

# PP-Module for Web Browsers



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**National Information Assurance Partnership**

# Revision History

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

The scope of the PP-Module for Web Browsers, Version 1.0 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 2.0

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.
Collaborative Protection Profile (cPP)	A Protection Profile developed by international technical communities and approved by multiple schemes.
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.
Direct Rationale	A type of Protection Profile, PP-Module, or Security Target in which the security problem definition (SPD) elements are mapped directly to the SFRs and possibly to the security objectives for the operational environment. There are no security objectives for the TOE.
Extended Package (EP)	A deprecated document form for collecting SFRs that implement a particular protocol, technology, or functionality. See Functional Packages.
Functional Package (FP)	A document that collects SFRs for a particular protocol, technology, or functionality.
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-PPs.
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	A set of implementation-dependent security requirements for a specific product.

Target (ST)	
Target of Evaluation (TOE)	The product under evaluation.
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.

### 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 webpages to generate dynamic, interactive content
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 desktop or mobile 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

An ST must claim exact conformance to this PP-Module.

The evaluation methods used for evaluating the TOE are a combination of the workunits defined in [\[CEM\]](#) as well as the Evaluation Activities for ensuring that individual SFRs and SARs have a sufficient level of supporting evidence in the Security Target and guidance documentation and have been sufficiently tested by the laboratory as part of completing ATE\_IND.1. Any functional packages this PP claims similarly contain their own Evaluation Activities that are used in this same manner.

## CC Conformance Claims

This PP-Module is conformant to Part 2 (extended) and Part 3 (extended) of Common Criteria CC:2022, Revision 1.

## PP Claim

This PP-Module does not claim conformance to any Protection Profile.

The following PPs and PP-Modules are allowed to be specified in a PP-Configuration with this PP-Module:

- Protection Profile for Application Software, Version 2.0

## Package Claim

- This PP-Module does not conform to any functional packages.
- This PP-Module does not conform to any assurance packages.

The functional packages to which the PP conforms may include SFRs that are not mandatory to claim for the sake of conformance. An ST that claims one or more of these functional packages may include any non-mandatory SFRs that are appropriate to claim based on the capabilities of the TSF and on any triggers for their inclusion based inherently on the SFR selections made.

# 3 Security Problem Definition

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 privilege escalation that enables unauthorized access to other applications or the operating system.

### **T.NETWORK\_ATTACK (from App PP)**

This threat from the above Base PP also applies to the functionality defined in this PP-Module.

### **T.NETWORK\_EAVESDROP (from App PP)**

This threat from the above Base PP also applies to the functionality defined in this PP-Module.

### **T.PHYSICAL\_ACCESS (from App PP)**

This threat from the above Base PP also applies to the functionality defined in this PP-Module.

### **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 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 and tabs or a faulty cross domain communications model can lead to leakage of content from one domain in one window or tab to a different domain in a different window or tab. Such attacks leverage the ability of browsers to display content from multiple domains simultaneously.

A malicious actor could implement a malicious website or send a maliciously-crafted URL that an unsuspecting user could open in a vulnerable web browser, which could then be used to harvest sensitive data from a legitimate user or otherwise facilitate impersonation of that user.

## 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 Operational Environment

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

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.



# 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 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 Protection Profile for Application Software Security Functional Requirements Direction

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In a PP-Configuration that includes the App PP, the TOE is expected to rely on some of the security functions implemented by the Application as a whole and evaluated against the App PP. The following sections describe any modifications that the ST author must make to the SFRs defined in the App 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 App 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**:

- ~~generate no asymmetric cryptographic keys~~
- *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.

#### Evaluation Activities ▼

##### [FCS\\_CKM\\_EXT.1](#)

*There is no change to the Base-PP EAs for this SFR when this PP-Module is claimed, aside from the fact that the materials for the selections that have been refined out of this SFR are not applicable.*

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

This SFR is recategorized from selection-based to mandatory when the TOE conforms to this PP-Module, and the modification 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**:

- ~~use no DRBG functionality~~
- *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.

#### Evaluation Activities ▼

##### [FCS\\_RBG\\_EXT.1](#)

*There is no change to the Base-PP EAs for this SFR when this PP-Module is claimed, aside from the fact that the materials for the selections that have been refined out of this SFR are not applicable.*

## 5.1.1.2 Trusted Path/Channels (FTP)

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

#### FTP\_DIT\_EXT.1.1

The application shall [selection:

- ~~not transmit any [selection, choose one of: data, sensitive data]~~
- encrypt all transmitted [sensitive data] with [selection:
  - HTTPS as a client in accordance with FCS\_HTTPS\_EXT.1 **for web browsing**
  - ~~HTTPS as a server in accordance with FCS\_HTTPS\_EXT.1~~
  - ~~TLS as a server as defined in Functional Package for Transport Layer Security (TLS), version 2.1~~ and also supports functionality for [selection: mutual authentication, none]
  - TLS as a client as defined in Functional Package for Transport Layer Security (TLS), version 2.1
  - ~~DTLS as a server as defined in Functional Package for Transport Layer Security (TLS), version 2.1~~ and also supports functionality for [selection: mutual authentication, none]
  - DTLS as a client as defined in Functional Package for Transport Layer Security (TLS), version 2.1
  - ~~SSH as defined in the Functional Package for Secure Shell (SSH), version 2.0~~
  - ~~IPsec as defined in the VPN Client PP Module, version 2.6~~

] for [web browsing] using certificates as defined in the Functional Package for X.509

- invoke platform-provided functionality to encrypt all transmitted sensitive data with [selection: HTTPS, TLS, DTLS, SSH, IPsec] for [web browsing] using certificates as defined in the Functional Package for X.509
- ~~invoke platform-provided functionality to encrypt all transmitted data with [selection: HTTPS, TLS, DTLS, SSH, IPsec] for [assignment: function(s)] using certificates as defined in the Functional Package for X.509~~

] 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 or its platform supports HTTPS, TLS, and DTLS, and that its use of these protocols is only limited to sensitive data. A conformant TOE must support the use of HTTPS, TLS, and DTLS 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. Dependent claims from the Functional Package for X.509 must be made to support the X.509 validation functionality that is required for these protocols.

#### Evaluation Activities ▼

##### FTP\_DIT\_EXT.1

*There is no change to the Base-PP EAs for this SFR when this PP-Module is claimed, aside from the fact that the materials for the selections that have been refined out of this SFR are not applicable.*

## 5.2 TOE Security Functional Requirements

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 or tab;
- Local storage shall only be accessible from windows or 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."

#### Evaluation Activities ▼

## [FDP\\_ACF\\_EXT.1](#)

### **TSS**

The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes how the browser separates local and session storage.

### **Guidance**

The evaluator shall verify that the operational guidance documents the location on the file system that will be used for local storage and the location used for session storage.

### **Tests**

The evaluator shall obtain or create JavaScript-based scripts that store and retrieve information from local and session storage. The evaluator shall set up a web server with two or more webpages from different domains (e.g., test1.example.com and test2.example.com) with at least one of the domains served from multiple ports (e.g., port 80 and port 443). The evaluator shall incorporate the scripts into the webpages. The webpages will be opened in a manner that creates a relationship allowing for a JavaScript object handle to refer from one window to the other (e.g., window.parent, window.opener, etc). The evaluator shall perform the following tests:

- Test FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall open both pages ensuring that they are loaded from the same domain using the same port. The evaluator shall verify that the script is unable to access session storage through a window relationship handle (e.g., window.opener.sessionStorage).
- Test FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1:2: The evaluator shall open both pages ensuring that they are loaded from different domains. The evaluator shall verify that the script is unable to access session storage through a window relationship handle (e.g., window.opener.sessionStorage).
- Test FDP\_ACF\_EXT.1:3: The evaluator shall open both pages ensuring that they are loaded from the same domain using different ports. The evaluator shall verify that the script is unable to access session storage through a window relationship handle (e.g., window.opener.sessionStorage).

## **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.

## **Evaluation Activities** ▼

### [FDP\\_COO\\_EXT.1](#)

#### **TSS**

The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes how the browser blocks third-party cookies and when the blocking occurs (e.g., automatically, when blocking is enabled).

#### **Guidance**

The evaluator shall verify that the operational guidance provides a description of the configuration option for blocking of third-party cookies.

#### **Tests**

The evaluator shall perform the following tests that may require the developer to provide access to a test platform that provides the evaluator with tools that are typically not found on factory products:

- Test FDP\_COO\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall clear all cookies and then configure the browser so that storage of third-party cookies is allowed. The evaluator shall load a webpage that stores a third-party cookie. The evaluator shall navigate to the location where cookies are stored and shall verify that the cookie is present.
- Test FDP\_COO\_EXT.1:2: The evaluator shall clear all cookies and then configure the browser so that storage of third-party cookies is not allowed. The evaluator shall load a webpage that attempts to store a third-party cookie and shall verify that the cookie was not stored.

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

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

The TSF shall [selection, choose one of: invoke platform-provided functionality, implement functionality] to ensure that webpage 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, choose one of: **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.

## Evaluation Activities ▼

### [FDP\\_SBX\\_EXT.1](#)

#### **TSS**

*The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes how the rendering of HTML and interpretation of JavaScript is performed by the browser in terms of the platform processes that are involved (with "process" being an active entity that executes code). For the processes that render HTML or interpret JavaScript, the evaluator shall examine the TSS to check that it describes how these processes are prevented from accessing the platform file system. The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes each platform-provided IPC mechanism, and details for each mechanism how the rendering process is unable to use it to communicate with non-browser processes. The evaluator shall also confirm that the TSS describes how IPC and file system access is enabled (if this capability is implemented); for instance, through a more privileged browser process that does not perform webpage rendering. The evaluator shall ensure that these descriptions are present for all platforms claimed in the ST.*

*For each additional mechanism listed in the third bullet of this component by the ST author, the evaluator shall ensure that the TSS:*

- describes the mechanisms;*
- has sufficient detail for the description of the mechanisms to determine that it contributes to the principle of least privilege being implemented in the rendering process; and*
- has appropriate supporting information (or points to where such information exists) that provides context for understanding the claimed least privilege mechanisms.*

*Conditional: if "invoke platform-provided functionality" is selected the evaluator shall review the TSS and confirm it describes the mechanism used to invoke the platform-provided functionality.*

#### **Guidance**

*The evaluator shall verify that the operational guidance provides a description of the restrictions available on rendering processes. Additionally, if such mechanisms are configurable (for instance, if a user can choose which mechanisms to "turn on"), the evaluator shall ensure that the method for enabling and disabling the mechanisms are provided in the operational guidance, and the consequences of such actions are described.*

*Conditional: if "invoke platform-provided functionality" is selected the evaluator shall review the guidance document and confirm it describes how to configure the application to properly invoke the platform-provided functionality.*

#### **Tests**

*Conditional: if "implement functionality" is selected the evaluator shall perform the following test on each platform claimed in the ST:*

- Test FDP\_SBX\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall inject shell code into a running browser rendering process. The shell code will be designed to modify or create a file on the system. The evaluator shall verify that the file was not modified as the browser process sandbox should not have permission to modify user or system files.*

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

### FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall only permit scripts contained in one webpage to access data in a second webpage 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.

## Evaluation Activities ▼

#### [FDP\\_SOP\\_EXT.1](#)

##### **TSS**

*The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes its implementation of a same origin policy and explains how it complies with RFC 6454. If the browser allows the relaxation of the same origin policy for subdomains in different windows or tabs, the TSS shall describe how these exceptions are implemented.*

##### **Guidance**

*There are no guidance EAs for this component.*

##### **Tests**

*The evaluator shall obtain or create scripts that can retrieve content from designated locations and shall set up a web server with two or more webpages representing different domains. The evaluator shall incorporate the scripts into the webpages. The evaluator shall associate each page with a different protocol or port and then perform the following tests:*

- *Test FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall open two or more browser windows or tabs and navigate to a different page on the website in each window or tab. The evaluator shall run the scripts and shall verify that the script that is running in one window or tab cannot access content that was retrieved in a different window or tab.*
- *Test FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1:2: The evaluator shall verify that the scripts cannot retrieve content from another window or tab at a different subdomain.*

#### **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."

#### **Evaluation Activities** ▼

#### [FDP\\_STR\\_EXT.1](#)

##### **TSS**

*The evaluator shall verify that the TSS describes the browser's support for the "secure" attribute of the set-cookie header in accordance with RFC 6265, including the required sending of cookies containing this attribute over HTTPS.*

##### **Guidance**

*There are no guidance EAs for this component.*

##### **Tests**

*The evaluator shall perform the following tests that may require the developer to provide access to a test platform that provides the evaluator with tools that are typically not found on factory products:*

- *Test FDP\_STR\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall connect the browser to a cookie-enabled test website implementing HTTPS and have the website present the browser with a "secure" cookie. The evaluator shall examine the browser's cookie cache and verify that it contains the secure cookie.*
- *Test FDP\_STR\_EXT.1:2: The evaluator shall reconnect to the cookie-enabled website over an insecure channel and verify that no "secure" cookie is sent.*

#### **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.

#### **Evaluation Activities** ▼

#### [FDP\\_TRK\\_EXT.1](#)

##### **TSS**

*The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes the browser's support for tracking information and specifies the tracking information that the browser allows websites to collect about the browser user.*

##### **Guidance**

The evaluator shall ensure that the operational guidance describes any notifications that the user will receive when tracking information is requested by a website and the options that the user has upon receiving the notification.

### Tests

The evaluator shall perform the following tests for each type of tracking information listed in the TSS:

- Test FDP\_TRK\_EXT.1.1: The evaluator shall configure a website that requests the tracking information about the user and shall navigate to that website. The evaluator shall verify that the user is notified about the request for tracking information and that, upon consent, the web browser retrieves the tracking information.
- Test FDP\_TRK\_EXT.1.2: The evaluator shall verify that the user is notified about the request for tracking information and that, when rejected, the browser does not provide the tracking information.

## 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 and disable storage of third-party cookies	O	M
2	Enable and 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 and disable ability for websites to collect tracking information about the user through [ <b>selection:</b> zombie cookies, add-on based tracking (e.g., Flash cookies), browsing history, <b>[assignment:</b> other tracking mechanisms]]	O	O
5	Enable and disable deletion of stored browsing data (cache, web form information)	O	M
6	Enable and disable storage of sensitive information (e.g., auto-fill, auto-complete) in persistent storage	O	O
7	Configure cookie cache size	O	O
8	Configure cache size	O	O
9	Enable and 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 and disable establishment of a trusted channel if the browser cannot establish a connection to determine the validity of a certificate	O	O
12	Configure the use of an application reputation service to detect malicious applications prior to download	O	O
13	Configure the use of a URL reputation service to detect sites that contain malware or phishing content	O	O
14	Enable and disable automatic installation of software updates and patches	O	O
15	Enable and disable ability for websites to register protocol handlers	O	O
16	Enable and disable display notification when unsigned, untrusted, or unverified add-on is encountered	O	O



17	Enable and disable user's ability to select default actions upon download of a file (e.g., always open or always save a downloaded file)	O	O
18	Enable and disable launching of downloaded files outside the browser	O	O
19	Enable and disable JavaScript	O	O
20	Enable and disable [assignment: <i>add-on types supported by the browser</i> ] web-based code executed in add-ons	O	O
21	Enable and disable support for add-ons	O	O
22	Enable and disable individual add-ons	O	O
23	Enable and disable HSTS mode	O	O

**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 permitted if "CRL" was selected in FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.1 (in X.509 Functional Package).

## Evaluation Activities ▼

### FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1

#### TSS

*The evaluator shall verify that the TSS describes those management functions that can only be configured by the browser platform administrator and cannot be overridden by the user when set according to policy.*

#### Guidance

*The evaluator shall verify that the operational guidance includes instructions for a browser platform administrator to configure the functions listed in FMT\_MOF.1.1.*

#### Tests

*The evaluator shall perform the following tests:*

- Test FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1:1: *The evaluator shall verify that functions perform as intended by enabling, disabling, and configuring the functions.*
- Test FMT\_MOF\_EXT.1:2: *The evaluator shall create policies that collectively include all management functions controlled by the browser platform administrator and cannot be overridden by the user as defined in FMT\_MOF.1.1. The evaluator shall apply these policies to the browser, attempt to override each setting as the user, and verify that the browser does not permit it.*

## 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, choose one of: *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.

## Evaluation Activities ▼

### FPT\_AON\_EXT.1

#### TSS

*The evaluator shall verify that the TSS describes whether the browser is capable of loading trusted add-ons.*

#### Guidance

*The evaluator shall verify that the operational guidance includes instructions on loading trusted add-on sources.*

### Tests

The evaluator shall perform the following tests:

- Test FPT\_AON\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall create or obtain an untrusted add-on and attempt to load it. The evaluator shall verify that the untrusted add-on is rejected and cannot be loaded.
- Test FPT\_AON\_EXT.1:2: The evaluator shall create or obtain a trusted add-on and attempt to load it. The evaluator shall verify that the trusted add-on loads.

## 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 either to 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 scripts or add-ons.

### Evaluation Activities ▼

[FPT\\_DNL\\_EXT.1](#)

#### TSS

The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes the behavior of the browser when a user initiates the download of a file.

#### Guidance

The evaluator shall ensure that the operational guidance describes the dialog box that appears when a download is initiated and the implications of the options presented by the dialog box.

#### Tests

The evaluator shall perform the following test:

- Test FPT\_DNL\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall navigate to a website that hosts files for download including executables and shall attempt to download and open at least three of these files. The evaluator shall verify that the browser always presents a dialog box with the option to either download the file to the file system or to discard the file.

## FPT\_ADD\_EXT.1 Add-ons

FPT\_ADD\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall support the capability to execute [**selection, choose one of:** signed [**assignment:** add-ons (i.e. plug-ins and extensions) supported by the browser], no] web-based code executed in add-ons.

FPT\_ADD\_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall [**selection, choose one of:** automatically discard, provide the user with the option to discard] unsigned, untrusted, or unverified [**assignment:** add-ons (i.e. plug-ins and extensions) supported by the browser] web-based code executed in add-ons without executing the code.

**Application Note:** The ST author must specify all add-on 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.

### Evaluation Activities ▼

[FPT\\_ADD\\_EXT.1](#)

#### TSS

The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS lists the types of signed add-ons that the browser supports. The TSS shall describe how the browser handles unsigned add-ons, add-ons from an untrusted source, and add-ons from an unverified source.

#### Guidance

If "provide the user with the option to discard" is selected, the evaluator shall examine the operational guidance to verify it provides configuration instructions for each of the supported add-on types. The operational guidance shall also describes the alert that the browser displays to the user when unsigned, untrusted, or unverified add-ons are encountered and the actions the



user can take.

#### Tests

The evaluator shall perform the following test for each mobile code type specified in the TSS:

- Test [FPT\\_ADD\\_EXT.1.1](#): The evaluator shall construct or obtain a correctly signed add-on and show that it is accepted and executes. The evaluator shall then construct or obtain three unacceptable add-ons: the first add-on is unsigned; the second add-on has an untrusted signature (e.g., creating the signature by using an unexpected key or by manual modification of a legitimate signature); the third add-on has a trusted signature but has its contents modified (e.g., by using a hex editor). The evaluator shall then attempt to load these add-ons and observe that either they are rejected, or that the user is prompted to accept or reject them, depending on the selections made in [FPT\\_MCD\\_EXT.1.2](#). If the user has the ability to accept or reject the add-on, the evaluator shall verify that the add-on is not executed after being rejected.

### 5.3 TOE Security Functional Requirements Rationale

The following rationale provides justification for each SFR for the TOE, showing that the SFRs are suitable to address the specified threats:

**Table 1: SFR Rationale**

Threat	Addressed by	Rationale
<a href="#">T.FLAWED_ADDON</a>	<a href="#">FPT_AON_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FPT_AON_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by specifying whether the TSF has the ability to load add-ons.
	<a href="#">FPT_AON_EXT.2</a> (selection-based)	<a href="#">FPT_AON_EXT.2</a> mitigates the threat by defining a cryptographic method for the TSF to validate the integrity of add-ons if the TOE supports their use.
<a href="#">T.NETWORK_ATTACK</a> (from App PP)	<a href="#">FCS_CKM_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP)	<a href="#">FCS_CKM_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by requiring that the TSF provide or invoke a cryptographic function for asymmetric key generation.
	<a href="#">FCS_HTTPS_EXT.1/Client</a> (from Base-PP)	<a href="#">FCS_HTTPS_EXT.1/Client</a> mitigates the threat by defining the TSF's implementation of HTTPS.
	<a href="#">FCS_RBG_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP)	<a href="#">FCS_RBG_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by requiring that the TSF provide or invoke a DRBG for secure key generation.
	<a href="#">FTP_DIT_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP)	<a href="#">FTP_DIT_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by specifying the trusted communications channels used by the TOE to protect data in transit.
	<a href="#">FDP_STR_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FDP_STR_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by requiring the use of HTTPS for certain types of data transfer.
	<a href="#">FDP_TRK_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FDP_TRK_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by notifying the user when various data is being tracked to allow for control of the disclosure of configuration information.
	<a href="#">FMT_MOF_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FMT_MOF_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by defining the management functionality that is specific to web browser applications.
	<a href="#">FPT_DNL_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FPT_DNL_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by preventing the automatic execution of downloaded files which could otherwise cause integrity violations to the TOE itself or to its platform.
	<a href="#">FPT_ADD_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FPT_ADD_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by preventing the automatic execution of add-ons which could otherwise cause integrity violations to the TOE itself or to its platform.
	<a href="#">FCS_STS_EXT.1</a> (objective)	<a href="#">FCS_STS_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by optionally requiring the TSF to implement HSTS for secure data transmission.
	<a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.1</a> (objective)	<a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by optionally requiring the TSF to implement a reputation service to prevent the acquisition of potentially malicious applications.
	<a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.2</a> (objective)	<a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.2</a> mitigates the threat by optionally requiring the TSF to implement a URL reputation service that can block communications with malicious entities.
<a href="#">T.NETWORK_EAVESDROP</a> (from App PP)	<a href="#">FCS_CKM_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP)	<a href="#">FCS_CKM_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by requiring that the TSF provide or invoke a cryptographic function for asymmetric key generation.
	<a href="#">FCS_HTTPS_EXT.1/Client</a> (from Base-PP)	<a href="#">FCS_HTTPS_EXT.1/Client</a> mitigates the threat by defining the TSF's implementation of HTTPS.

	<a href="#">FCS_RBG_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP)	<a href="#">FCS_RBG_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by requiring that the TSF provide or invoke a DRBG for secure key generation.
	<a href="#">FTP_DIT_EXT.1</a> (modified from Base-PP)	<a href="#">FTP_DIT_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by specifying the trusted communications channels used by the TOE to protect data in transit.
	<a href="#">FDP_STR_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FDP_STR_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by requiring the use of HTTPS for certain types of data transfer.
	<a href="#">FDP_TRK_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FDP_TRK_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by notifying the user when various data is being tracked to allow for control of the disclosure of configuration information.
	<a href="#">FMT_MOF_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FMT_MOF_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by defining the management functionality that is specific to web browser applications.
	<a href="#">FCS_STS_EXT.1</a> (objective)	<a href="#">FCS_STS_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by optionally requiring the TSF to implement HSTS for secure data transmission.
	<a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.2</a> (objective)	<a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.2</a> mitigates the threat by optionally requiring the TSF to implement a URL reputation service that can block communications with malicious entities.
<a href="#">T.PHYSICAL_ACCESS</a> (from App PP)	<a href="#">FDP_COO_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FDP_COO_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by defining a mechanism to prevent untrusted data from being loaded into protected storage.
	<a href="#">FDP_PST_EXT.1</a> (optional)	<a href="#">FDP_PST_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by optionally defining the minimum set of persistent data that the TSF is required to store.
	<a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.1</a> (objective)	<a href="#">FPT_INT_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by optionally requiring the TSF to implement a mechanism to protect against downloading known malicious applications that may adversely affect data stored at rest.
<a href="#">T.SAME_ORIGIN_VIOLATION</a>	<a href="#">FDP_ACF_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FDP_ACF_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by isolating local and session storage to its origin point.
	<a href="#">FDP_SBX_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FDP_SBX_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by ensuring that rendering of content is isolated to its origin point.
	<a href="#">FDP_SOP_EXT.1</a>	<a href="#">FDP_SOP_EXT.1</a> mitigates the threat by enforcing the concept of a same origin policy to prevent web content with different origins from interacting with one another.

# 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.

The only asset for the TOE is the software executable and sensitive data that comprises the TOE. The entire TOE as defined by the combination of the Base-PP and this PP-Module is a single asset. The only differences to the threat model are that the PP-Module introduces the concept of add-ons, which introduces the threat of an add-on being flawed in some way, and that the PP-Module introduces the concept of a same-origin violation, which occurs through a use case specific to web browser applications.

### 6.1.2 Consistency of Security Problem Definition

Listed below are the threats, objectives, and OSPs defined in this PP-Module with rationale for their consistency with the App PP. The PP-Module shares the executable application asset with the App PP but defines additional threats because the PP-Module defines a specific type of software application with potential exploits that are common to the application type.

Note that the PP-Module is implicitly consistent with any claimed functional packages because the applicable functional packages do not have security problem definitions of their own; per section 2, any claimed functional package is intended to support the O.PROTECTED\_COMMS objective in the App PP, which helps mitigate the [T.NETWORK\\_ATTACK](#) and [T.NETWORK\\_EAVESDROP](#) threats in that PP.

**Table 2: Consistency of Security Problem Definition (App PP base)**

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.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 OE Objectives

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 App PP that are needed to support web browser functionality. This is considered to be consistent because the functionality provided by the App PP is being used for its intended purpose. The PP-Module also identifies a number of modified SFRs from the App 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 App PP are as follows:

**Table 3: Consistency of Requirements (App PP base)**

PP-Module Requirement	Consistency Rationale
<b>Modified SFRs</b>	
<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="#">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.
<b>Additional SFRs</b>	
This PP-Module does not add any requirements when the App PP is the base.	
<b>Mandatory SFRs</b>	
<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.

FDP_COO_EXT.1	This SFR defines behavior for handling cookies, which are data specific to web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
FDP_SBX_EXT.1	This SFR defines behavior for rendering of webpages, which is by definition functionality that is associated with web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
FDP_SOP_EXT.1	This SFR defines behavior for script execution on webpages, which is by definition functionality that is associated with web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
FDP_STR_EXT.1	This SFR defines behavior for handling cookies, which are data specific to web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
FDP_TRK_EXT.1	This SFR defines behavior for handling tracking information that is specific to web browser applications. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
FMT_MOF_EXT.1	This SFR defines a specific set of management functions for a web browser. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
FPT_AON_EXT.1	This SFR defines what types of add-ons a web browser may use. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
FPT_DNL_EXT.1	This SFR defines behavior for handling file data that can be downloaded by a web browser. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
FPT_ADD_EXT.1	This SFR defines behavior for add-ons that are rendered by a web browser. It does not impact the App PP functionality.
<b>Optional SFRs</b>	
FDP_PST_EXT.1	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.
<b>Objective SFRs</b>	
FCS_STS_EXT.1	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.
FPT_INT_EXT.1	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.
FPT_INT_EXT.2	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.
<b>Implementation-dependent SFRs</b>	
This PP-Module does not define any Implementation-dependent requirements.	
<b>Selection-based SFRs</b>	
FPT_AON_EXT.2	This SFR defines how web browsers verify add-ons. It does not impact functionality described by the App PP.

# 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.

#### Evaluation Activities ▼

[FDP\\_PST\\_EXT.1](#)

##### TSS

The evaluator shall verify that the TSS describes how the browser operates without storing persistent user data to the file systems.

##### Guidance

There are no additional Guidance evaluation activities for this component.

##### Tests

The evaluator shall perform the following test that may require the developer to provide access to a test platform that provides the evaluator with tools that are typically not found on factory products:

- Test FDP\_PST\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall operate the browser for as much time as is needed to ensure that a wide variety of browser functionality has been exercised. The evaluator shall then examine the browser and the underlying platform to ensure that no files have been written to the file system other than the exceptions identified in [FDP\\_PST\\_EXT.1.1](#).

## A.2 Objective Requirements

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### 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).

#### Evaluation Activities ▼

[FCS\\_STS\\_EXT.1](#)

##### TSS

The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS documents how the browser supports HSTS.

##### Guidance

The evaluator shall ensure that the operational guidance contains instructions on how to use HSTS.

##### Tests

The evaluator shall perform the following tests:

- Test FCS\_STS\_EXT.1:1: The evaluator shall connect to an HSTS-compliant website while running a network protocol analyzer to monitor the traffic. The evaluator shall examine the captured network traffic and verify that a Strict Transport Security header is received and that there is a directive for the max-age of the HSTS relationship.

- Test FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.2: The evaluator shall reconnect to the HSTS website again over HTTP and shall verify that the session is redirected to HTTPS.
- Test FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.3: The evaluator shall reconnect to the HSTS website after the max-age has expired, and verify that the website and browser reestablish an HSTS relationship.
- Test FCS\_STS\_EXT.1.4: The evaluator shall update the website's HSTS information, and verify that when the browser reconnects to the website, that information is updated by the browser.

## 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 the scope of the evaluation.

#### Evaluation Activities ▼

[FPT\\_INT\\_EXT.1](#)

##### TSS

The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes the browser's use of application reputation services in detecting malicious applications.

##### Guidance

The evaluator shall ensure that the operational guidance describes the browser's support for use of an application reputation service, including which services the browser supports by default (if any) and whether additional services can be configured. The operational guidance shall include steps for how to configure the application reputation service.

##### Tests

The evaluator shall perform the following test:

- Test FPT\_INT\_EXT.1.1: The evaluator shall configure the browser to enable the use of one or more application reputation services per the operational guidance. The evaluator shall initiate a connection with a website that attempts to download an application to the browser while sniffing the network traffic using a network protocol analyzer. The evaluator shall inspect the captured network traffic and shall verify that the browser initiates a connection to the configured application reputation service or services before initiating the download.

### 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. Other browsers may download updated lists of bad URLs at browser startup, updating the list periodically from the URL reputation service or services until the browser is terminated. Ultimately, the result should be that the browser blocks the connection to the bad URL.

#### Evaluation Activities ▼

[FPT\\_INT\\_EXT.2](#)

##### TSS

The evaluator shall ensure that the TSS describes the browser's use of a URL reputation service in detecting malicious websites.

##### Guidance

The evaluator shall ensure that the operational guidance describes the browser's support for use of URL reputation services, including which services the browser supports by default (if any) and

whether additional services can be configured. The operational guidance shall include steps for how to configure the URL reputation service.

### **Tests**

The evaluator shall perform the following tests:

- Test FPT\_INT\_EXT.2:1: The evaluator shall configure the browser to enable the use of one or more URL reputation services per the operational guidance. The evaluator shall initiate a connection with a known-good website while sniffing the network traffic using a network protocol analyzer. The evaluator shall inspect the captured network traffic and shall verify that the browser initiates a connection to the configured URL reputation service or services.
- Test FPT\_INT\_EXT.2:2: The evaluator shall configure the browser to enable the use of one or more URL reputation services per the operational guidance. The evaluator shall initiate a connection with a known-malicious website that is identified by one or more of the URL reputation services while sniffing the network traffic using a network protocol analyzer. The evaluator shall verify that a warning appears alerting that the website is known to be malicious and the browser is not allowed to connect. The evaluator shall inspect the captured network traffic and shall verify that the browser initiates a connection to the configured URL reputation service or services and retrieves an updated list of malicious URLs with the tested website being on the list.

## **A.3 Implementation-dependent Requirements**

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This PP-Module does not define any Implementation-dependent 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, choose one of:** *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](#).

### Evaluation Activities ▼

[FPT\\_AON\\_EXT.2](#)

**TSS**  
*The evaluator shall verify that the TSS states that the browser will reject add-ons from untrusted sources.*

**Guidance**  
*The evaluator shall verify that the operational guidance includes instructions on how to configure the browser with trusted add-on sources.*

**Tests**  
*The evaluator shall perform the following tests:*

- *Test FPT\_AON\_EXT.2:1: The evaluator shall create or obtain an add-on signed by a trusted source and attempt to install it. The evaluator shall verify that the signature on the add-on is valid and that the add-on can be installed.*
- *Test FPT\_AON\_EXT.2:2: The evaluator shall create or obtain an add-on signed with an invalid certificate and attempt to install it. The evaluator shall verify that the signed add-on is rejected and cannot be installed.*
- *Test FPT\_AON\_EXT.2:3: The evaluator shall create or obtain an add-on signed by a trusted source, modify the add-on without re-signing it, and attempt to install it. The evaluator shall verify that the signed add-on is rejected and cannot be installed.*



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

## C.2 Extended Component Definitions

### C.2.1 Cryptographic Support (FCS)

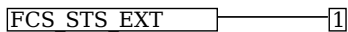
This PP-Module defines the following extended components as part of the FCS class originally defined by CC Part 2:

#### C.2.1.1 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 and disable HSTS mode.

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

There are no audit 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.2.2 Protection of the TSF (FPT)

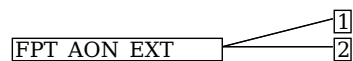
This PP-Module defines the following extended components as part of the FPT class originally defined by CC Part 2:

### C.2.2.1 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 and disable support for add-ons.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

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

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

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

There are no management functions foreseen.

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

There are no audit 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, choose one of:** *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

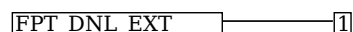
The TSF shall prevent the automatic installation of add-ons.

### C.2.2.2 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 and disable user's ability to select default actions upon download of a file (e.g., always open or always save a downloaded file).
- Enable and disable launching of downloaded files outside the browser.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

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

The TSF shall prevent downloaded content from launching automatically.

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

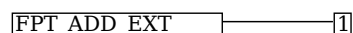
The TSF shall present the user with the option to either save or discard downloaded files.

### C.2.2.3 FPT\_ADD\_EXT Add-ons

#### Family Behavior

Components in this family define requirements for execution of add-ons.

#### Component Leveling



[FPT\\_ADD\\_EXT.1](#), Add-ons, requires the TSF to identify the add-on types it supports and to ensure that a mechanism exists to prevent the automatic execution of potentially malicious add-ons.

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

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

- Enable and disable display notification when unsigned, untrusted, or unverified add-ons are encountered.
- Enable and disable support for add-ons.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

#### FPT\_ADD\_EXT.1 Add-ons

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

##### FPT\_ADD\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall support the capability to execute [**selection, choose one of:** *signed* [**assignment:** *add-ons (i.e. plug-ins and extensions)* supported by the browser], *no*] add-ons.

##### FPT\_ADD\_EXT.1.2

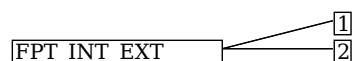
The TSF shall [**selection, choose one of:** *automatically discard, provide the user with the option to discard*] unsigned, untrusted, or unverified [**assignment:** *supported add-ons (i.e., plug-ins and extensions)*] web-based code executed in add-ons without executing it.

### C.2.2.4 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 audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

##### **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 audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

##### **FPT\_INT\_EXT.2.1**

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

### **C.2.3 Security Management (FMT)**

This PP-Module defines the following extended components as part of the FMT class originally defined by CC Part 2:

#### **C.2.3.1 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

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

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

There are no management functions foreseen.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

##### **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.2.4 User Data Protection (FDP)**

This PP-Module defines the following extended components as part of the FDP class originally defined by CC Part 2:

#### **C.2.4.1 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

[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

There are no management functions foreseen.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

#### 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 or tab;
- Local storage shall only be accessible from windows or tabs running the same web application.

## C.2.4.2 FDP\_COO\_EXT Cookie Blocking

### Family Behavior

Components in this family define requirements for controlling whether the TOE stores third-party cookie data.

### Component Leveling

FDP COO EXT ——— 1

[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 and disable storage of third-party cookies.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

#### FDP\_COO\_EXT.1.1

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

## C.2.4.3 FDP\_SBX\_EXT Sandboxing

### Family Behavior

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

### Component Leveling

FDP SBX EXT ——— 1

[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

There are no management functions foreseen.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

### FDP\_SBX\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall [**selection, choose one of:** *invoke platform-provided functionality, implement functionality*] to ensure that webpage 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, choose one of:** *[assignment: other methods by which the principle of least privilege is implemented for rendering processes], in no other ways*].

## C.2.4.4 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

[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

There are no management functions foreseen.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

#### FDP\_SOP\_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall only permit scripts contained in one webpage to access data in a second webpage 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.2.4.5 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

[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

There are no management functions foreseen.

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

There are no audit 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.2.4.6 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

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

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

##### 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.2.4.7 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

[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 and disable persistent storage of sensitive information.

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

There are no audit events foreseen.

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

Hierarchical to: No other components.

Dependencies to:

##### 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]**.

# 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

**Table 5: Acronyms**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Base-PP	Base Protection Profile
CC	Common Criteria
CEM	Common Evaluation Methodology
cPP	Collaborative Protection Profile
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
CSRF	Cross-Site Request Forgery
EP	Extended Package
FP	Functional Package
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
SaaS	Software as a Service
SAR	Security Assurance Requirement
SFR	Security Functional Requirement
ST	Security Target
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

Table 6: Bibliography

Identifier	Title
[App PP]	<a href="#">Protection Profile for Application Software, Version 2.0</a> , PP_APP_v2.0.
[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-2022-11-001, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022.</li><li>• <a href="#">Part 2: Security functional requirements</a>, CCMB-2022-11-002, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022.</li><li>• <a href="#">Part 3: Security assurance requirements</a>, CCMB-2022-11-003, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022.</li><li>• <a href="#">Part 4: Framework for the specification of evaluation methods and activities</a>, CCMB-2022-11-004, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022.</li><li>• <a href="#">Part 5: Pre-defined packages of security requirements</a>, CCMB-2022-11-005, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022.</li></ul>
[CEM]	Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation - <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Evaluation methodology</a>, CCMB-2022-11-006, CC:2022, Revision 1, November 2022.</li></ul>