

Korean National Protection Profile for
Access Control in Operating System V3.0
Certification Report

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This document is the certification report for Korean National Protection
Profile for Access Control in Operating System V1.0 of National Security
Research Institute (NSR).

The Certification Body

IT Security Certification Center (ITSCC)

The Evaluation Facility

Korea Security Evaluation Laboratory Co., Ltd. (KSEL)

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1. Executive Summary

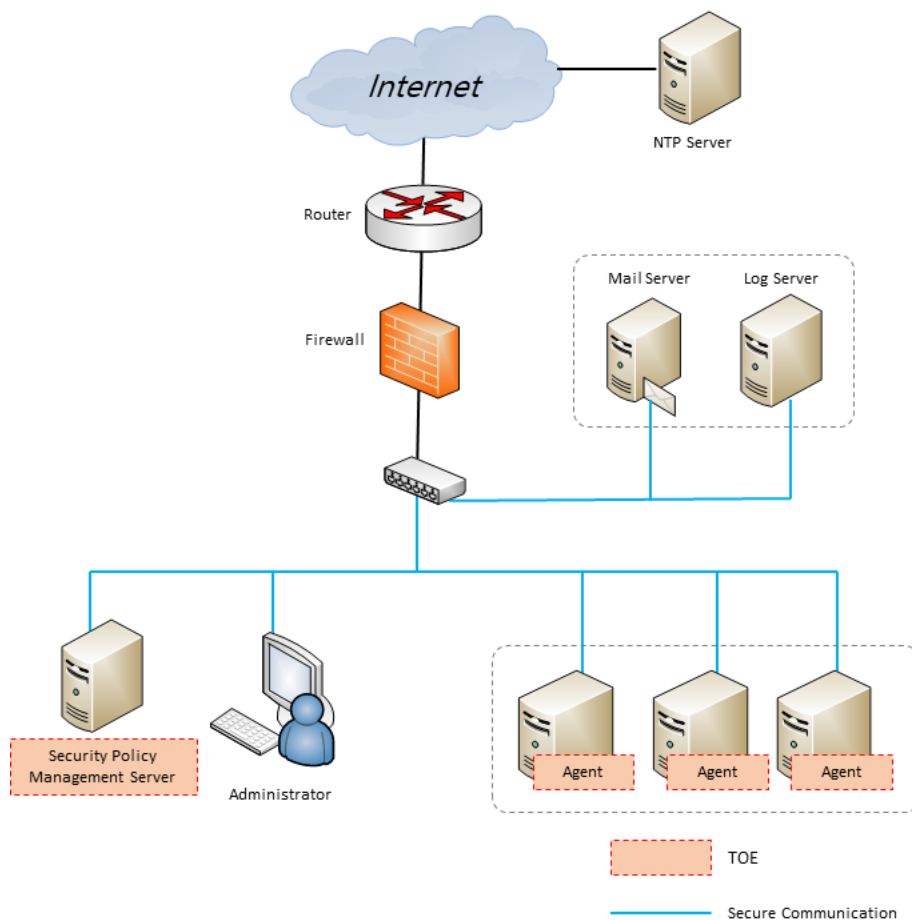
This report describes the certification result drawn by the certification body on the results of the APE evaluation of Korean National Protection Profile for Access Control in Operating System V1.0 ("PP" hereinafter) [1] with reference to the Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation ("CC" hereinafter) [2]. It describes the evaluation result and its soundness and conformity. The authors of the PP [1] are National Security Research Institute (NSR).

The Target of Evaluation (TOE) in the PP [1] is the Access Control in Operating System used to protect major resources within an organization against unauthorized incidents by allowing or denying access to important resources (files, directories, processes, etc.) in an operating system to be protected in accordance with a defined rule. The main features of the TOE include label-based access control and role-based access control. Label-based access control provides an access control method that assigns security levels to a resource to be protected (object) and a user (subject) who intends to access the resource, thereby allowing only the user who holds the security level authorized by the policy to access the resource. Role-based access control provides an access control method that defines a role that can access a resource to be protected so that only a user who has been assigned the role is allowed to access the resource. These TOE Security Functional Requirements (SFRs) are outlined in the PP [1].

The evaluation of the PP [1] has been carried out by Korea Security Evaluation Laboratory Co., Ltd. (KSEL) and completed on 10 Nov 2022. This report grounds on the evaluation technical report (ETR) KSEL had submitted [6]. The evaluation of the PP [1] was performed in accordance with the APE (Protection Profile Evaluation) requirements in CC Part 3 and the Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation ("CEM" hereinafter) [3].

The PP [1] does not claim conformance to any other Protection Profile. All Security Assurance Requirements (SARs) in the PP [1] are based only upon assurance component in CC Part 3, and the assurance package is EAL1 augmented by ATE_FUN.1. Therefore the PP [1] is CC Part 3 conformant. The Security Functional Requirements (SFRs) are based upon both functional components in CC Part 2 and newly defined components in the Extended component definition chapter of the PP [1]. Therefore the PP [1] is CC Part 2 extended. The PP [1] requires strict conformance.

The operational environment of the Access Control in Operating System is as shown in [Figure 1].



[Figure 1] Operational environment of the TOE (example)

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2. Identification

[Table 1] summarizes identification information for scheme, developer, sponsor, evaluation facility, certification body, etc.

Scheme	Korea Evaluation and Certification Guidelines for IT Security (31 October 2022)
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	Korea Evaluation and Certification Scheme for IT Security (17 May 2021)
Name and Version of the Certified Protection Profile	Korean National Protection Profile for Access Control in Operating System V3.0
Common Criteria	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1 Revision 5, CCMB-2017-04-001 ~ CCMB-2017-04-003, April 2017
Common Methodology	Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1 Revision 5, CCMB-2017-04-004, April 2017
EAL	EAL1+ (augmented by ATE_FUN.1)
Developer	National Security Research Institute (NSR)
Sponsor	National Security Research Institute (NSR)
Evaluation Facility	Korea Security Evaluation Laboratory (KSEL)
Completion Date of Evaluation	10 Nov 2022
Certification No.	KECS-PP-1233-2023
Certification Body	IT Security Certification Center (ITSCC)

[Table 1] Identification information

3. Security Policy

The PP [1] has reduced content of a low assurance PP, thus the PP [1] does not have any explicit security problem definition (i.e., threats, organisational security policies, and/or assumptions) and security objectives for the TOE. The TOE defined in the PP [1] provides security features in accordance with the SFRs. Refer to the PP[1] chapter 5 for details.

4. Assumptions and Clarification of Scope

The PP [1] has reduced content of a low assurance PP, thus the PP [1] does not have any explicit assumptions. The TOE defined in the PP [1] is the Access Control in

Operating System.

5. Results of the Evaluation

The PP [1] claims EAL1+ (ATE_FUN.1), thus has reduced content of a low assurance PP.

The evaluation facility provided the evaluation result in the ETR [6] which references a Single Evaluation Report for APE requirements and Observation Reports. The evaluation result was based on the CC [2] and CEM [3].

As a result of the evaluation, the verdict PASS is assigned to all assurance components of APE.

5.1 Protection Profile Evaluation (APE)

The PP Introduction correctly identifies the PP, and the PP reference and the TOE overview are consistent with each other. Therefore the verdict PASS is assigned to APE_INT.1.

The Conformance Claim properly describes how the PP conforms to the CC and packages. Therefore the verdict PASS is assigned to APE_CCL.1.

The Security Objectives for the operational environment from the PP is clearly defined. Therefore the verdict PASS is assigned to APE_OBJ.1.

The Extended Components Definition has been clearly and unambiguously defined, and it is necessary. Therefore the verdict PASS is assigned to APE_ECD.1.

The Security Requirements is defined clearly and unambiguously, and it is internally consistent. Therefore the verdict PASS is assigned to APE_REQ.1.

Thus, the PP is sound and internally consistent, and suitable to be used as the basis for writing a low-assurance ST or another low-assurance PP.

The verdict PASS is assigned to the assurance class APE.

5.2 Evaluation Result Summary

Assurance	Assurance	Evaluator	Verdict
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Class	Component	Action Elements	Evaluator Action Elements	Assurance Component	Assurance Class
APE	APE_INT.1	APE_INT.1.1E	PASS	PASS	PASS
	APE_CCL.1	APE_CCL.1.1E	PASS	PASS	
	APE_OBJ.1	APE_OBJ.2.1E	PASS	PASS	
	APE_ECD.1	APE_ECD.1.1E	PASS	PASS	
		APE_ECD.1.2E	PASS		
	APE_REQ.1	APE_REQ.2.1E	PASS	PASS	

[Table 2] Evaluation Result Summary

6. Recommendations

The PP [1] defines the minimum security requirements for the Access Control in Operating System, and requires an ST or another PP claiming this PP [1] to fulfill the CC requirements for strict conformance. Thus, if the TOE defined in the ST which claims conformance to the PP [1] implements additional security features, then it is strongly recommended the ST author to define additional security requirements in accordance with the TOE implementation.

7. Acronyms and Glossary

CC	Common Criteria
EAL	Evaluation Assurance Level
ETR	Evaluation Technical Report
IP	Internet Protocol
PP	Protection Profile
SAR	Security Assurance Requirement
SFR	Security Functional Requirement
ST	Security Target
TOE	Target of Evaluation
TSF	TOE Security Functionality

8. Bibliography

The certification body has used following documents to produce this report.

- [1] Korean National Protection Profile for Access Control in Operating System V3.0
- [2] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1 Revision 5, CCMB-2017-04-001 ~ CCMB-2017-04-003, April 2017
 - Part 1: Introduction and general model
 - Part 2: Security functional components
 - Part 3: Security assurance components
- [3] Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1 Revision 5, CCMB-2017-04-004, April 2017
- [4] Korea Evaluation and Certification Guidelines for IT Security (31 October 2022)
- [5] Korea Evaluation and Certification Scheme for IT Security (17 May 2021)
- [6] Korean National Protection Profile for Access Control in Operating System V3.0 Evaluation Technical Report V1.00, 10 Nov 2022