Addendum: Checklist for Maintenance Application

This checklist contains consideration items needed to judge whether the changed TOE is applicable for maintenance.

In procedure 1, judge whether the contents of each of the “Items to be Checked” are applicable (Yes) or not applicable (No) by proceeding with the checks in accordance with “Judgement of Maintenance” of that column. If, as a result of “Judgement of Maintenance,” it is determined that investigation is necessary (cannot proceed to the next check), consider re-evaluation, etc., with reference to the supplementary explanation in procedure 2 of the following table.

This checklist assumes CC Ver3.1 or later versions.

[Procedure 1]

Determine “Yes” or “No” for all items in the following checklist. Any of those where the EAL of the certified TOE is included in the level denoted in the “EAL” column is subject to checking. If the EAL does not apply, proceed to the next check. If any one of them is determined as necessary to examine, consideration of re-evaluation, etc., with reference to “Supplementary Explanations for Re-evaluation” in procedure 2 shall be necessary.

| Item Number | Items to be Checked | EAL |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Judgement | Judgement of Maintenance |
| 1.1 | Three months prior to the certificate validity period have passed since the certificate for the certified TOE was issued. | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Not applicable for maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 1.2. |
| 1.2 | Product procurers can identify the certified TOE and the changed TOE by way of changes made to the TOE name or version, or additions to operating environment platform, among others. | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Proceed to item 1.3. |
| No | Identification of the changed TOE shall be re-considered. |
| 1.3 | If the TOE name has been changed, the name of the changed TOE shall reflect the TOE functionality and evaluation scope expected by consumers which are described in “TOE Overview” and “TOE Description” in the ST for the certified TOE. | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Proceed to item 1.4. |
| No | The name of the changed TOE shall be re-considered. |
| 1.4 | The changed TOE includes the following changes:* A new external interface for security functions was added to the functional specifications. Or, an existing external interface was removed.
 | 1 or higher |
| * Changes exist in the implementation representation that realise the security functions (source code, infrastructure design).
 | 4 |
| * Changes relating to security items exist in the guidance document.
 | 1 or higher |
| * Due to changes to the TOE, new developer tests other than the regression test and vulnerability analysis are necessary.
 | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 1.5. |
| 1.5 | Changes/additions exist in the ST descriptions, with the exception of the following items:* ST identifiers such as ST creation date and ST version, and update information
* TOE name or TOE version
 | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 2.1. |
| 2.1 | The following changes exist in the external interface of TOE security functions:* Changes in the purpose, method of use, or parameters of the external interfaces of the TOE which had been classified as SFR-enforcing and SFR-supporting during the evaluation of the certified TOE.
 | 1 or higher |
| * Changes in the purpose, method of use, or parameters of any of the external interfaces of the TOE.
 | 2 or higher |
| * Changes in the error message of the external interfaces of the TOE which had been classified as SFR-enforcing during the evaluation of the certified TOE.
 | 2 or higher |
| * Changes in the error message of any of the external interfaces of the TOE.
 | 4 |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance.  |
| No | Proceed to item 2.2. |
| 2.2 | The following changes exist in the subsystems identified in the certified TOE:* Changes in subsystem function and behaviour.
* Changes in the subsystem interface corresponding to the external interface for security functions.
 | 2 or higher |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 2.3. |
| 2.3 | The following changes exist in the identified modules within the certified TOE:* Changes in module configuration corresponding to the subsystem
* Changes in module function or behaviour.
* Changes to the module interface.
 | 4 or higher |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 2.4. |
| 2.4 | The following changes exist in the certified TOE:* Changes in the management method (access privileges and security properties) of resources (files and memory space) which can be accessed by each user identified by the TOE.
* Changes in the mechanism for maintaining security during initialisation of the TOE from the shutdown state to the operational state.
* Changes in the mechanism for protecting the security functions of the TOE.
* Changes/additions to external interfaces of functions other than security of which impact on implementation of security functions is unclear.
 | 2 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 2.5. |
| 2.5 | Changes exist in the implementation representation (source code, etc.) corresponding to modules identified in the certified TOE. Or, there are changes in implementation representations for which a correspondence is unclear. | 4 or higher |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 3.1. |
| 3.1 | Changes exist in the roles (administrator, auditor, general user, etc.) identified by the TOE or to the privileges of those roles (privileges to access specific functions or resources). | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 3.2. |
| 3.2 | Changes exist in the following items specified according to the roles of TOE users:* Items which should be implemented by users to ensure secure use.
* TOE interface which requires secure use (parameter range, return code, responses and error messages, default values, etc.).
* Changes to security properties and matters which users should resolve in the event of failures.
 | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 3.3. |
| 3.3 | Changes exist in security related items like the following within the TOE operation preparation procedures and environment construction:* Procedures for confirming TOE version and integrity.
* TOE settings, system requirements, environmental requirements, and construction procedures required for security during TOE operation.
 | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 4.1. |
| 4.1 | The following changes exist with regard to the management of the TOE or constituent items:* Changes/removal of methods for providing means by which consumers identify the TOE (with labels or version confirmation commands, etc.).
 | 1 or higher |
| * Changes to the developer’s means of identifying TOE constituent items.
* Changes to the developer’s means of identifying materials submitted as evaluation evidence for the certified TOE assurance requirements.
 | 2 or higher |
| * Changes to procedures and privileges for managing documents of TOE constituent items and assurance requirements, and changes to utilised management tools.
 | 3 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 4.2. |
| 4.2 | Changes exist in the following items with regard to procedures for maintaining TOE security during the delivery of the TOE to product procurers:* Each TOE delivery point and procedures which should be implemented after consumers receive the TOE.
* Functions and means employed during procedures.
* The department, facilities, or responsible persons for implementing delivery procedures for security maintenance.
 | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 4.3. |
| 4.3 | Changes exist in the following security measures for the TOE development environment:* Control of physical access to the development environment (entry restrictions, etc.).
* Control of logical access to development resources (files and tools, etc.).
* Procedures in the development environment (approval of changes, rules concerning carrying items out, treatment of visitors, etc.).
* Development staff selection criteria and procedures.
* Responsible persons and roles of security measure implementation and monitoring.
 | 3 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 4.4. |
| 4.4 | In the series of stages from TOE development to production, testing, delivery, installation, and operation, changes exist in either the procedures, tools, or techniques (defined by the certified TOE) used in product management. | 3 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 4.5. |
| 4.5 | Changes exist in the TOE development tools (program language, development supporting design system, etc.). | 4 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 4.6. |
| 4.6 | Changes exist in the production process (production procedures, manufacturing equipment, etc.) when the TOE is a product of hardware such as an IC card. | - |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 4.7. |
| 4.7 | Changes exist in the processes such as the following from management to disclosure of failure information with regard to TOE security that had been evaluated for the certified TOE:* Acceptance procedures for problem reports relating to TOE security.
* Problem management procedures and management items relating to TOE security.
* Procedures for providing users with information of problematic items relating to TOE security.
 | ALC\_FLRWhen applicable |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 5.1. |
| 5.1 | Changes exist in existing test items for TOE security function, or new test items have been added.  | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 5.2. |
| 5.2 | As a result of performing the regression test for the tests that had been performed on the certified TOE, items with behaviours different from the expected results exist. | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 6.1. |
| 6.1 | Changes other than those of the assurance requirements claimed for the certified TOE are clearly affecting security items.  | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Changes may have exceeded the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Proceed to item 6.2. |
| 6.2 | For all changes to the certified TOE since the initial certification, in the event that there are multiple changes to the TOE, it can be demonstrated that each change has little impact on the TOE but it cannot be demonstrated that a combination of those changes has little impact on the TOE. | 1 or higher |
| Yes | Re-evaluation is necessary as changes exceed the scope of maintenance. |
| No | Perform analysis to confirm that differences between the certified TOE and the changed TOE do not affect security, and report the results as an “Impact Analysis Report.” |

[Procedure 2]

Consider re-evaluation with reference to the supplementary explanations for the relevant item numbers. If it is determined that re-evaluation is not necessary, keep in mind to describe the analysis as the rationale for this claim in the “Impact Analysis Report,” and resume procedure 1 checking.

| Item Number | Supplementary Explanations for Re-evaluation |
| --- | --- |
| 1.1 | The TOEs, to which certificate validity period has expired or is close, are not applicable for applying for maintenance. |
| 1.2 | If the names and versions for the certified TOE and the changed TOE are different or there are operation platform additions, it is necessary that those descriptions relating to points of changes are ones that product procurers can understand. For example, in the following cases, it is necessary to consider actions such as changing the versions of the certified TOE and the changed TOE or providing means of identification:* Despite bug-fixing and internal specification changes to the TOE itself, those are not reflected in the TOE name or version.
* Although there are additions to the TOE operational environment, appropriate explanations for product procurers cannot be provided.
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| 1.3 | If a change to the TOE name simply reflects a change in product brand name (mechanical replacement of a string of characters), it is assumed that there will be no change in semantics of the ST. However, if the TOE name includes functions or evaluation scope, it is possible that, as a result of the change, the functionality or evaluation scope indicated by the TOE name will no longer be consistent with the functionality and evaluation scope that ST readers will expect from the TOE type.TOE name changes assume that the changed TOE name will reflect the TOE type and scope explained in the ST.  |
| 1.4 | Changes to security functional specifications are items that require evaluation, so they are not applicable to maintenance. However, source code changes have no impact on the high-level design and there are no changes to specifications, etc., so the content of changes will be judged according to the assurance level.Security item changes in guidance documents (operation manuals, etc., including installation and setup guides, etc.) significantly impact TOE users, and are items that require re-evaluation. However, if they are changes unrelated to security items such as changes to descriptions in accordance with TOE name and version changes, the analysis would be to confirm that the contents of the changes do not have an impact.Although it is necessary to present regression test results for the changed TOE, the test scope does not exceed the confirmation of the functions claimed by the certified TOE. Tests for new vulnerabilities and threats discovered after certificate acquisition for the certified TOE also do not fall within the scope of maintenance.If the impact of the changes cannot be determined here, assume that re-evaluation will be required. Furthermore, if it is determined that the changes have no impact or have almost no impact on security-related specifications or on assurance, return to Procedure 1 to resume checking and conduct a more detailed check. |
| 1.5 | Consistency with the ST is also essential to the changed TOE. Although TOE name changes and identifiers and update information in accordance with ST updates in many cases do not affect security items, if changes are made to assumptions, threats, OSP, functional requirements, and assurance requirements, re-evaluation will be necessary.If a TOE operational environment is added, unless the complete compatibility of the environment itself cannot be proven, evaluation within the newly added environment will be necessary. Proving complete compatibility means to be able to explain in the Impact Analysis Report, with accountability, that the physical design and name, etc., of self-manufactured hardware have no impact on the operation of the software TOE. When supporting third-party hardware or software with insufficient evidence of changed areas and compatibility, re-evaluation will be necessary to evaluate the impact on security functions.Sufficient attention shall be paid to the actual content of the changes for changes in the name and version of developer evidences described as assurance measures. If it is judged that the changes do not relate to the content of assurance means (various procedures and specifications, etc.), analysis should be conducted to confirm that the changes have no impact. If the changes are related to assurance means, re-evaluation within the environment that has applied the new assurance means will be necessary. |
| 2.1 | Many evaluations will be implemented based on functional specifications (purpose and usage of security function interfaces). Evaluations assume that requirements of the security functions are accurately reflected in the functional specifications. As such, changes to functional specifications will necessitate re-evaluation.Interface changes include direct parameter and behavioural changes, as well as specification changes to management data, configuration files, output files, etc., that are related to the security functions.Although error message changes in many cases mean explicit changes to functional specifications and source, there are also cases where they are caused by changes in the lower layers on which security functions are dependent (errors such as those relating to resource allocation that occurred by extension of security function implementation). If such error messages could be judged to be within the scope of notational differences, analysis should be conducted to confirm that the error message does not affect security items within the changed TOE. If the change in error message is a semantic change and its impact cannot be determined, re-evaluation will be necessary.CC Ver3.1 and later versions have categorisations such as SFR-enforcing and SFR-supporting. The Evaluation Technical Report of the certified TOE should describe the categorisation of each interface. |
| 2.2 | Even if there are no changes to the external interface of TOE security functions, there may be changes at the subsystem level relating to their respective behaviours and interactions between subsystems. The validity of the implementations of security functions should be evaluated using as input, how the TOE is designed and how it functions. Therefore, subsystem changes will mean that evaluation inputs are updated, requiring re-evaluation.Even for changes to subsystems claimed as non-SFR-enforcing, re-evaluation will be necessary to determine that they are evaluated as non-SFR-enforcing. |
| 2.3 | Subsystems are important input to tests and vulnerability assessment performed individually by evaluators. At the EAL4 level, information for this purpose will be required at the module level such as source code which will be an implementation level guide. Therefore, module changes will mean that evaluation inputs are updated, requiring re-evaluation. The behaviour of modules may differ due to algorithm and implementation changes (change from local variables to global variables), even if the functions realised are the same.Even for changes to modules claimed as non-SFR-enforcing, re-evaluation will be necessary to determine that they are evaluated as non-SFR-enforcing. |
| 2.4 | As with the validity of design and implementation of TOE security functions, the mechanism for protecting these functions is also subject to evaluation. Regarding the mechanism for protecting security functions, information at the subsystem level will be used as input for evaluation in the case of EAL2 or 3, and information at the implementation level will be used as input for evaluation in the case of EAL4. If it is not known whether these changes to the mechanism have an impact at the evaluation assurance level for the certified TOE, they will be subject to re-evaluation. Furthermore, when it is not known whether a new external interface which is not a security function has an impact on security functions, it will also be subject to re-evaluation. If it is clear that there is no impact, detailed analysis should be conducted at the evaluation assurance level to confirm that the content of changes does not have an impact. |
| 2.5 | In order for implementation representations such as source code to obtain a high assurance level such as EAL4, they are important as input to evaluator tests and vulnerability assessments, and applicable changes will require re-evaluation. |
| 3.1 | Clear explanations regarding user roles (functions) and privileges are described in guidance documents, such as how a certain user is permitted to execute a certain type of function or use a certain type of resource while other users are not granted such permission. If changes exist in user roles and privileges, re-evaluation will be necessary to confirm consistency with guidance documents as well as with other evaluation documentation (functional specifications, ST, etc.), and to confirm that users are given clear instructions of secure environments and items which should be managed. |
| 3.2 | To securely operate the TOE, if changes exist in the operations which administrators or general users must conduct, or in related security items, re-evaluation is necessary to confirm that guidance is provided to users with no misunderstanding of information required to use the TOE securely and to detect unsecure situations.In the event of changes to management command usage conditions, user procedures during resource access, policies relating to backup frequency and password quality which are required for secure TOE utilisation; changes to various messages and default values of configuration files of the security interfaces necessary for the management and the secure use of resources; and changes to the safe mode operations required when failures or security-related events occur and to account management of personnel who have left, it will be necessary to evaluate whether this content is clearly and rationally explained to users in guidance documents, etc., and that they are consistent with the operational environment described in functional specifications, design, or ST. Therefore, these changes are judged as exceeding the scope of maintenance. |
| 3.3 | If procedures of TOE operation preparation and environment construction described in guidance documents are changed, in many cases, it has potential impact on behaviours or vulnerability analysis of the TOE. However, there are cases where the behaviours or vulnerability analysis of the TOE in operating has no impact, for example, change to measures of confirming the unsealing of packages only, or change of the operation screen messages of install program only. If developers can demonstrate that changes to the operational preparation or environment construction of the TOE have no impact on the behaviours or vulnerability analysis, the TOE can be applicable for maintenance. In this case, however, subset evaluation is required to confirm whether the changed procedures are appropriate. If the changes to the operational preparation or environment construction have potential impact on TOE operation or vulnerability analysis, re-evaluation will be necessary. |
| 4.1 | Providing TOE identification will assure product procurers that they are using an appropriate TOE (the evaluated TOE). If this means is changed, it affects not only on configuration management but on TOE guidance and tests. Therefore, re-evaluation to assure the use of appropriate TOE will be required.Identification and management (traceability) of each element constituting the TOE assures that the development and modification procedures for the TOE are appropriate and the TOE can be uniquely identified. For example, there is a case where a modified source code becomes a component of a TOE version different from the previous version, and it is traced which TOE the component constitutes at the end. When those procedures and privileges for managing configuration components are clear, and the TOE is operated accordingly, it prevents unintended design implementations from being slipped in during the development process.If developers can demonstrate that those changes to the configuration management have no impact on the TOE other than configuration management such as measures or guidance to identify the TOE, the TOE can be applicable for maintenance. In this case, however, subset evaluation is required to confirm whether the configuration items can be managed appropriately by changed procedures, etc.Based on assurance requirements employed for the certified TOE, functional specifications, source code, tools used in development, security flaw report records, etc., will be subject to configuration items of configuration management. It is not a problem to update the identifiers assigned to configuration items, such as version number associated with changes to configuration items in accordance with evaluated procedures. |
| 4.2 | Security maintenance in delivery procedures includes all processes from the transfer of the TOE from the production environment to the product procurer, to the installation environment, packaging, storage, and delivery. Procedures to maintain integrity involve the use of shrink wrap packaging and security seals to enable product procurers to confirm the presence/absence of tampering, and methods to maintain confidentiality involve encrypting data, and sending a key to product procurers through a separate route.If developers can demonstrate that those changes to the delivery procedures have no impact on the TOE other than delivery procedures such as TOE functions or guidance, the TOE can be applicable for maintenance. In this case, subset evaluation is required to confirm whether the changed delivery procedures are appropriate to maintain security. Similarly, if developers can demonstrate that the changes to delivery procedures have an impact only on acceptance procedures and have no impact on other than acceptance procedures such as guidance or TOE functions, the TOE can be applicable for maintenance. In this case, subset evaluation for the guidance describing changed delivery procedures and acceptance procedures is required.If changes to delivery procedures may have an impact on parts other than delivery procedures or acceptance procedures, re-evaluation will be necessary. |
| 4.3 | Vulnerabilities introduced at this stage due to simplistic change, etc., to security procedures for the development environment have potential major impact on TOE security at the operation stage. In addition, if the range of disclosure or management level of confidential information of the TOE is changed such as outsourcing development work, it could potentially impact on vulnerability assessments, that is, the susceptibility to attacks against the TOE.If developers can demonstrate that changes to the security of the development environment have no impact on vulnerability assessment, the TOE can be applicable for maintenance. In this case, subset evaluation is required to confirm whether the changed procedures are appropriate for protection of design information, etc.If the changes to the security of the development environment have potential impact on the vulnerability assessment of the TOE, re-evaluation will be necessary.  |
| 4.4 | If a TOE life cycle is defined and procedures, tools, or techniques employed at each stage are management methods necessary for development and maintenance, it is assumed that the potential for the occurrence of TOE flaws will be reduced. Changes to the employed coding conventions, testing methods, management system, scope of responsibilities, and others may compromise the confidence of quality.If developers can demonstrate that changes to the TOE life cycle have no impact on quality of the TOE, the TOE can be applicable for maintenance. In this case, subset evaluation for the changes is required.If the changes to the TOE life cycle have potential impact on quality of the TOE, re-evaluation will be necessary. |
| 4.5 | In the event that tools (programming language, development support, etc.) employed in TOE development are not recognised standard tools and a clear syntax cannot be completely identified, or that even the tools used by the developer are standard but those include implementation-dependent or proprietary functions, consistency between the programming language and executable objects cannot be determined. In addition, the executable objects that unintended by the developer could be a factor of vulnerability. The TOE developed in a development environment different from that of the certified TOE, this should be re-evaluated.If there are no specification changes, the result of using a compiler of a different version in same way may not have a significant impact on the TOE. On the other hand, it can be said that there is a high possibility that the result of employing different compiler options, even when using compilers of the same revisions would affect the semantics of the executable code. If developers can demonstrate that changes to the development tools have no impact on the semantics of the executable code, the TOE can be applicable for maintenance. If there is no clear evidence regarding impact, it will be necessary to obtain assurance through re-evaluation. |
| 4.6 | In the event that the TOE is a product of hardware such as an IC card and production procedures of the TOE are changed, the resistance of the TOE to the physical attack could be altered due to the change of the physical property of the TOE.For that reason, if the changes to the production process have potential impact on physical property of the TOE, re-evaluation of physical attack to the TOE will be necessary. |
| 4.7 | The certified TOE provides assurance that, in the event that a security problem is discovered in the TOE, developers are able to share and trace details and response status, and procedures are established to provide necessary related information to users.If developers can demonstrate that changes to the flaw remediation procedures have no impact on TOE functions or guidance, the TOE can be applicable for maintenance. In this case, subset evaluation is required to confirm whether the changed procedures are appropriate.If changes to the flaw remediation procedures have potential impact on TOE functions or guidance, re-evaluation for not only the flaw remediation procedures but also including TOE functions or guidance will be necessary.For example, if user notifications relating to bug fixes are changed from direct mail to Web publication, re-evaluation will be necessary to confirm that procedures, guidance etc., to ensure that users obtain this information are appropriate.Note that this check will only be applicable if assurance class ALC\_FLR is claimed as the assurance scope for the certified TOE. |
| 5.1 | Changes or additions of tests are considered to be caused by changes in TOE security functions, and re-evaluation will be necessary.However, if test environment changes are a result of performance improvement of hardware external to the TOE or the use of updated revision of the underlying software that security functions do not depend on, and there are no changes to the TOE interface, TOE test documentation might not be affected. Tests to confirm such changes shall be indicated in the report as results of analysis, apart from existing tests.Furthermore, the changed TOE is expected to possess functions equivalent to those of the certified TOE, and countermeasures to vulnerabilities which have become evident after certification was obtained for the TOE do not fall within the scope of maintenance. |
| 5.2 | If the results of changes are judged to have unexpected impacts on security functions, they will not be subject to maintenance. |
| 6.1 | Basically, it is considered that changes other than those to the assurance requirements claimed for the certified TOE will not affect the security of the TOE. For example, for EAL2, if changes to the source code do not change the functional specifications or subsystems, TOE assurance will not be affected.However, it is necessary to pay attention to cases where items relating to TOE security other than the evidence evaluated for the certified TOE are inserted. If items relating to TOE security are added to documents that are not identified as procedures to maintain a secure state, they may require re-evaluation as new procedures.Developers must conduct analysis to confirm that the changes have no impact within the assurance level, regardless of whether or not the subject of the changes had been used as evidence for the certified TOE. |
| 6.2 | Even changes that have a minor impact individually could have a major impact on a TOE through accumulation or interaction. For example, in case that multiple patches for software flaw remediation are developed and applied independently, TOE security may be affected by the internal mismatching between those patches, even if each patch has individually no impact on TOE security. In addition, in the event that many changes are made to the TOE and the impacts of the combination of changes are wide-ranging, it will be hard for developers to objectively demonstrate that the overall impact of changes is small.Developers must demonstrate that not only each individual change but also the combination of all changes to the certified TOE since the initial certification has no impact on security of the TOE. If developers cannot demonstrate that, it will be necessary for them to obtain objective assurance through re-evaluation. |