

# CCDB Work items and development approach

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## Background

- r CCDB has been listening to comments from Users, Vendors, and Schemes.
- We want to take the opportunity, as we move towards version 4 to take account of:
  - n Those comments
  - n New approaches that have been trialled, and
  - n General assurance developments such as increased availability of software tools for vendors







# However some warnings to delegates are needed







## Please note:-

- This talk covers work that is only just underway
- Some of the development work may not lead to the benefits that we expect or may prove impractical to implement
- The work that you will hear about here and in the individual work group presentations is very much 'work in progress'.
- We are briefing early because we want to encourage dialogue and input



## Note Also -

- This is aimed at general software products
- Particularly the larger, complex, products
- Smartcards and similar devices continue to be handled well by existing CC (with the JIWG, JHAS, ISCI support)



## What does Industry need?

#### (As discussed at last ICCC)

- An assurance process that takes account of all of their assurance efforts
- An efficient process (both fast and cost effective)
- A process that helps them further improve
- Results that are valued by end customers
- Results that are as widely usable/recognisable as possible.



## User Goals - 1

(as discussed at last ICCC):-

Assess assurance in operation

"Confidence that an IT product will operate as intended, throughout its reasonably anticipated life cycle, even in the presence of adversarial activity"



## User Goals - 2

Provide meaningful assurance information to the people building/running the systems, and to those ultimately responsible for the security of the data "



## User Goals - 3

- Evaluate *real products* as they are delivered and used in the marketplace
- Evaluate in a predictable and cost-effective manner
- Enable qualitative product assurance comparisons.



## Key Idea/aim

## Use direct interaction between assessment team and developers

#### Positives

- No need of special evaluation material (avoid waterfall pretence)
- Take account of assurance innovation
- Evaluator job satisfaction high

- Could become too subjective
- Too much impact on developer time?
- Evaluator skills



## Key Idea/aim

## Examine what is there – including code but NOT requiring any particular evaluation documents

#### Positives

- Takes account of what developers are doing (and gives credit where this is due
- Looks at real code

- Have to understand all the relevant development processes tools etc Evaluator skills
- Challenge where needed



## Key Idea/aim

# Examine in detail (and in action) the vendor's development and update process. Then use this to predict ongoing assurance

#### Positives

Ongoing assurance is what customers really want/need

- How to closely examine developer process
- Hard to bound the predictions
- Evaluator skills



## Key Idea/aim

Support all of this with tools for the evaluator Allowing them to collect evidence, build evidence chains, and produce the required reports

#### Positives

Makes process more efficient and effective

#### Difficulties

A lot of work needed to get this truly usable and flexible



## Key Idea/aim

## Give the user a much more detailed report not just a pass/fail

#### Positives

What customers really want/need when building and running systems

- How to keep sufficiently objective (but is repeatability needed or is it really just 'justifiability' that we need?)
- How to make it truly usable for end-users
- How to target different users



## Working Groups

- At the CCDB meeting in April 08 five working groups were created:-
  - Evidence based approaches
  - Skills and Interaction
  - Predictive Assurance
  - Meaningful Reports
  - <sub>1</sub> Tools



## Progress

- Working groups met in London June 08
- Whole day discussion per workgroup
- All agreed that these were difficult problems!
- Brainstormed each issue and identified work items
- Produced outline plans for progressing each task

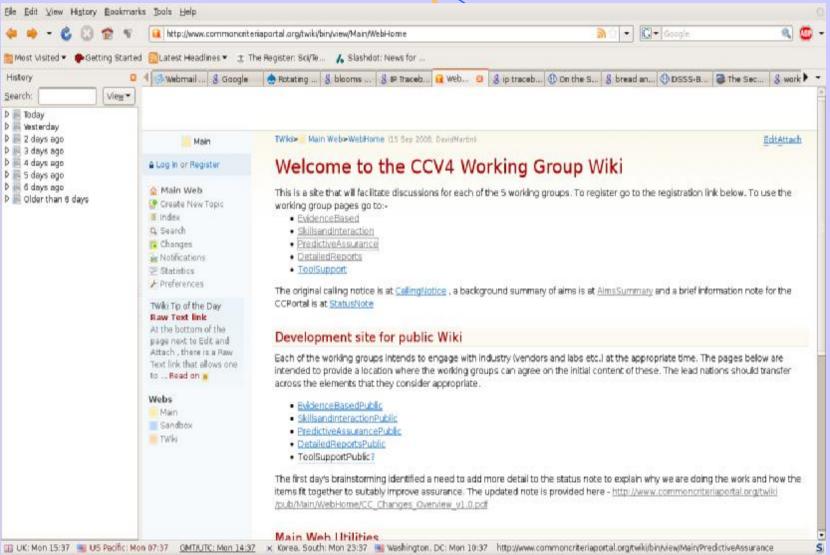


## Electronic support

- For all schemes the costs of meeting together are quite high
- So we aim to perform some of the work electronically.
- We started using wikis in the London meetings
- These are now being used to further the work before the next meetings



## Example





## An Evidence based approach to evaluation

- Led by the US and Sweden
- Considering how to provide a parallel paradigm that acknowledges and provides credit for alternative techniques and methods to provide assurance.
- Any documentation produced during the development process may be considered
- Increased evaluator and developer interaction
- n Takes account of tool use



## Skills and Interaction

- Led by the UK and US
- Underpins the other work items
- Considering how to provide increased commonality in evaluator
  - n Training,
  - n Assessment, and
  - n Interaction (Both within and between schemes).



## Predictive Assurance

- Led by Germany
- Analysis of the vendor's product development process
- Together with a greater understanding of the product's roadmap (e.g. key future changes),
- n and the flaw remediation process
- Longer validity for the certification report.





## Meaningful Reports

- Led by Canada
- Making reports (and other evaluation information) more meaningful
- Providing the end users with the information that they need to make assurance decisions,
- Help with overall system security architecture
- Effective use of product security mechanisms.
- Residual risks, and strengths/weaknesses of the product and development process.



## Tools

- Led by UK and Spain
- Original aim to define tools that will support all of the working methods described in the other work areas.
- Redirected to define workflows (allowing development of tools) AND
- To encourage use of tools by vendors.



## General development process

- To minimise resource loading on schemes as much of the work as possible is electronic.
- Although the workgroups are separate they are closely related.
- The use of Wikis helps to ensure consistency
- Similar approach likely for external interaction



## External Involvement

- As soon as workgroups have determined their broad direction and strategy they will engage with vendors, labs, etc.
- The appropriate timing and method will be set by each workgroup
- This is likely to use wikis as well



## Overall plan

		2008			2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Initiation discussion												
Wiki Dis	Wiki Discussions											
Industry and ICCC feedback												
Wiki Discussions within group and wi												
Workgroup meeting USA												
Definition	n of trials										\	
Trials												
Review of	outcomes											
	Implement CCDB/RA changes											
Finalise	CCV4 chai	nges										



### **Eventual Aim**

n Once the development work is complete and the improvements have been adopted by a suitable combination of agreement between schemes, changes to the criteria/CEM etc., then evaluations will have the following characteristics:-



### **Eventual Aim**

- Evaluations will be performed by the optimum combination of subject matter experts and assurance experts.
- Readily accessible body of knowledge ('case law') will exist to draw upon.
- Supporting interactions with other evaluators both nationally and internationally (with suitable protection for developer's IP)
- Common assessment levels for evaluator skills.



### **Eventual Aim**

- Evaluators will examine evidence produced as a normal part of the development of a product
- Examine the development process including the use of tools.
- Clear focus on the flaw remediation process and the strategic future product development plans
- Supporting the provision of 'predictive assurance'



### **Eventual Aim**

- Certificates used for international mutual recognition, BUT -
  - The most important outputs from the evaluation process will be in the form of detailed reports aimed at a range of audiences:- e.g. System accreditors/risk owners, System developers, System users, Subsequent evaluation teams, etc.
- Reports will use language and concepts best suited to each of their needs.



## Overall Aim

To ensure that CC is held in high esteem by security professionals as an effective and efficient process, providing valuable results to users.



## Towards Version 4

n Questions?

