#">O.MANAGEMENT</a> as this provides for the ability to configure the application to defend against network attack.  |
|                            | O.PROTECTED_COMMS   | The threat <a href="#">T.NETWORK_ATTACK</a> is countered by <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_COMMS</a> as this provides for integrity of transmitted data.   |
| T.NETWORK_EAVESDROP        | O.MANAGEMENT        | The threat <a href="#">T.NETWORK_EAVESDROP</a> is countered by <a href="#">O.MANAGEMENT</a> as this provides for the ability to configure the application to protect the confidentiality of its   |



|   |                                     |   |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
|   |                                     | transmitted data.   |
|   | <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_COMMS</a>   | The threat <a href="#">T.NETWORK_EAVESDROP</a> is countered by <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_COMMS</a> as this provides for confidentiality of transmitted data.  |
| <a href="#">T.PHYSICAL_ACCESS</a>       | <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_STORAGE</a> | The threat <a href="#">T.PHYSICAL_ACCESS</a> is countered by <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_STORAGE</a> , which protects against unauthorized attempts to access physical storage used by the TOE.   |
| <a href="#">T.SAME_ORIGIN_VIOLATION</a> | <a href="#">O.DOMAIN_ISOLATION</a>  | The threat <a href="#">T.SAME_ORIGIN_VIOLATION</a> is countered by <a href="#">O.DOMAIN_ISOLATION</a> , which ensures that a conformant TOE will prevent leakage of content between multiple windows/tabs being rendered by the same application. |

# 5 Security Requirements

This chapter describes the security requirements which have to be fulfilled by the product under evaluation. Those requirements comprise functional components from Part 2 and assurance components from Part 3 of [CC]. The following conventions are used for the completion of operations:

- **Refinement** operation (denoted by **bold text** or ~~striktthrough-text~~): is used to add details to a requirement (including replacing an assignment with a more restrictive selection) or to remove part of the requirement that is made irrelevant through the completion of another operation, and thus further restricts a requirement.
- **Selection** (denoted by *italicized text*): is used to select one or more options provided by the [CC] in stating a requirement.
- **Assignment** operation (denoted by *italicized text*): is used to assign a specific value to an unspecified parameter, such as the length of a password. Showing the value in square brackets indicates assignment.
- **Iteration** operation: is indicated by appending the SFR name with a slash and unique identifier suggesting the purpose of the operation, e.g. "/EXAMPLE1."

## 5.1 Application Software PP Security Functional Requirements Direction

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In a PP-Configuration that includes Application Software PP, the TOE is expected to rely on some of the security functions implemented by the as a whole and evaluated against the Application Software PP. The following sections describe any modifications that the ST author must make to the SFRs defined in the Application Software PP in addition to what is mandated by [Section 5.2 TOE Security Functional Requirements](#).

### 5.1.1 Modified SFRs

The SFRs listed in this section are defined in the Application Software PP and relevant to the secure operation of the TOE.

#### 5.1.1.1 Cryptographic Support (FCS)

##### FCS\_CKM\_EXT.1 Cryptographic Key Generation Services

FCS\_CKM\_EXT.1.1

The application shall [**selection**:

- *invoke platform-provided functionality for asymmetric key generation,*
- *implement asymmetric key generation*

].

**Application Note:** This SFR is modified from its Base-PP definition to remove the selection for the TOE not requiring asymmetric key generation.

##### FCS\_HTTPS\_EXT.1/Client HTTPS Protocol

FCS\_HTTPS\_EXT.1.1/Client

This SFR is selection-based in the App PP. When the TOE conforms to this PP-Module, it is mandatory because of the modifications that this PP-Module makes to [FTP\\_DIT\\_EXT.1](#).

##### FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1 Random Bit Generation Services

FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1.1

The application shall [**selection**:

- *invoke platform-provided DRBG functionality,*
- *implement DRBG functionality*

] for its cryptographic operations.

**Application Note:** This SFR is modified from its Base-PP definition to remove the selection for the TOE using no DRBG functionality.

#### 5.1.1.2 Identification and Authentication (FIA)

##### FIA\_X509\_EXT.1 X.509 Certificate Validation

FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.1

This SFR is selection-based in the App PP. When the TOE conforms to this PP-Module, it is mandatory because of the modifications that this PP-Module makes to [FTP\\_DIT\\_EXT.1](#).

##### FIA\_X509\_EXT.2 X.509 Certificate Authentication

FIA\_X509\_EXT.2.1

This SFR is selection-based in the App PP. When the TOE conforms to this PP-Module, it is mandatory because of the modifications that this PP-Module makes to [FTP\\_DIT\\_EXT.1](#).

### 5.1.1.3 Trusted Path/Channels (FTP)

#### FTP\_DIT\_EXT.1 Protection of Data in Transit

##### FTP\_DIT\_EXT.1.1

The application shall

- *encrypt all transmitted [sensitive data] with [HTTPS in accordance with FCS\_HTTPS\_EXT.1/Client, TLS as defined in the TLS Package, DTLS as defined in the TLS Package]*

between itself and another trusted IT product.

**Application Note:** This SFR is modified from its definition in the App PP to require that the TOE supports TLS and DTLS and that its use of these protocols is only limited to sensitive data. A conformant TOE must support the use of both TLS and HTTPS for secure web browsing but is permitted to interact with non-sensitive content over an untrusted channel.

Either the TOE or its platform is permitted to implement TLS and DTLS. If the TOE implements these protocols, FCS\_DTLSC\_EXT.1, FCS\_DTLSC\_EXT.2, FCS\_TLS\_EXT.1, FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1, and FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.2 from the TLS package must be claimed at minimum because a web browser is required to support mutually-authenticated TLS and DTLS.

## 5.2 TOE Security Functional Requirements

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The following section describes the SFRs that must be satisfied by any TOE that claims conformance to this PP-Module. These SFRs must be claimed regardless of which PP-Configuration is used to define the TOE.

### 5.2.1 User Data Protection (FDP)

#### FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1 Local and Session Storage Separation

##### FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall separate local (permanent) and session (ephemeral) storage based on domain, protocol, and port:

- Session storage shall be accessible only from the originating window/tab;
- Local storage shall only be accessible from windows/tabs running the same web application.

**Application Note:** The separation of local and session storage is described in World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Proposed Recommendation: "Web Storage."

#### FDP\_COO\_EXT.1 Cookie Blocking

##### FDP\_COO\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall provide the capability to block the storage of third-party cookies by websites.

#### FDP\_SBX\_EXT.1 Sandboxing of Rendering Processes

##### FDP\_SBX\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall ensure that web page rendering is performed in a process that is restricted in the following manner:

- The rendering process can only directly access the area of the file system dedicated to the browser.
- The rendering process can only directly invoke inter-process communication mechanisms with its own browser processes.
- The rendering process has reduced privilege with respect to other browser processes [**selection:** *[assignment: other methods by which the principle of least privilege is implemented for rendering processes], in no other ways*].

**Application Note:** Web browsers implement a variety of methods to ensure that the process that renders HTML and interprets JavaScript operates in a constrained environment in order to reduce the risk that the rendering process can be corrupted by the HTML or JavaScript it is processing. This component requires the browser to lower the privileges of rendering processes by ensuring that it cannot directly access the file system of the host, and that it cannot use inter-process communication (IPC) mechanisms provided by the host to communicate with non-browser processes on the host. Typically, if a rendering process needs to access a file or communicate with a non-browser process, it must request such access through the TSF (which is allowed by the requirement).

In addition to the two required measures, other measures can be implemented depending on the browser and the host platform. These may involve such actions as changing the owner of the rendering process to a low-privileged account or dropping platform-defined privileges in the rendering process. The ST author

fills in the additional measures implemented by the browser.

### FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1 Same Origin Policy

FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall only permit scripts contained in one web page to access data in a second web page if both pages are from the same origin.

FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall enforce the same origin policy for all domains.

**Application Note:** The Same Origin Policy concept is described in RFC 6454, "The Web Origin Concept." Origin is defined as the combination of domain, protocol, and port. Two URIs sharing the same domain, protocol, and port are considered to have the same origin.

### FDP\_STR\_EXT.1 Secure Transmission of Cookie Data

FDP\_STR\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall ensure that cookies containing the 'secure' attribute in the set-cookie header are sent over HTTPS.

**Application Note:** The set-cookie header functionality is described in RFC 6265, "HTTP State Management Mechanism."

### FDP\_TRK\_EXT.1 Tracking Information Collection

FDP\_TRK\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall provide notification to the user when tracking information for [selection:

- *geolocation,*
- *browser history,*
- *browser preferences,*
- *browser statistics*

] is requested by a website.

## 5.2.2 Security Management (FMT)

### FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1 Management of Functions Behavior

FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall be capable of performing the following management functions, controlled by the administrator or user as shown:

- M = Mandatory
- O = Optional

| #  | Management Function   | Administrator | User |
|----|---|---------------|------|
| 1  | Enable/disable storage of third-party cookies   | O             | M    |
| 2  | Enable/disable use of OCSP for obtaining the revocation status of X.509 certificates  | O             | O    |
| 3  | Configure inclusion of user-agent information in HTTP headers   | O             | O    |
| 4  | Enable/disable ability for websites to collect tracking information about the user through [selection: <i>zombie cookies, add-on based tracking (e.g. Flash cookies), browsing history, [assignment: other tracking mechanisms]</i> | O             | O    |
| 5  | Enable/disable deletion of stored browsing data (cache, web form information)   | O             | M    |
| 6  | Enable/disable storage of sensitive information (e.g., auto-fill, auto-complete) in persistent storage  | O             | O    |
| 7  | Configure size of cookie cache  | O             | O    |
| 8  | Configure size of cache   | O             | O    |
| 9  | Enable/disable interaction with Graphic Processing Units (GPUs)   | O             | O    |
| 10 | Configure the ability to advance to a website with an invalid or unvalidated X.509 certificate  | O             | O    |
| 11 | Enable/disable establishment of a trusted channel   | O             | O    |

|    |  |            |            |
|----|--|------------|------------|
|    | if the browser cannot establish a connection to determine the validity of a certificate  |            |            |
| 12 | Configure the use of an application reputation service to detect malicious applications prior to download                                    | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 13 | Configure the use of a URL reputation service to detect sites that contain malware or phishing content                                       | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 14 | Enable/disable automatic installation of software updates and patches  | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 15 | Enable/disable ability for websites to register protocol handlers  | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 16 | Enable/disable display notification when unsigned, untrusted, or unverified mobile code is encountered                                       | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 17 | Enable/disable user's ability to select default actions upon download of a file (e.g., always open, or always save, a downloaded file)       | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 18 | Enable/disable launching of downloaded files outside the browser   | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 19 | Enable/disable JavaScript  | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 20 | Enable/disable [ <b>selection:</b> <i>ActiveX, Flash, Java, [assignment: other mobile code types supported by the browser]</i> ] mobile code | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 21 | Enable/disable support for add-ons   | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 22 | Enable/disable individual add-ons  | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |
| 23 | Enable/disable HSTS mode   | O<br>..... | O<br>..... |

**Application Note:** For these management functions, the term "Administrator" refers to the administrator of a non-mobile device or the device owner of a mobile device. The intent of this requirement is to allow the user and administrator of the platform to configure the browser with configuration policies. If the administrator has not set a policy for a particular function, the user may still perform that function. Enforcement of the policy is done by the browser itself, or the browser and its platform in coordination with each other. Disabling OCSP is only be permitted if "CRL" was selected in [FIA\\_X509\\_EXT.1.1](#) (in App PP).

### 5.2.3 Protection of the TSF (FPT)

#### FPT\_AON\_EXT.1 Support for Only Trusted Add-ons

FPT\_AON\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall include the capability to load [**selection:** *trusted add-ons, no add-ons*].

**Application Note:** If "trusted add-ons" is selected in [FPT\\_AON\\_EXT.1.1](#), the TOE must also claim the selection-based SFR [FPT\\_AON\\_EXT.2](#).

If the browser does not include support for installing only trusted add-ons, this requirement can be met by demonstrating the ability to disable all support for add-ons as specified in [FMT\\_MOF\\_EXT.1](#).

#### FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1 File Downloads

FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall prevent downloaded content from launching automatically.

FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall present the user with the option to either save or discard downloaded files.

**Application Note:** This requirement ensures that if the user intentionally (via clicking on a link) or unintentionally initiates the download of a file, the browser will intervene by, for example, opening a dialog box that presents the user with the option to either save the file to the file system or not download the file. In this context, an executable is a file containing code for a software program that is invoked independent of and outside the context of the browser. It does not include mobile code, scripts, or add-ons.

## FPT\_MCD\_EXT.1 Mobile Code

FPT\_MCD\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall support the capability to execute **[selection:**

- *signed* **[selection:**
  - *ActiveX*,
  - *Flash*,
  - *Java*,
  - *ActionScript*,
  - **[assignment:** *other mobile code types supported by the browser*]
- ],
- *no*

] mobile code.

FPT\_MCD\_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall **[selection:** *automatically discard, provide the user with the option to discard*] unsigned, untrusted, or unverified **[selection:**

- *ActiveX*,
- *Flash*,
- *Java*,
- *ActionScript*,
- **[assignment:** *other mobile code types supported by the browser*]

] mobile code without executing it.

**Application Note:** The ST author must specify all mobile code types for which the browser provides this support.

An authorized signer may directly sign the code itself, or the code may be delivered over an authenticated HTTPS connection with an authorized entity.

## 5.3 TOE Security Functional Requirements Rationale

The following rationale provides justification for each security objective for the TOE, showing that the SFRs are suitable to meet and achieve the security objectives:

Table 2: SFR Rationale

| Objective           | Addressed by   | Rationale  |
|---------------------|--|--|
| O.INTEGRITY         | FPT_DNL_EXT.1, FPT_MCD_EXT.1, FPT_INT_EXT.1 (objective)            | <p>FPT_DNL_EXT.1 supports the objective by preventing the automatic execution of downloaded files which could otherwise cause integrity violations to the TOE itself or to its platform.</p> <p>FPT_MCD_EXT.1 supports the objective by preventing the automatic execution of mobile code which could otherwise cause integrity violations to the TOE itself or to its platform.</p> <p>FPT_INT_EXT.1 supports the objective by optionally requiring the TSF to implement a reputation service to prevent the acquisition of potentially malicious applications.</p> |
| O.MANAGEMENT        | FDP_TRK_EXT.1, FMT_MOF_EXT.1                                       | <p>FDP_TRK_EXT.1 supports the objective by notifying the user when various data is being tracked to allow for control of the disclosure of configuration information.</p> <p>FMT_MOF_EXT.1 supports the objective by defining the management functionality that is specific to web browser applications.</p>   |
| O.PROTECTED_STORAGE | FDP_COO_EXT.1, FDP_PST_EXT.1 (optional), FPT_INT_EXT.1 (objective) | <p>FDP_COO_EXT.1 supports the objective by defining a mechanism to prevent untrusted data from being</p>   |

|                                    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
|                                    |   | <p>loaded into protected storage.</p> <p><a href="#">FDP_PST_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by optionally defining the minimum set of persistent data that the TSF is required to store.</p> <p><a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by optionally requiring the TSF to implement a mechanism to protect against downloading known malicious applications that may adversely affect data stored at rest.</p>  |
| <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_COMMS</a>  | <p><a href="#">FCS_CKM_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP),<br/> <a href="#">FCS_HTTPS_EXT.1/Client</a> (from Base-PP),<br/> <a href="#">FCS_RBG_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP),<br/> <a href="#">FIA_X509_EXT.1</a> (from Base-PP),<br/> <a href="#">FIA_X509_EXT.2</a> (from Base-PP),<br/> <a href="#">FTP_DIT_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP),<br/> <a href="#">FDP_STR_EXT.1</a>, <a href="#">FCS_STS_EXT.1</a> (objective),<br/> <a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.2</a> (objective)</p> | <p><a href="#">FCS_CKM_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by requiring that the TSF provide or invoke a cryptographic function for asymmetric key generation.</p> <p><a href="#">FCS_HTTPS_EXT.1/Client</a> supports the objective by defining the TSF's implementation of HTTPS.</p> <p><a href="#">FCS_RBG_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by requiring that the TSF provide or invoke a DRBG for secure key generation.</p> <p><a href="#">FIA_X509_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by requiring the TSF to implement or invoke an X.509 certificate validation service.</p> <p><a href="#">FIA_X509_EXT.2</a> supports the objective by defining the TOE's use of X.509 certificates and what behavior the TOE takes when the revocation status of a certificate cannot be determined.</p> <p><a href="#">FTP_DIT_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by specifying the trusted communications channels used by the TOE to protect data in transit.</p> <p><a href="#">FDP_STR_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by requiring the use of HTTPS for certain types of data transfer.</p> <p><a href="#">FCS_STS_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by optionally requiring the TSF to implement HSTS for secure data transmission.</p> <p><a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.2</a> supports the objective by optionally requiring the TSF to implement a URL reputation service that can block communications with malicious entities.</p> |
| <a href="#">O.DOMAIN_ISOLATION</a> | <p><a href="#">FDP_ACF_EXT.1</a>, <a href="#">FDP_SBX_EXT.1</a>,<br/> <a href="#">FDP_SOP_EXT.1</a></p>   | <p><a href="#">FDP_ACF_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by isolating local and session storage to its origin point.</p> <p><a href="#">FDP_SBX_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by ensuring that rendering of content is isolated to its origin point.</p> <p><a href="#">FDP_SOP_EXT.1</a> supports the objective by enforcing the concept of a same origin policy to prevent web content with different origins from</p>  |

|                   |  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|
|                   |  | interacting with one another.  |
| O.ADDON_INTEGRITY | FPT_AON_EXT.1, FPT_AON_EXT.2 (selection-based) | <p>FPT_AON_EXT.1 supports the objective by specifying whether or not the TSF has the ability to load add-ons.</p> <p>FPT_AON_EXT.2 supports the objective by defining a cryptographic method for the TSF to validate the integrity of add-ons if the TOE supports their use.</p> |

## 5.4 TOE Security Assurance Requirements

This PP-Module does not define any SARs beyond those defined within the Base-PPs to which it can claim conformance. It is important to note that a TOE that is evaluated against this PP-Module is inherently evaluated against the Application Software PP as well. This PP includes a number of EAs associated with both Security Functional Requirements (SFRs) and SARs. Additionally, this PP-Module includes a number of SFR-based EAs that similarly refine the SARs of the Base-PPs. The evaluation laboratory will evaluate the TOE against the chosen Base-PP and supplement that evaluation with the necessary SFRs that are taken from this PP-Module.



# 6 Consistency Rationale

## 6.1 Protection Profile for Application Software

### 6.1.1 Consistency of TOE Type

If this PP-Module is used to extend the App PP, the TOE type for the overall TOE is still a software application. The TOE boundary is simply extended to include the web browser functionality that is built into the application so that additional security functionality is claimed within the scope of the TOE.

### 6.1.2 Consistency of Security Problem Definition

| PP-Module Threat, Assumption, OSP       | Consistency Rationale  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#">T.FLAWED_ADDON</a>          | The threat of a user installing a flawed add-on is consistent with the <a href="#">T.LOCAL_ATTACK</a> threat from the Base-PP. A flawed add-on, whether crafted deliberately or unintentionally, could cause the product to operate in a manner where it or its platform can be compromised. |
| <a href="#">T.NETWORK_ATTACK</a>        | This threat comes directly from the Base-PP.   |
| <a href="#">T.NETWORK_EAVESDROP</a>     | This threat comes directly from the Base-PP.   |
| <a href="#">T.PHYSICAL_ACCESS</a>       | This threat comes directly from the Base-PP.   |
| <a href="#">T.SAME_ORIGIN_VIOLATION</a> | This threat extends the security problem definition of the Base-PP by defining a potential vulnerability that specifically applies to the content that is handled by web browsers.   |

### 6.1.3 Consistency of Objectives

The objectives for the TOEs are consistent with the Application Software PP based on the following rationale:

| PP-Module TOE Objective             | Consistency Rationale   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">O.INTEGRITY</a>         | This objective is an enhancement to the <a href="#">O.INTEGRITY</a> objective defined in the Base-PP, specifically in regards to the integrity protection mechanisms that apply to web browsers.  |
| <a href="#">O.MANAGEMENT</a>        | This objective is an enhancement to the <a href="#">O.MANAGEMENT</a> objective defined in the Base-PP, specifically in regards to the secure administration of functions that are specific to web browser applications.   |
| <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_STORAGE</a> | This objective is an enhancement to the <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_STORAGE</a> objective defined in the Base-PP, specifically in regards to the data at rest that applies to web browser applications.   |
| <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_COMMS</a>   | This objective is an enhancement to the <a href="#">O.PROTECTED_COMMS</a> objective defined in the Base-PP, specifically in regards to the data in transit that applies to web browser applications.  |
| <a href="#">O.DOMAIN_ISOLATION</a>  | This objective applies to functionality that is specific to web browser applications and is therefore beyond the original scope of the Base-PP.   |
| <a href="#">O.ADDON_INTEGRITY</a>   | This objective is an enhancement to the <a href="#">O.INTEGRITY</a> objective defined in the Base-PP. Where <a href="#">O.INTEGRITY</a> is concerned with the integrity of the TOE application, <a href="#">O.ADDON_INTEGRITY</a> is concerned with the integrity of third-party add-ons that can be loaded into the TOE. |

This PP-Module does not define any objectives for the TOE's operational environment.

### 6.1.4 Consistency of Requirements

This PP-Module identifies several SFRs from the Application Software PP that are needed to support Web Browsers functionality. This is considered to be consistent because the functionality provided by the Application Software PP is being used for its intended purpose. The PP-Module also identifies a number of modified SFRs from the Application Software PP that are used entirely to provide functionality for Web Browsers. The rationale for why this does not conflict with the claims defined by the Application Software PP are as follows:

| PP-Module Requirement         | Consistency Rationale  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Modified SFRs                 |  |
| <a href="#">FCS_CKM_EXT.1</a> | This SFR is changed from its definition in the App PP to remove one of the |

available selection options because it will never apply in the case where the TOE conforms to this PP-Module.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#">FCS_HTTPS_EXT.1/Client</a> | This SFR is unchanged from its definition in the App PP; the SFR is recategorized from selection-based to mandatory when the TOE conforms to this PP-Module.                             |
| <a href="#">FCS_RBG_EXT.1</a>          | This SFR is changed from its definition in the App PP to remove one of the available selection options because it will never apply in the case where the TOE conforms to this PP-Module. |
| <a href="#">FIA_X509_EXT.1</a>         | This SFR is unchanged from its definition in the App PP; the SFR is recategorized from selection-based to mandatory when the TOE conforms to this PP-Module.                             |
| <a href="#">FIA_X509_EXT.2</a>         | This SFR is unchanged from its definition in the App PP; the SFR is recategorized from selection-based to mandatory when the TOE conforms to this PP-Module.                             |
| <a href="#">FTP_DIT_EXT.1</a>          | This SFR is changed from its definition in the App PP to mandate the protection of sensitive data using only specified protocols.  |

#### **Additional SFRs**

This PP-Module does not add any requirements when the Application Software PP is the base.

#### **Mandatory SFRs**

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">FDP_ACF_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines domain separation of web content when a web browser is simultaneously accessing content from multiple sources. It does not impact the App PP functionality.                     |
| <a href="#">FDP_COO_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior for handling cookies, which are data specific to web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.  |
| <a href="#">FDP_SBX_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior for rendering of web pages, which is by definition functionality that is associated with web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.        |
| <a href="#">FDP_SOP_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior for script execution on web pages, which is by definition functionality that is associated with web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality. |
| <a href="#">FDP_STR_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior for handling cookies, which are data specific to web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.  |
| <a href="#">FDP_TRK_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior for handling tracking information that is specific to web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.   |
| <a href="#">FMT_MOF_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines a specific set of management functions for a web browser. It does not impact the App PP functionality.  |
| <a href="#">FPT_AON_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines what types of plugins a web browser may use. It does not impact the App PP functionality.   |
| <a href="#">FPT_DNL_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior for handling file data that can be downloaded by a web browser. It does not impact the App PP functionality.   |
| <a href="#">FPT_MCD_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior for mobile code that is rendered by a web browser. It does not impact the App PP functionality.  |

#### **Optional SFRs**

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">FDP_PST_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines the persistent information that must be stored for web browser functionality to work as intended. It does not impact functionality described by the App PP. |
|-------------------------------|--|

#### **Selection-based SFRs**

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">FPT_AON_EXT.2</a> | This SFR defines how web browsers verify add-ons. It does not impact functionality described by the App PP. |
|-------------------------------|---|

#### **Objective SFRs**

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">FCS_STS_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior for implementation of HSTS, which is a communications mechanism specific to web content. It does not impact the App PP functionality.  |
| <a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.1</a> | This SFR defines behavior interaction with a reputation service for file data that the TOE can be used to download. It does not impact the App PP functionality. |
| <a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.2</a> | This SFR defines behavior interaction with a reputation service for web content  |

that the TOE can be used to interact with. It does not impact the App PP functionality.

### **Implementation-Dependent SFRs**

This PP-Module does not define any Implementation-Dependent requirements.

# Appendix A - Optional SFRs

## A.1 Strictly Optional Requirements

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### A.1.1 User Data Protection (FDP)

#### FDP\_PST\_EXT.1 Storage of Persistent Information

FDP\_PST\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall provide the capability to operate without storing persistent data to the file system with the following exceptions: [**selection:** *credential information, administrator provided configuration information, certificate revocation information, no exceptions*].

**Application Note:** Any data that persists after the browser closes, including temporary files, is considered to be persistent data.

## A.2 Objective Requirements

---

### A.2.1 Cryptographic Support (FCS)

#### FCS\_STS\_EXT.1 Strict Transport Security

FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall implement HTTP Strict-Transport-Security according to RFC 6797.

FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall retain persistent data signaling HSTS enablement for the time span declared by the website in a max-age directive.

FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.3

The TSF shall cache the "freshest" Strict Security policy information.

**Application Note:** Freshness refers to the length of time between generation by the origin server and the expiration time when the origin server specifies that a stored response can no longer be used by a cache without further validation (RFCs 6797 and 7234).

### A.2.2 Protection of the TSF (FPT)

#### FPT\_INT\_EXT.1 Interactions with Application Reputation Services

FPT\_INT\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall use an application reputation service to prevent downloading of malicious applications.

**Application Note:** An application reputation service is an online service that identifies malicious applications; it is used to detect such applications prior to downloading them. Using a reputation service would require configuration of the trusted service to be used. The quality of the reputation service may fall outside of the scope of the evaluation.

#### FPT\_INT\_EXT.2 Interactions with URL Reputation Services

FPT\_INT\_EXT.2.1

The TSF shall use a URL reputation service to prevent connections with malicious websites.

**Application Note:** A URL reputation service is an online service that identifies websites with malicious or phishing content applications; it is used to detect such websites prior to allowing users to access them. The goal of this requirement is to ensure that the browser is prevented from establishing connections with known-bad sources of malware on the internet. The specifics of the sequence of actions taken before a block decision is made may depend upon the specific implementation of the browser. For example, some browsers might implement the check for malicious content by checking against the list of bad URLs provided by the URL reputation service in real time; others may download updated lists of bad URLs at browser startup, updating the list periodically from the URL reputation service(s) until the browser is terminated. Ultimately, the result should be that the browser blocks the connection to the bad URL.

## A.3 Implementation-Based Requirements

---

This PP-Module does not define any Implementation-Based SFRs.

# Appendix B - Selection-Based Requirements

## B.1 Protection of the TSF (FPT)

---

### FPT\_AON\_EXT.2 Trusted Installation and Update for Add-ons

*The inclusion of this selection-based component depends upon selection in [FPT\\_AON\\_EXT.1.1](#).*

FPT\_AON\_EXT.2.1      The TSF shall [**selection:** *provide the ability, leverage the platform*] to provide a means to cryptographically verify add-ons using a digital signature mechanism and [**selection:** *published hash, no other functions*] prior to installation and update.

FPT\_AON\_EXT.2.2      The TSF shall [**selection:** *provide the ability, leverage the platform*] to query the current version of the add-on.

FPT\_AON\_EXT.2.3      The TSF shall prevent the automatic installation of add-ons.

**Application Note:** This selection-based SFR is claimed when "trusted add-ons" is selected in [FPT\\_AON\\_EXT.1.1](#).

# Appendix C - Extended Component Definitions

This appendix contains the definitions for all extended requirements specified in the PP-Module.

## C.1 Extended Components Table

All extended components specified in the PP-Module are listed in this table:

| Table 3: Extended Component Definitions |   |
|---|---|
| Functional Class                        | Functional Components   |
| User Data Protection (FDP)              | FDP_ACF_EXT Access Control Functions<br>FDP_COO_EXT Cookie Blocking<br>FDP_PST_EXT Storage of Persistent Information<br>FDP_SBX_EXT Sandboxing<br>FDP_SOP_EXT Same Origin Policy<br>FDP_STR_EXT Secure Transmission of Cookie Data<br>FDP_TRK_EXT Tracking Information Collection |
| Security Management (FMT)               | FMT_MOF_EXT Management of Functions Behavior  |
| Protection of the TSF (FPT)             | FPT_AON_EXT Add-Ons<br>FPT_DNL_EXT File Downloads<br>FPT_INT_EXT Reputation Service Interaction<br>FPT_MCD_EXT Mobile Code  |
| Cryptographic Support (FCS)             | FCS_STS_EXT Strict Transport Security   |

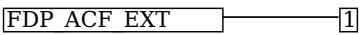
## C.2 Extended Component Definitions

### C.2.1 FDP\_ACF\_EXT Access Control Functions

#### Family Behavior

Components in this family define requirements for data access control beyond those which are specified in the Part 2 family FDP\_ACF.

#### Component Leveling



[FDP\\_ACF\\_EXT.1](#), Local and Session Storage Separation, requires the TSF to enforce data protection mechanisms such that user data is only accessible from its originator.

#### Management: FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1

No specific management functions are identified.

#### Audit: FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1 Local and Session Storage Separation

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

#### FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall separate local (permanent) and session (ephemeral) storage based on domain, protocol, and port:

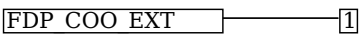
- Session storage shall be accessible only from the originating window/tab;
- Local storage shall only be accessible from windows/tabs running the same web application.

### C.2.2 FDP\_COO\_EXT Cookie Blocking

#### Family Behavior

Components in this family define requirements for controlling whether or not the TOE stores third-party cookie data.

#### Component Leveling



[FDP\\_COO\\_EXT.1](#), Cookie Blocking, requires the TSF to have a configurable mechanism for blocking the storage of third-party cookies.

#### **Management: FDP\_COO\_EXT.1**

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

- Enable/disable storage of third-party cookies.

#### **Audit: FDP\_COO\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FDP\_COO\_EXT.1 Cookie Blocking**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

##### **FDP\_COO\_EXT.1.1**

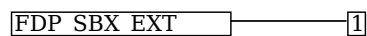
The TSF shall provide the capability to block the storage of third-party cookies by websites.

### **C.2.3 FDP\_SBX\_EXT Sandboxing**

#### **Family Behavior**

Components in this family define requirements for ensuring domain separation through sandboxing.

#### **Component Leveling**



[FDP\\_SBX\\_EXT.1](#), Sandboxing of Rendering Processes, requires the TSF to implement sandboxing of rendering processes such that least privilege is enforced on the rendering process.

#### **Management: FDP\_SBX\_EXT.1**

No specific management functions are identified.

#### **Audit: FDP\_SBX\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FDP\_SBX\_EXT.1 Sandboxing of Rendering Processes**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

##### **FDP\_SBX\_EXT.1.1**

The TSF shall ensure that web page rendering is performed in a process that is restricted in the following manner:

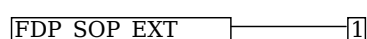
- The rendering process can only directly access the area of the file system dedicated to the browser.
- The rendering process can only directly invoke inter-process communication mechanisms with its own browser processes.
- The rendering process has reduced privilege with respect to other browser processes [**selection:** *[assignment: other methods by which the principle of least privilege is implemented for rendering processes], in no other ways*].

### **C.2.4 FDP\_SOP\_EXT Same Origin Policy**

#### **Family Behavior**

Components in this family define requirements for implementation of the Same Origin Policy concept.

#### **Component Leveling**



[FDP\\_SOP\\_EXT.1](#), Same Origin Policy, requires the TSF to implement the Same Origin Policy concept for web content.

#### **Management: FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1**

No specific management functions are identified.

#### **Audit: FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1 Same Origin Policy**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

#### **FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1.1**

The TSF shall only permit scripts contained in one web page to access data in a second web page if both pages are from the same origin.

#### **FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1.2**

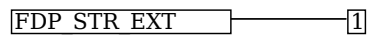
The TSF shall enforce the same origin policy for all domains.

### **C.2.5 FDP\_STR\_EXT Secure Transmission of Cookie Data**

#### **Family Behavior**

Components in this family define requirements for using HTTPS to transmit sensitive cookie data.

#### **Component Leveling**



[FDP\\_STR\\_EXT.1](#), Secure Transmission of Cookie Data, requires the TSF to use HTTPS to transmit cookie data that has a security-relevant attribute.

#### **Management: FDP\_STR\_EXT.1**

No specific management functions are identified.

#### **Audit: FDP\_STR\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FDP\_STR\_EXT.1 Secure Transmission of Cookie Data**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: FCS\_HTTPS\_EXT.1 HTTPS Protocol

##### **FDP\_STR\_EXT.1.1**

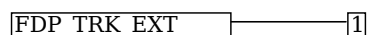
The TSF shall ensure that cookies containing the 'secure' attribute in the set-cookie header are sent over HTTPS.

### **C.2.6 FDP\_TRK\_EXT Tracking Information Collection**

#### **Family Behavior**

Components in this family define requirements for notifying a user when certain data that reflects the usage of the TOE is being tracked.

#### **Component Leveling**



[FDP\\_TRK\\_EXT.1](#), Tracking Information Collection, requires the TSF to specify the data tracking that results in user notification.

#### **Management: FDP\_TRK\_EXT.1**

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

- Enable/disable ability for websites to collect tracking information about the user.
- Enable/disable deletion of stored browsing data.

#### **Audit: FDP\_TRK\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FDP\_TRK\_EXT.1 Tracking Information Collection**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

##### **FDP\_TRK\_EXT.1.1**

The TSF shall provide notification to the user when tracking information for [assignment: list of trackable browser data] is requested by a website.

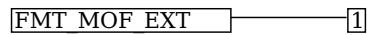
### **C.2.7 FMT\_MOF\_EXT Management of Functions Behavior**

#### **Family Behavior**



Components in this family define requirements for technology-specific management functions that are not enumerated in the Part 2 family FMT\_MOF.

### Component Leveling



[FMT\\_MOF\\_EXT.1](#), Management of Functions Behavior, requires the TSF to implement management functions specified in the SFR.

#### Management: FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1

No specific management functions are identified.

#### Audit: FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1 Management of Functions Behavior

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

##### FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1.1

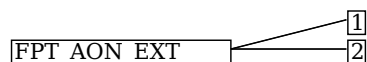
The TSF shall be capable of performing the following management functions, controlled by the administrator or user as shown: [**assignment:** *list of management functions to be performed by role*].

## C.2.8 FPT\_AON\_EXT Add-Ons

### Family Behavior

Components in this family define requirements for the secure handling of add-ons that can be installed on top of the TOE.

### Component Leveling



[FPT\\_AON\\_EXT.1](#), Support for Only Trusted Add-ons, requires the TSF to either support no add-ons or to only support trusted add-ons.

[FPT\\_AON\\_EXT.2](#), Trusted Installation and Update for Add-ons, requires the TSF to implement a method to verify the integrity of add-ons and ensure that untrusted or unknown add-ons are not loaded for use.

#### Management: FPT\_AON\_EXT.1

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

- Enable/disable support for add-ons.

#### Audit: FPT\_AON\_EXT.1

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### FPT\_AON\_EXT.1 Support for Only Trusted Add-ons

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

##### FPT\_AON\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall include the capability to load [**selection:** *trusted add-ons, no add-ons*].

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

No specific management functions are identified.

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

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### FPT\_AON\_EXT.2 Trusted Installation and Update for Add-ons

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: FCS\_COP.1 Cryptographic Operation

FPT\_AON\_EXT.1 Support for Only Trusted Add-Ons

##### FPT\_AON\_EXT.2.1

The TSF shall [**selection:** *provide the ability, leverage the platform*] to provide a means to cryptographically verify add-ons using a digital signature mechanism and [**selection:** *published hash, no other functions*] prior to installation and update.

#### **FPT\_AON\_EXT.2.2**

The TSF shall [**selection:** *provide the ability, leverage the platform*] to query the current version of the add-on.

#### **FPT\_AON\_EXT.2.3**

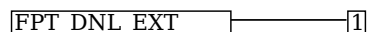
The TSF shall prevent the automatic installation of add-ons.

### **C.2.9 FPT\_DNL\_EXT File Downloads**

#### **Family Behavior**

Components in this family define requirements for downloaded content.

#### **Component Leveling**



[FPT\\_DNL\\_EXT.1](#), File Downloads, requires the TSF to intervene in the case it is prompted to download executable file data.

#### **Management: FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1**

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

- Enable/disable user's ability to select default actions upon download of a file (e.g., always open, or always save, a downloaded file).
- Enable/disable launching of downloaded files outside the browser.

#### **Audit: FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1 File Downloads**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

##### **FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1.1**

The TSF shall prevent downloaded content from launching automatically.

##### **FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1.2**

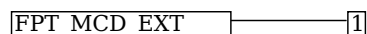
The TSF shall present the user with the option to either save or discard downloaded files.

### **C.2.10 FPT\_MCD\_EXT Mobile Code**

#### **Family Behavior**

Components in this family define requirements for execution of mobile code.

#### **Component Leveling**



[FPT\\_MCD\\_EXT.1](#), Mobile Code, requires the TSF to identify the mobile code types it supports and to ensure that a mechanism exists to prevent the automatic execution of potentially malicious mobile code.

#### **Management: FPT\_MCD\_EXT.1**

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

- Enable/disable display notification when unsigned, untrusted, or unverified mobile code is encountered.
- Enable/disable support for mobile code.

#### **Audit: FPT\_MCD\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FPT\_MCD\_EXT.1 Mobile Code**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

##### **FPT\_MCD\_EXT.1.1**

The TSF shall support the capability to execute [**selection:** *signed* [**assignment:** *supported mobile code types*] , *no*] mobile code.

#### **FPT\_MCD\_EXT.1.2**

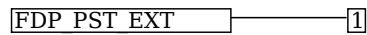
The TSF shall [**selection:** *automatically discard, provide the user with the option to discard*] unsigned, untrusted, or unverified [**assignment:** *supported mobile code types*] mobile code without executing it.

### **C.2.11 FDP\_PST\_EXT Storage of Persistent Information**

#### **Family Behavior**

Components in this family define requirements for the minimum amount of information that may be stored persistently by the TSF while retaining its functionality.

#### **Component Leveling**



[FDP\\_PST\\_EXT.1](#), Storage of Persistent Information, requires the TSF to enumerate the minimum set of data that it must store persistently in order to function normally.

#### **Management: FDP\_PST\_EXT.1**

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

- Enable/disable storage of sensitive information in persistent storage.

#### **Audit: FDP\_PST\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FDP\_PST\_EXT.1 Storage of Persistent Information**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

##### **FDP\_PST\_EXT.1.1**

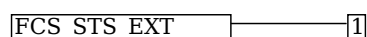
The TSF shall provide the capability to operate without storing persistent data to the file system with the following exceptions: [**assignment:** *data that the TSF must store persistently*].

### **C.2.12 FCS\_STS\_EXT Strict Transport Security**

#### **Family Behavior**

Components in this family define requirements for the implementation of HTTP Strict-Transport-Security.

#### **Component Leveling**



[FCS\\_STS\\_EXT.1](#), Strict Transport Security, requires the TSF to implement HTTP Strict-Transport-Security.

#### **Management: FCS\_STS\_EXT.1**

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

- Enable/disable HSTS mode.

#### **Audit: FCS\_STS\_EXT.1**

There are no auditable events foreseen.

#### **FCS\_STS\_EXT.1 Strict Transport Security**

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: FCS\_HTTPS\_EXT.1 HTTPS Protocol

##### **FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.1**

The TSF shall implement HTTP Strict-Transport-Security according to RFC 6797.

##### **FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.2**

The TSF shall retain persistent data signaling HSTS enablement for the time span declared by the website in a max-age directive.

##### **FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.3**

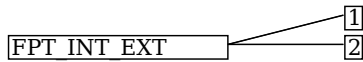
The TSF shall cache the "freshest" Strict Security policy information.

## C.2.13 FPT\_INT\_EXT Reputation Service Interaction

### Family Behavior

Components in this family define requirements for the TOE's interaction with reputation services that can provide an assessment of the trustworthiness of data presented to the TSF.

### Component Leveling



[FPT\\_INT\\_EXT.1](#), Interactions with Application Reputation Services, requires the TSF to be able to interact with an application reputation service to assess whether application data is potentially malicious.

[FPT\\_INT\\_EXT.2](#), Interactions with URL Reputation Services, requires the TSF to be able to interact with a URL reputation service to assess whether websites are potentially malicious.

### Management: FPT\_INT\_EXT.1

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

- Configure the use of an application reputation service to detect malicious applications prior to download.

### Audit: FPT\_INT\_EXT.1

There are no auditable events foreseen.

### FPT\_INT\_EXT.1 Interactions with Application Reputation Services

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

#### FPT\_INT\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall use an application reputation service to prevent downloading of malicious applications.

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

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

- Configure the use of a URL reputation service to detect sites that contain malware or phishing content.

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

There are no auditable events foreseen.

### FPT\_INT\_EXT.2 Interactions with URL Reputation Services

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to: No dependencies.

#### FPT\_INT\_EXT.2.1

The TSF shall use a URL reputation service to prevent connections with malicious websites.

# Appendix D - Entropy Documentation and Assessment

The TOE does not require any additional supplementary information to describe its entropy sources beyond the requirements outlined in the Base-PP.

# Appendix E - Acronyms

| Acronym          | Meaning                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Base-PP          | Base Protection Profile            |
| CC               | Common Criteria                    |
| CEM              | Common Evaluation Methodology      |
| CRL              | Certificate Revocation List        |
| CSRF             | Cross-Site Request Forgery         |
| GPU              | Graphics Processing Unit           |
| HSTS             | HTTP Strict Transport Security     |
| HTML             | HyperText Markup Language          |
| HTTP             | HyperText Transfer Protocol        |
| HTTPS            | HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure |
| IETF             | Internet Engineering Task Force    |
| IPC              | Inter-Process Communication        |
| OCSP             | Online Certificate Status Protocol |
| OE               | Operational Environment            |
| PDF              | Portable Document Format           |
| PP               | Protection Profile                 |
| PP-Configuration | Protection Profile Configuration   |
| PP-Module        | Protection Profile Module          |
| SAR              | Security Assurance Requirement     |
| SFR              | Security Functional Requirement    |
| ST               | Security Target                    |
| SaaS             | Software as a Service              |
| TLS              | Transport Layer Security           |
| TOE              | Target of Evaluation               |
| TSF              | TOE Security Functionality         |
| TSFI             | TSF Interface                      |
| TSS              | TOE Summary Specification          |
| W3C              | World Wide Web Consortium          |
| XSS              | Cross-Site Scripting               |

# Appendix F - Bibliography

| Identifier | Title   |
|------------|---|
| [App PP]   | <a href="#">Protection Profile for Application Software, Version 1.3</a> , March 1, 2019  |
| [CEM]      | <a href="#">Common Methodogy for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1r5</a> , CCMB-2017-04-004, April 2017   |
| [CC]       | Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation - <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Part 1: Introduction and General Model</a>, CCMB-2017-04-001, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.</li><li>• <a href="#">Part 2: Security Functional Components</a>, CCMB-2017-04-002, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.</li><li>• <a href="#">Part 3: Security Assurance Components</a>, CCMB-2017-04-003, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.</li></ul> |