



Release Notes

FortiProxy 7.6.5



FORTINET DOCUMENT LIBRARY

<https://docs.fortinet.com>

FORTINET VIDEO LIBRARY

<https://video.fortinet.com>

FORTINET BLOG

<https://blog.fortinet.com>

CUSTOMER SERVICE & SUPPORT

<https://support.fortinet.com>

FORTINET TRAINING & CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

<https://www.fortinet.com/training-certification>

FORTINET TRAINING INSTITUTE

<https://training.fortinet.com>

FORTIGUARD LABS

<https://www.fortiguard.com>

END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT

<https://www.fortinet.com/doc/legal/EULA.pdf>

FEEDBACK

Email: techdoc@fortinet.com



January 30, 2026
FortiProxy 7.6.5 Release Notes
45-765-1250454-20260130

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Change log	4
Introduction	5
Security modules	5
Caching and WAN optimization	6
What's new	7
Product integration and support	8
Deployment information	10
Downloading the firmware file	10
Deploying a new FortiProxy appliance	10
Deploying a new FortiProxy VM	10
Upgrading the FortiProxy	11
Downgrading the FortiProxy	12
Resolved issues	14
Common vulnerabilities and exposures	14
Known issues	15
FortiNBI	15

Change log

Date	Change Description
2026-01-30	Initial release.

Introduction

FortiProxy delivers a class-leading Secure Web Gateway, security features, unmatched performance, and the best user experience for web sites and cloud-based applications.



FortiProxy 7.6.5 supports upgrade from 7.4.x or 7.6.x only. Refer to [Deployment information on page 10](#) for detailed upgrade instructions.

All FortiProxy models include the following features out of the box:

Security modules

The unique FortiProxy architecture offers granular control over security, understanding user needs and enforcing Internet policy compliance with the following security modules:

Web filtering	<p>The web-filtering solution is designed to restrict or control the content a reader is authorized to access, delivered over the Internet using the web browser.</p> <p>The web rating override allows users to change the rating for a web site and control access to the site without affecting the rest of the sites in the original category.</p>
DNS filtering	<p>Similar to the FortiGuard web filtering. DNS filtering allows, blocks, or monitors access to web content according to FortiGuard categories.</p>
Email filtering	<p>The FortiGuard Antispam Service uses both a sender IP reputation database and a spam signature database, along with sophisticated spam filtering tools on Fortinet appliances and agents, to detect and block a wide range of spam messages. Updates to the IP reputation and spam signature databases are provided continuously by the FDN.</p>
CIFS filtering	<p>CIFS UTM scanning, which includes antivirus file scanning and DLP file filtering.</p>
Application control	<p>Application control technologies detect and take action against network traffic based on the application that generated the traffic.</p>
Inline CASB	<p>The inline CASB security profile enables the FortiProxy to perform granular control over SaaS applications directly on policies.</p>
Data Loss Prevention (DLP)	<p>The FortiProxy DLP system allows you to prevent sensitive data from leaving your network.</p>

Antivirus	Antivirus uses a suite of integrated security technologies to protect against a variety of threats, including both known and unknown malicious codes (malware), plus Advanced Targeted Attacks (ATAs), also known as Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs).
SSL/SSH inspection (MITM)	SSL/SSH inspection helps to unlock encrypted sessions, see into encrypted packets, find threats, and block them.
Intrusion Prevention System (IPS)	IPS technology protects your network from cybercriminal attacks by actively seeking and blocking external threats before they can reach potentially vulnerable network devices.
Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA)	ZTNA is an access control method that uses client device identification, authentication, and Zero Trust tags to provide role-based application access. It gives administrators the flexibility to manage network access for users. Access to applications is granted only after device verification, authenticating the user's identity, authorizing the user, and then performing context based posture checks using Zero Trust tags.
Content Analysis	Content Analysis allow you to detect adult content images in real time. This service is a real-time analysis of the content passing through the FortiProxy unit.
Client-based native browser isolation (NBI)	Client-based native browser isolation (NBI) uses a Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) distribution (distro) to isolate the browser from the rest of the computer in a container, which helps decrease the attack surface.

Caching and WAN optimization

All traffic between a client network and one or more web servers is intercepted by a web cache policy. This policy causes the FortiProxy unit to cache pages from the web servers on the FortiProxy unit and makes the cached pages available to users on the client network. Web caching can be configured for standard and reverse web caching.

FortiProxy supports WAN optimization to improve traffic performance and efficiency as it crosses the WAN. FortiProxy WAN optimization consists of a number of techniques that you can apply to improve the efficiency of communication across your WAN. These techniques include protocol optimization, byte caching, SSL offloading, and secure tunneling.

Protocol optimization can improve the efficiency of traffic that uses the CIFS, FTP, HTTP, or MAPI protocol, as well as general TCP traffic. Byte caching caches files and other data on FortiProxy units to reduce the amount of data transmitted across the WAN.

FortiProxy is intelligent enough to understand the differing caching formats of the major video services in order to maximize cache rates for one of the biggest contributors to bandwidth usage. FortiProxy will:

- Detect the same video ID when content comes from different CDN hosts.
- Support seek forward/backward in video.
- Detect and cache separately; advertisements automatically played before the actual videos.

What's new

FortiProxy 7.6.5 does not include any new features, enhancements, or changes.

Product integration and support

The following table lists product integration and support information for FortiProxy 7.6.5 build 1594:

Type	Product and version
FortiProxy appliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FPX-400E• FPX-2000E• FPX-4000E• FPX-400G• FPX-2000G• FPX-4000G
FortiProxy VM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FPX-AZURE• FPX-HY• FPX-KVM• FPX-KVM-ALI• FPX-KVM-AWS• FPX-KVM-GCP• FPX-KVM-OPC• FPX-VMWARE• FPX-XEN
Fortinet products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FortiOS 6.x and 7.0 to support the WCCP content server• FortiOS 6.0 and 7.0 to support the web cache collaboration storage cluster• FortiManager - See the FortiManager Release Notes.• FortiAnalyzer - See the FortiAnalyzer Release Notes.• FortiSandbox and FortiCloud FortiSandbox- See the FortiSandbox Release Notes and FortiSandbox Cloud Release Notes.• Fortisolator 2.2 and later - See the Fortisolator Release Notes.
Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO)	5.0 build 0301 and later (needed for FSSO agent support OU in group filters) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Windows Server 2019 Standard• Windows Server 2019 Datacenter• Windows Server 2019 Core• Windows Server 2016 Datacenter• Windows Server 2016 Standard• Windows Server 2016 Core• Windows Server 2012 Standard• Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard• Windows Server 2012 Core

Type	Product and version												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windows Server 2008 64-bit (requires Microsoft SHA2 support package) Windows Server 2008 R2 64-bit (requires Microsoft SHA2 support package) Windows Server 2008 Core (requires Microsoft SHA2 support package) Novell eDirectory 8.8 												
Web browsers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microsoft Edge Mozilla Firefox version 87 Google Chrome version 89 <hr/> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <p>Other web browsers may work correctly, but Fortinet does not support them.</p> </div> <hr/>												
Virtualization environments	<p>Fortinet recommends running the FortiProxy VM with at least 4 GB of memory because the AI-based Image Analyzer uses more memory compared to the previous version.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;">Hyper-V</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyper-V Server 2008 R2, 2012, 2012R2, 2016, 2019, and 2022 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;">Linux KVM</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHEL 7.1/Ubuntu 12.04 and later CentOS 6.4 (qemu 0.12.1) and later </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;">Xen hypervisor</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OpenXen 4.13 hypervisor and later Citrix Hypervisor 7 and later </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;">VMware</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESXi versions 6.5, 6.7, 7.0, and 8.0 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;">Openstack</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ussuri </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;">Nutanix</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHV </td> </tr> </table>	Hyper-V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyper-V Server 2008 R2, 2012, 2012R2, 2016, 2019, and 2022 	Linux KVM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHEL 7.1/Ubuntu 12.04 and later CentOS 6.4 (qemu 0.12.1) and later 	Xen hypervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OpenXen 4.13 hypervisor and later Citrix Hypervisor 7 and later 	VMware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESXi versions 6.5, 6.7, 7.0, and 8.0 	Openstack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ussuri 	Nutanix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHV
Hyper-V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyper-V Server 2008 R2, 2012, 2012R2, 2016, 2019, and 2022 												
Linux KVM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHEL 7.1/Ubuntu 12.04 and later CentOS 6.4 (qemu 0.12.1) and later 												
Xen hypervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OpenXen 4.13 hypervisor and later Citrix Hypervisor 7 and later 												
VMware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESXi versions 6.5, 6.7, 7.0, and 8.0 												
Openstack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ussuri 												
Nutanix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHV 												
Cloud platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AWS (Amazon Web Services) Microsoft Azure GCP (Google Cloud Platform) OCI (Oracle Cloud Infrastructure) Alibaba Cloud 												

Deployment information

You can deploy the FortiProxy on a FortiProxy unit or VM. You can also upgrade or downgrade an existing FortiProxy deployment. Refer to [Product integration and support on page 8](#) for a list of supported FortiProxy units and VM platforms.

Downloading the firmware file

1. Go to <https://support.fortinet.com>.
2. Click *Login* and log in to the Fortinet Support website.
3. From the *Support > Downloads* menu, select *Firmware Download*.
4. In the *Select Product* dropdown menu, select *FortiProxy*.
5. On the *Download* tab, navigate to the FortiProxy firmware file for your FortiProxy model or VM platform in the *Image Folders/Files* section. *.out* files are for upgrade or downgrade. *.zip* and *.gz* files are for new deployments.
6. Click *HTTPS* to download the firmware that meets your needs.

Deploying a new FortiProxy appliance

Refer to the [FortiProxy QuickStart Guide](#) for detailed instructions of deploying a FortiProxy appliance. Refer to [Product integration and support on page 8](#) for a list of supported FortiProxy units.

Deploying a new FortiProxy VM

Refer to the [FortiProxy Public Cloud](#) or [FortiProxy Private Cloud](#) deployment guides for more information about how to deploy the FortiProxy VM on different public and private cloud platforms. Refer to [Product integration and support on page 8](#) for a list of supported VM platforms.

Upgrading the FortiProxy



FortiProxy 7.6.5 supports upgrade from 7.4.x or 7.6.x.

If Security Fabric is enabled, all FortiProxy units must be upgraded to the same version. For example, if Security Fabric is enabled in FortiProxy 7.6.5, all FortiProxy devices in the Security Fabric must run FortiProxy 7.6.5. Otherwise, some devices may get stale or disconnected from the root, resulting in issues with fabric logging and address synchronization.

To upgrade FortiProxy units or VMs from 7.4.x to 7.6.5:

1. Reboot the FortiProxy.



You must reboot the FortiProxy before the upgrade process. Otherwise, the device may be damaged due to upgrade failure during critical processing.

2. In the GUI, go to *System > Fabric Management*.
3. Select the device you want to upgrade in the table and click *Upgrade*.
4. Click *Browse* in the *File Upload* tab.
5. Select the file on your PC and click *Open*.
6. Click *Confirm and Backup Config*.
7. Click *Continue*.

The configuration file is automatically saved and the system will reboot.

8. Click *Reset All Dashboards* in the GUI to avoid any issues with FortiView.

If you are currently using FortiProxy 7.0.x or 7.2.x, Fortinet recommends that you perform the upgrade procedure for each major version in between from low to high before attempting to upgrade to 7.6.5. For example, to upgrade from 7.0.17 to 7.6.5, upgrade to 7.2.5 or later first (reboot before upgrading to 7.2.x), and then 7.4.x, and then 7.6.5.

Upgrading a FortiProxy 2.0.5 VM to 7.0.x requires a different upgrade process with additional backup and configuration as FortiProxy 2.0.6 introduced a new FortiProxy VM license file that cannot be used by earlier versions of the FortiProxy VM.

To upgrade a FortiProxy 2.0.5 VM to 7.0.x:



1. Back up the configuration from the GUI or CLI. Make sure the VM license file is stored on the PC or FTP or TFTP server.
 2. Shut down the original VM.
 3. Deploy the new VM. Make sure that there is at least 4 GB of memory to allocate to the VM.
 4. From the VM console, configure the interface, routing, and DNS for GUI or CLI access to the new VM and its access to FortiGuard.
 5. Upload the VM license file using the GUI or CLI.
 6. Restore the configuration using the CLI or GUI.
 7. Click *Reset All Dashboards* in the GUI to avoid any issues with FortiView.
-

Downgrading the FortiProxy

Downgrading FortiProxy 7.6.5 to previous firmware versions results in configuration loss on all models. Only the following settings are retained:



- operation mode
- interface IP/management IP
- static route table
- DNS settings
- admin user account
- session helpers
- system access profiles

If Security Fabric is enabled, all FortiProxy units must be downgraded to the same version. For example, if Security Fabric is enabled in FortiProxy 7.6.5, all FortiProxy devices in the Security Fabric must run FortiProxy 7.6.5. Otherwise, some devices may get stale or disconnected from the root, resulting in issues with fabric logging and address synchronization.

You can downgrade FortiProxy units or VMs from 7.6.5 to 7.4.x by following the steps below:

1. In the GUI, go to *System > Fabric Management*.
2. Select the device you want to upgrade in the table and click *Upgrade*.
3. Click *Browse* in the *File Upload* tab.
4. Select the file on your PC and click *Open*.
5. Click *Confirm and Backup Config*.
6. Click *Continue*.

The configuration file is automatically saved and the system will reboot.

7. Click *Reset All Dashboards* in the GUI to avoid any issues with FortiView.

To downgrade from FortiProxy 7.6.5 to 7.2.x or 7.0.x, Fortinet recommends that you perform the downgrade procedure for each major version in between from high to low before attempting to downgrade to the target version. For example, to downgrade from 7.6.5 to 7.0.17, downgrade to 7.4.x first, and then 7.2.5 or later, and then 7.0.

Downgrading a FortiProxy 7.0.x VM to 2.0.5 or earlier requires a different downgrade process with additional backup and configuration as FortiProxy 2.0.6 introduced a new FortiProxy VM license file that cannot be used by earlier versions of the FortiProxy VM.

To downgrade a FortiProxy 7.0.x VM to FortiProxy 2.0.5 or earlier:



1. Back up the configuration from the GUI or CLI. Make sure the VM license file is stored on the PC or FTP or TFTP server.
 2. Shut down the original VM.
 3. Deploy the new VM. Make sure that there is at least 2 GB of memory to allocate to the VM.
 4. From the VM console, configure the interface, routing, and DNS for GUI or CLI access to the new VM and its access to FortiGuard.
 5. Upload the VM license file using the GUI or CLI
 6. Restore the configuration using the CLI or GUI.
 7. Click *Reset All Dashboards* in the GUI to avoid any issues with FortiView.
-

Resolved issues

Common vulnerabilities and exposures

FortiProxy 7.6.5 is no longer vulnerable to the following CVE reference. Visit <https://fortiguard.com/psirt> for more information.

Bug ID	CVE reference
1249241	CVE-2026-24858

Known issues

FortiProxy 7.6.5 includes the known issues listed in this section. For inquiries about a particular bug, please contact [Customer Service & Support](#).

Bug ID	Description
1072072	Device identification detection is not yet supported in FortiProxy 7.6.
1210368	FortiProxy in config-sync-only HA mode with the default certificate cannot establish stable connection to FortiManager. Workaround: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Add central management configuration in backup mode on both FortiProxy devices in the HA cluster.2. Select both FortiProxy devices and authorize (instead of authorizing the devices one by one),

FortiNBI

The following issues have been identified in FortiNBI. For inquiries about a particular bug, please contact [Customer Service & Support](#).

Bug ID	Description
N/A	WSL2 X11 output corruption. This is a known bug on Microsoft's WSLg graphics. Workaround: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Try running "wsl -shutdown" and then restarting the isolator.• Use the FortiNBI WSLg graphics, which has lower performance than the Microsoft's WSLg graphics.
975570	Certificate warning when starting up the isolator. Workaround: Ignore the certificate warning.
881957	Error in Google Chrome or Microsoft Edge login page when FortiNBI is on. Workaround: Use Firefox.



www.fortinet.com

Copyright© 2026 Fortinet, Inc. All rights reserved. Fortinet®, FortiGate®, FortiCare® and FortiGuard®, and certain other marks are registered trademarks of Fortinet, Inc., and other Fortinet names herein may also be registered and/or common law trademarks of Fortinet. All other product or company names may be trademarks of their respective owners. Performance and other metrics contained herein were attained in internal lab tests under ideal conditions, and actual performance and other results may vary. Network variables, different network environments and other conditions may affect performance results. Nothing herein represents any binding commitment by Fortinet, and Fortinet disclaims all warranties, whether express or implied, except to the extent Fortinet enters a binding written contract, signed by Fortinet's Chief Legal Officer, with a purchaser that expressly warrants that the identified product will perform according to certain expressly-identified performance metrics and, in such event, only the specific performance metrics expressly identified in such binding written contract shall be binding on Fortinet. For absolute clarity, any such warranty will be limited to performance in the same ideal conditions as in Fortinet's internal lab tests. Fortinet disclaims in full any covenants, representations, and guarantees pursuant hereto, whether express or implied. Fortinet reserves the right to change, modify, transfer, or otherwise revise this publication without notice, and the most current version of the publication shall be applicable.