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Date
September 6, 2010

Reference
NSCIB-PP-09-25642-CR

Subject

Project number
25642

NSCIB-PP-09-25642

Certification Report

Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010

TNO CERTIFICATION

TNO CERTIFICATIE
VERKLAART DAT EVALUATIE
HEEFT AANGETOOND DAT HET PRODUKT

Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, versie 1.0,
van 31 augustus 2010,
Assurance Package: EAL3 augmented with ALC_FLR.2
Produkt en versie

VAN

Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat
gevestigd in Den Haag, Nederland
Naam en adres aanvrager

VOLDOET AAN DE

Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation (CC), Versie 3.1 Revisie 3
Certificatie richtlijnen of standaarden

ZOALSAANGETOOND DOOR / GEËVALUEERD DOOR

Brightsight BV gevestigd in Delft, Nederland
Test Laboratorium

MET TOEPASSING VAN DE

Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation (CEM), Versie 3.1 Revisie 3

NSCIB-PP-09-25642-CR
Certificatierapport nummer

HET CERTIFICAAT IS UITGEGEVEN OP

6 september 2010
Uitgifte datum

6 september 2015
Verval datum

UITGEGEVEN IN: Apeldoorn, Nederland

DIRECTEUR TNO CERTIFICATIE

Het in dit certificaat geïdentificeerde protection profile is geëvalueerd door een geaccrediteerd en gelicenseerd/goedgekeurd evaluatie laboratorium volgens de 'Common Methodology for IT Security Evaluation' versie 3.1 Revisie 3 voor conformiteit met de 'Common Criteria for IT Security Evaluation' versie 3.1 Revisie 3. Dit certificaat is alléén geldig voor de specifieke versie van het protection profile genoemd in dit certificaat en in samenhang met het complete Certificatie rapport. De evaluatie is uitgevoerd in overeenstemming met de bepalingen van het Nederlands Schema voor Certificatie op het gebied van IT-Beveiliging [NSCIB] en de conclusies van het evaluatie laboratorium in het 'evaluation technical report' zijn consistent met het gerefereerde bewijsmateriaal. Dit certificaat is geen bekrachtiging van het protection profile door TNO Certification of door andere organisaties die dit certificaat erkennen en geen garantie of waarborgen op het protection profile wordt door TNO Certification en andere organisaties die dit certificaat erkennen, afgegeven.

CERTIFICAATNUMMER C09-25642

GEACCREDITEERD DOOR DE RAAD VAN ACCREDITATIE

TNO CERTIFICATION
HEREBY DECLARES THAT EVALUATION
HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE PRODUCT

Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010, Assurance Package: EAL3 augmented with ALC_FLR.2

Product and version

FROM

Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management located in Den Haag, Netherlands

Sponsor's name and address

COMPLIES WITH THE

Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation (CC), Version 3.1 Revision 3

Certification guidelines or standards

AS DEMONSTRATED BY / EVALUATION PERFORMED BY

Brightsight BV located in Delft, Netherlands

Testing Laboratory

APPLYING THE

Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation (CEM), Version 3.1 Revision 3

NSCIB-PP-09-25642-CR

Certification Report number

THE CERTIFICATE HAS BEEN ISSUED ON

September 6, 2010

Date

September 6, 2015

Expiry Date

ISSUED IN: Apeldoorn, Netherlands

DIRECTOR TNO CERTIFICATION

The protection profile identified in this certificate has been evaluated at an accredited and licensed/approved evaluation facility using the Common Methodology for IT Security Evaluation version 3.1 Revision 3 for conformance to the Common Criteria for IT Security Evaluation version 3.1 Revision 3. This certificate applies only to the specific version of the protection profile listed in this certificate and in conjunction with the complete Certification report. The evaluation has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Netherlands Scheme for Certification in the area of IT security [NSCIB] and the conclusions of the evaluation facility in the evaluation technical report are consistent with the evidence adduced. This certificate is not an endorsement of the protection profile by TNO Certification or by any other organisation that recognises or gives effect to this certificate, and no warranty of the profile by TNO Certification or by any other organisation that recognises or gives effect to this certificate, is either expressed or implied.

CERTIFICATE NUMBER C09-25642

ACCREDITED BY THE COUNCIL FOR ACCREDITATION

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Document Information

Date of issue	6 September 2010
Author	R.T.M. Huisman
Version of report	1.0
Certification ID	NSCIB-PP-09-25642
Sponsor	Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat
Evaluation Lab	Brightsight BV
TOE name	Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010
Report title	Certification Report
Report reference name	NSCIB- PP-08-10381-CR

Foreword

The Netherlands Scheme for Certification in the Area of IT Security (NSCIB) provides a third-party evaluation and certification service for determining the trustworthiness of Information Technology (IT) security products. Under this NSCIB, TNO Certification has the task of issuing certificates for IT security products as well as protection profiles.

A part of the procedure is the technical examination (evaluation) of the product or protection profile according to the Common Criteria assessment guidelines published by the NSCIB. Evaluations are performed by an IT Security Evaluation Facility (ITSEF) under the oversight of the NSCIB Certification Body, which is operated by TNO Certification in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.

An ITSEF in the Netherlands is a commercial facility that has been licensed by TNO Certification to perform Common Criteria evaluations; a significant requirement for such a license is accreditation to the requirements of ISO Standard 17025, General requirements for the accreditation of calibration and testing laboratories.

By awarding a Common Criteria certificate, TNO Certification asserts that the protection profile complies with the requirements for protection profile (PP) evaluation specified in the Common Criteria for Information Security Evaluation. A protection profile is an implementation-independent set of security requirements for a category of IT that meets specific consumer needs. The objective of a protection profile evaluation is to ensure that the protection profile is complete, consistent, technically sound and, therefore, suitable for use as the basis of security requirements for the relevant category of IT.

Recognition of the certificate

The Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement and SOG-IS logos are printed on the certificate to indicate that this certificate is issued in accordance with the provisions of the CCRA and the SOG-IS agreement

The CCRA has been signed by the Netherlands in May 2000 and provides mutual recognition of certificates based on the CC evaluation assurance levels up to and including EAL4. The current list of signatory nations and approved certification schemes can be found on: http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org.

The European SOGIS-Mutual Recognition Agreement (SOGIS-MRA) version 3 from April 2010 provides mutual recognition of Common Criteria and ITSEC certificates at a basic evaluation level for all products. A higher recognition level for evaluation levels beyond EAL4 (resp. E3-basic) is provided for products in the technical domain of Smart cards and similar Devices. This agreement was initially signed by Finland, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

This certification Report states the outcome of the Common Criteria security evaluation of the Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010 *[PP]*. It is intended to assist prospective consumers when judging the suitability of the Protection Profile for their particular requirements.

1.2 Evaluation and Certification Details

The Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010 is developed by the Dutch Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management (Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat) and they also act as the sponsor of the evaluation and certification.

The protection profile has been evaluated by Brightsight B.V. located in Delft, The Netherlands and was completed on September 1, 2010, The certification procedure has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Netherlands Scheme for Certification in the Area of IT Security *[NSCIB]*.

The certification was completed on September 6, 2010 with the preparation of this Certification Report.

The results documented in the evaluation technical report *[ETR]*[1] for this protection profile provide sufficient evidence that it meets the requirements for protection profile (PP) evaluations specified in the Common Criteria for Information Security Evaluation. The evaluation was conducted using the Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1 Revision 3 *[CEM]*, for conformance to the Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, version 3.1 Revision 3 *[CC]*.

TNO Certification, as the NSCIB Certification Body, declares that the evaluation of the Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010 meets all the conditions for international recognition of Common Criteria certificates and that the protection profile will be listed on the NSCIB Certified Protection Profile list. It should be noted that the certification results only apply to the specific version of the protection profile as evaluated.

1.3 Protection Profile Identification

Title:	Alcohol Interlock
PP Version:	1.0, August 31, 2010
CC Version:	3.1 Revision 3 (July 2009)
CC Conformance Claim:	Part 2 conformant, Part 3 conformant, EAL 3 augmented with ALC_FLR.2
Required conformance:	Conformance claims to this protection profile requires **strict** conformance

[1] The Evaluation Technical Report contains information proprietary to the developer and/or the evaluator, and is not releasable for public review.

2 Certification Results

2.1 Protection Profile Overview

This Protection Profile “Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010” is developed by the Dutch Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management (Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat) as a basis for the development of Security Targets in order to perform a certification of an IT-product (TOE).

An Alcohol Interlock is a device that seeks to ensure that drivers are unable to use their car when they are intoxicated: before they are able to start their car they have to breathe into the Interlock and when this breath contains more than the allowed amount of alcohol, the car will not start.

The Alcohol Interlock (the TOE) consists of three parts:

- A Handset: this is located inside the driver compartment of the car, it contains an alcohol sensor, and is able to interact with the driver
- An Onboard Unit (OBU): this is usually located inside the engine compartment of the car, and is used to store audit records and prevent the starting of the car without a successful alcohol test having been carried out. The OBU is connected to the car: these connections are considered to be part of the OBU.
- A Readout Application: this is located inside a Garage (one Garage can serve thousands of cars fitted with interlocks). The Readout Application is used for functions such as calibration, adjustment and readout of the alcohol interlock, as well as for uploading settings to and recording data and observations in the alcohol interlock, or uploading data from the alcohol interlock to a Register or Broker.

The TOE has the following major security features:

- The Handset and OBU parts of the TOE are able to detect events (starting the car, failed breath test etc.) and store these events
- Authenticated users can use the Readout Application of the TOE to read out these events and send them onwards. These users can also use the Readout Application to delete the events/erase the memory.
- All parts of the TOE protect the events against unauthorized modification, deletion, insertion and disclosure.

The Protection Profile defines five different classes of TOEs (A, B1, B2, C1 and C2), each of which has slightly different requirements and objectives. This difference in Classes is caused by the fact that:

- The Register has a strictly defined format in which it wishes to store data. As there is no standard for this format yet, each country or organization will tend to use its own proprietary format.
- The Handset/OBU may not be able to support all of these formats

If the Handset/OBU does not support the required format, the files have to be converted somewhere:

- either in the Readout Application,
- or at the Broker.

The assets to be protected by a TOE claiming conformance to this PP are defined in the Protection Profile *[PP]*, section 3.1. Based on these assets the security problem is defined only in terms of Threats. This is outlined in the Protection Profile *[PP]*, section 3.3.

These Threats are split into Security Objectives to be fulfilled by a TOE claiming conformance to this PP and Security Objectives to be fulfilled by the Environment of a TOE claiming conformance to this PP.

2.2 Security Functional Requirements

Based on the Security Objectives to be fulfilled by a TOE claiming conformance to this PP the security policy is expressed by the set of Security Functional Requirements to be implemented by a TOE.

The TOE Security Functional Requirements (SFR) are outlined in the *[PP]*, section 5.2. They are all selected from Common Criteria Part 2. Thus the SFR claim is called: **Common Criteria Part 2 conformant.**

2.3 Assurance Requirements

The TOE security assurance requirements claimed in the Protection Profile are based entirely on the assurance components defined in part 3 of the Common Criteria. Thus the SAR claim is called: **Common Criteria Part 3 conformant, EAL 3 augmented with ALC_FLR.2.**

(for the definition and scope of assurance packages according to CC see *[CC]*, part 3 for details).

2.4 Results of the PP-Evaluation

The evaluation lab determined that the claims as made in the Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010 are in conformance with the requirements for Protection Profiles as specified in class APE of the CC.

The evaluation lab has performed all APE work units in accordance with the APE section of the CEM and recorded its findings in an Evaluation Technical Report *[ETR]*[2].

2.5 Evaluator Comments/Recommendations

There are no specific Evaluator Comments or Recommendations.

[2] The Evaluation Technical Report contains information proprietary to the developer and/or the evaluator, and is not releasable for public review.

3 Protection Profile

The Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010 is included here by reference.

4 Definitions

This list of Acronyms and the glossary of terms contains elements that are not already defined by the CC or CEM:

CC	Common Criteria
ITSEF	IT Security Evaluation Facility
NSCIB	Nederlands Schema voor Certificatie op het gebied van IT-Beveiliging
PP	Protection Profile
TNO	Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research
TOE	Target of Evaluation

5 Bibliography

This section lists all referenced documentation used as source material in the compilation of this report:

[CC]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Parts I, II and III, version 3.1 Revision 3, July 2009
[CEM]	Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation, version 3.1 Revision 3, July 2009.
[ETR]	Evaluation Technical Report Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile version 1.0, September 1, 2010 (10-RPT-176 v1.0, ETR APE-Alcohol-Interlock PP).
[NSCIB]	Netherlands Scheme for Certification in the Area of IT Security / Nederlands schema voor certificatie op het gebied van IT-beveiliging, Version 1.2, 9 December 2004.
[PP]	Alcohol Interlock Protection Profile, version 1.0, dated August 31, 2010.