State of browser privacy evolution

Overview

FedCM

FedCM is one of three APIs that appear to have broad support among the three browser engine teams. Broad support means that it’s likely all three will eventually support the standard, not that it is implemented. FedCM was released in Chrome in November 2022, and is also implemented in Edge and Opera (built on the Chrome engine). Firefox has a FedCM project tracker in bugzilla indicating active work. Apple stated in the Webkit developer making list that they are generally supportive.
The specification from the W3C FedCM community group is under active development. That community group is working on proposing a W3C working group, which has greater authority; at this point, it is in negotiation where the spec will continue development.

Documentation from browser developers can be found for Chrome and Mozilla. See State of FedCM and SAML for more in depth discussion.

Privacy initiatives

<table>
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<th>How does it work</th>
<th>Mitigations</th>
<th>Impact</th>
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<tr>
<td>Navigational tracking</td>
<td>Bounce tracking transfers a user via redirect (or POST) from one site to another, exchanging information in the process. A common pattern is to have “decorated links” that have embedded identifiers for the user.</td>
<td>Safari: Intelligent Tracking Prevention – W3C Privacy CG draft, additional protections when private browsing in Safari 17 – announcement at WWDC23 Firefox desktop: Enhanced Tracking Protection – Mozilla and W3C Privacy CG draft Proposal Draft: when a user has no interaction with a site (at eTLD+1 level), limit cookies to an hour lifetime.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third party cookies</td>
<td>“Third party cookies” are those sent or set in a browser when the top level document (the URL in the browser bar) makes image or iframe calls to other sites.</td>
<td>• Storage Access API or Shared Storage API allows a site to ask a user to allow third party cookies for that site’s use – documentation from Mozilla. Implemented in Firefox, with caveats in Chrome, Edge, Safari • FedCM: a new way for an authentication token to be exchanged – see above • Cookies Having Independent Partitioned State (CHIPS, also know as Partitioned cookies) allows an iframe to set cookies that the iframe can retrieve across a specific top level site, but no other site – documentation from Mozilla and Chrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross site request cookies (2021)</td>
<td>Cookies received by a site when a user is directed to that site via a link from another site.</td>
<td>In a proposal shared in the W3C WebAppSec WG regarding &quot;Standardizing Security Semantics of Cross-Site Cookies&quot;, the authors note a pattern they call “Top-Level Cross-Site POST Requests.” The document recommends “Given the existing widespread usage and lack of clear alternatives, we recommend following the current state of the web and not blocking cross-site cookies in this scenario.”</td>
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<td>IP address obfuscation</td>
<td>Apple’s Private Relay for iCloud+ customers is a “lite” relay network used only with Safari and TCP Port 80 (aka http) traffic. All DNS requests are encrypted and go through Apple. Google has in October 2023 declared intent to obfuscate IP addresses of Chrome users. GoogleOne subscribers have access to Google VPN Mozilla offers a VPN</td>
<td>Network relays and proxies can obscure the IP address of the users device or a network’s WAN IP address(es) to protect endusers from being associated with a specific origin.</td>
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<td>Robust identification</td>
<td>CAPTCHAs solving is hard on mobile, challenging for accessibility reasons. Some CDNs essentially fingerprint browsers to distinguish “real” from “bot” surfing.</td>
<td>Privacy Pass was introduced by Cloudflare (06/08/2022) and Apple (as Private Access Tokens). Work has been transferred to the IETF PrivacyPass working group. There are PrivacyPass plugins for Firefox and Chrome; believe its built into Safari. Web Environment Integrity API was announced by Google (2023-05-08) with a spec and explainer published (2023-07-21) and discussion (apparently) in the W3C Anti-Fraud Community Group.</td>
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</table>
Sites are identified by their server certificate, and then encrypt the transaction with an algorithm negotiated between server and client.

Authenticating the sites depends on the trust chain in the certificates. Google (as part of the “Moving Forward, Together” program) has proposed to the Certification Authority/Browser (CA/B) Forum that server certificates should have a 90 day certificate validity period.

Discussed at ACAMP in September 2023. Depending on how institutions and CAs manage certs, it may introduce confusion at least.

**Secondary sources and articles**

- **Chrome’s “Privacy Sandbox”, phasing out some third party cookies and including Shared Storage, starts general availability in Q3 2023**
    - “Starting in early 2024, Google plans to migrate 1% of Chrome users to Privacy Sandbox and disable third-party cookies for them.”
    - “CHIPS: Allow developers to opt-in a cookie to partitioned storage, with a separate cookie jar per top-level site. CHIPS became available in Chrome Stable in February 2023.”
    - “Federated Credential Management (FedCM): Support federated identity without sharing the user’s email address or other identifying information with a third-party service or website, unless the user explicitly agrees to do so. FedCM shipped in November 2022.”

- **Web Environment Integrity**

- **Privacy Pass**
  - Thibault Meunier, *Cloudflare* [https://www.usenix.org/conference/pepr23/presentation/meunier](https://www.usenix.org/conference/pepr23/presentation/meunier) Tuesday, September 12, 2023 - 11:50 am–12:10 pm

We also have a collection of *Slides, blogs, and videos* from the community.

**Useful references**


