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CBOR Encoded X.509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)  
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## Abstract

This document specifies a CBOR encoding of X.509 certificates. The resulting certificates are called C509 Certificates. The CBOR encoding supports a large subset of [RFC 5280](#) and all certificates compatible with the [RFC 7925](#), IEEE 802.1AR (DevID), CNSA, RPKI, GSMA eUICC, and CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements profiles. When used to re-encode DER encoded X.509 certificates, the CBOR encoding can in many cases reduce the size of [RFC 7925](#) profiled certificates with over 50%. The CBOR encoded structure can alternatively be signed directly ("natively signed"), which does not require re-encoding for the signature to be verified. The document also specifies C509 COSE headers, a C509 TLS certificate type, and a C509 file format.

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Internet-Draft

C509 Certificates

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## [1.](#) Introduction

One of the challenges with deploying a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) for the Internet of Things (IoT) is the size and parsing of X.509 public key certificates [[RFC5280](#)], since those are not optimized for constrained environments [[RFC7228](#)]. Large certificate chains are also problematic in non-constrained protocols such as EAP-TLS [[I-D.ietf-emu-eap-tls13](#)] [[I-D.ietf-emu-eap-tls-cert](#)] where authenticators typically drop an EAP session after only 40 - 50 round-trips, QUIC [[RFC9000](#)] where the latency increases significantly unless the server sends less than three times as many bytes as received prior to validating the client address, and RPKI [[RFC6487](#)] where a single certificate can be very large. More compact certificate representations are therefore desirable in many use cases. Due to the current PKI usage of DER encoded X.509 certificates, keeping compatibility with DER encoded X.509 is necessary at least for a transition period. However, the use of a more compact encoding with the Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR) [[RFC8949](#)] reduces the certificate size significantly which has known performance benefits in terms of decreased communication overhead, power consumption, latency, storage, etc.

CBOR is a data format designed for small code size and small message size. CBOR builds on the JSON data model but extends it by e.g. encoding binary data directly without base64 conversion. In addition to the binary CBOR encoding, CBOR also has a diagnostic notation that is readable and editable by humans. The Concise Data Definition Language (CDDL) [[RFC8610](#)] provides a way to express structures for protocol messages and APIs that use CBOR. [RFC 8610](#) also extends the diagnostic notation.

CBOR data items are encoded to or decoded from byte strings using a type-length-value encoding scheme, where the three highest order bits of the initial byte contain information about the major type. CBOR supports several different types of data items, in addition to integers (int, uint), simple values (e.g. null), byte strings (bstr), and text strings (tstr), CBOR also supports arrays [] of data items, maps {} of pairs of data items, and sequences of data items. For a complete specification and examples, see [\[RFC8949\]](#), [\[RFC8610\]](#), and [\[RFC8742\]](#). We recommend implementors to get used to CBOR by using the CBOR playground [\[CborMe\]](#).

CAB Baseline Requirements [\[CAB-TLS\]](#), [RFC 7925](#) [\[RFC7925\]](#), IEEE 802.1AR [\[IEEE-802.1AR\]](#), and CNSA [\[RFC8603\]](#) specify certificate profiles which can be applied to certificate based authentication with, e.g., TLS [\[RFC8446\]](#), QUIC [\[RFC9000\]](#), DTLS [\[I-D.ietf-tls-dtls13\]](#), COSE [\[RFC8152\]](#), EDHOC [\[I-D.ietf-lake-edhoc\]](#), or Compact TLS 1.3 [\[I-D.ietf-tls-ctls\]](#). [RFC 7925](#) [\[RFC7925\]](#), RFC7925bis [\[I-D.ietf-uta-tls13-iot-profile\]](#), and IEEE 802.1AR [\[IEEE-802.1AR\]](#) specifically target Internet of Things deployments. This document specifies a CBOR encoding based on [\[X.509-IoT\]](#), which can support large parts of [RFC 5280](#). The encoding supports all [RFC 7925](#), IEEE 802.1AR, CAB Baseline [\[CAB-TLS\]](#), [\[CAB-Code\]](#), RPKI [\[RFC6487\]](#), eUICC [\[GSMA-eUICC\]](#) profiled X.509 certificates. The resulting certificates are called C509 Certificates. This document does not specify a certificate profile. Two variants are defined using the same CBOR encoding and differing only in what is being signed:

1. An invertible CBOR re-encoding of DER encoded X.509 certificates [\[RFC5280\]](#), which can be reversed to obtain the original DER encoded X.509 certificate.
2. Natively signed C509 certificates, where the signature is calculated over the CBOR encoding instead of over the DER encoding as in 1. This removes the need for ASN.1 and DER parsing and the associated complexity but they are not backwards compatible with implementations requiring DER encoded X.509.

Natively signed C509 certificates can be applied in devices that are only required to authenticate to natively signed C509 certificate compatible servers, which is not a major restriction for many IoT

deployments where the parties issuing and verifying certificates can be a restricted ecosystem.

This document specifies COSE headers for use of the C509 certificates with COSE, see [Section 11.11](#). The document also specifies a TLS certificate type for use of the C509 certificates with TLS and QUIC (with or without additional TLS certificate compression), see [Section 11.12](#).

## 2. Notational Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [BCP 14](#) [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

This specification makes use of the terminology in [[RFC5280](#)], [[RFC7228](#)], [[RFC8610](#)], and [[RFC8949](#)]. When referring to CBOR, this specification always refers to Deterministically Encoded CBOR as specified in Sections [4.2.1](#) and [4.2.2](#) of [[RFC8949](#)].

## 3. C509 Certificate

This section specifies the content and encoding for C509 certificates, with the overall objective to produce a very compact representation supporting large parts of [[RFC5280](#)], and everything in [[RFC7925](#)], [[IEEE-802.1AR](#)], RPKI [[RFC6487](#)], GSMA eUICC [[GSMA-eUICC](#)], and CAB Baseline [[CAB-TLS](#)] [[CAB-Code](#)]. In the CBOR encoding, static fields are elided, elliptic curve points and time values are compressed, OID are replaced with short integers, and redundant encoding is removed. Combining these different components reduces the certificate size significantly, which is not possible with general purpose compression algorithms, see Figure 5.

The C509 certificate can be either a CBOR re-encoding of a DER encoded X.509 certificate, in which case the signature is calculated on the DER encoded ASN.1 data in the X.509 certificate, or a natively signed C509 certificate, in which case the signature is calculated

directly on the CBOR encoded data. In both cases the certificate content is adhering to the restrictions given by [\[RFC5280\]](#). The re-encoding is known to work with DER encoded certificates but might work with other canonical encodings. The re-encoding does not work for BER encoded certificates.

In the encoding described below, the order of elements in arrays are always encoded in the same order as the elements or the corresponding SEQUENCE or SET in the DER encoding.

### [3.1.](#) Message Fields

The X.509 fields and their CBOR encodings are listed below, and used in the definition of C509 certificates, see Figure 1.

C509 certificates are defined in terms of DER encoded [\[RFC5280\]](#) X.509 certificates:

- \* version. The 'version' field is encoded in the 'c509CertificateType' CBOR int. The field 'c509CertificateType' also indicates the type of the C509 certificate. Currently, the type can be a natively signed C509 certificate following X.509 v3 (c509CertificateType = 0) or a CBOR re-encoded X.509 v3 DER certificate (c509CertificateType = 1), see [Section 11.1](#).

- \* serialNumber. The 'serialNumber' INTEGER value field is encoded as the unwrapped CBOR unsigned bignum (~biguint) 'certificateSerialNumber'. Any leading 0x00 byte (to indicate that the number is not negative) is therefore omitted.
- \* signature. The 'signature' field is always the same as the 'signatureAlgorithm' field and therefore omitted from the CBOR encoding.
- \* issuer. In the general case, the sequence of 'RelativeDistinguishedName' is encoded as a CBOR array of CBOR arrays of Attributes. Typically, each RelativeDistinguishedName only contains a single attribute and the sequence is then encoded as a CBOR array of Attributes. Each Attribute is encoded as a (CBOR int, CBOR text string) pair or as a (unwrapped CBOR OID,

CBOR bytes) pair. The absolute value of the CBOR int (see Figure 7) encodes the attribute type and the sign is used to represent the character string type; positive for Utf8String, negative for PrintableString. The Attribute Email Address is always an IA5String. In natively signed C509 certificates all text strings are UTF-8 encoded and all attributeType SHALL have be non-negative. Text strings SHALL still adhere to any X.509 restrictions, i.e., serialNumber SHALL only contain the 74 character subset of ASCII allowed by PrintableString and countryName SHALL have length 2. The string types teletexString, universalString, and bmpString are not supported. If Name contains a single Attribute containing an utf8String encoded 'common name' it is encoded as a CBOR text string. If the text string contains an EUI-64 of the form "HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH" where 'H' is one of the symbols '0'-'9' or 'A'-'F' it is encoded as a CBOR byte string of length 8 instead. EUI-64 mapped from a 48-bit MAC address (i.e., of the form "HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH") is encoded as a CBOR byte string of length 6.

- \* validity. The 'notBefore' and 'notAfter' fields are encoded as unwrapped CBOR epoch-based date/time (~time) where the tag content is an unsigned integer. In POSIX time, leap seconds are ignored, with a leap second having the same POSIX time as the second before it. Compression of X.509 certificates with the time 23:59:60 UTC is therefore not supported. Note that [RFC 5280](#) mandates encoding of dates through the year 2049 as UTCTime, and later dates as GeneralizedTime. The value "99991231235959Z" (no expiration date) is encoded as CBOR null.
- \* subject. The 'subject' is encoded exactly like issuer.

- \* subjectPublicKeyInfo. The 'AlgorithmIdentifier' field including parameters is encoded as the CBOR int 'subjectPublicKeyAlgorithm' (see [Section 11.10](#)) or as an array with an unwrapped CBOR OID tag [[RFC9090](#)] optionally followed by the parameters encoded as a CBOR byte string. In general, the 'subjectPublicKey' BIT STRING value field is encoded as a CBOR byte string. This specification assumes the BIT STRING has zero unused bits and the unused bits byte is omitted. For rsaEncryption and id-ecPublicKey, the

encoding of `subjectPublicKey` is further optimized as described in [Section 3.2](#).

- \* `issuerUniqueID`. Not supported.
- \* `subjectUniqueID`. Not supported.
- \* `extensions`. The 'extensions' field is encoded as a CBOR array where each extension is encoded as either a CBOR int (see [Section 11.3](#)) followed by an optional CBOR item of any type or an unwrapped CBOR OID tag [[RFC9090](#)] followed by a CBOR bool encoding 'critical' and the DER encoded value of the 'extnValue' encoded as a CBOR byte string. If the array contains exactly two ints and the absolute value of the first int is 2 (corresponding to `keyUsage`), the array is omitted and the extensions is encoded as a single CBOR int with the absolute value of the second int and the sign of the first int. Extensions are encoded as specified in [Section 3.3](#). The extensions mandated to be supported by [[RFC7925](#)] and [[IEEE-802.1AR](#)] are given special treatment. An omitted 'extensions' field is encoded as an empty CBOR array.
- \* `signatureAlgorithm`. The 'signatureAlgorithm' field including parameters is encoded as a CBOR int (see [Section 11.9](#)) or as an array with an unwrapped CBOR OID tag [[RFC9090](#)] optionally followed by the parameters encoded as a CBOR byte string.
- \* `signatureValue`. In general, the 'signatureValue' BIT STRING value field is encoded as the CBOR byte string `issuerSignatureValue`. This specification assumes the BIT STRING has zero unused bits and the unused bits byte is omitted. For natively signed C509 certificates the `signatureValue` is calculated over the CBOR sequence `TBSCertificate`. For ECDSA, the encoding of `issuerSignatureValue` is further optimized as described in [Section 3.2](#)

The following Concise Data Definition Language (CDDL) defines the



CBOR array C509Certificate and the CBOR sequence [[RFC8742](#)] TBSCertificate. The member names therefore only have documentary value. Applications not requiring a CBOR item MAY represent C509 certificates with the CBOR sequence ~C509Certificate (unwrapped C509Certificate).

```
C509Certificate = [
    TBSCertificate,
    issuerSignatureValue : any,
]
```

; The elements of the following group are used in a CBOR Sequence:

```
TBSCertificate = (
    c509CertificateType: int,
    certificateSerialNumber: CertificateSerialNumber,
    issuer: Name,
    validityNotBefore: Time,
    validityNotAfter: Time,
    subject: Name,
    subjectPublicKeyAlgorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier,
    subjectPublicKey: any,
    extensions: Extensions,
    issuerSignatureAlgorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier,
)
```

```
CertificateSerialNumber = ~biguint
```

```
Name = [ * RelativeDistinguishedName ] / text / bytes
```

```
RelativeDistinguishedName = Attribute / [ 2* Attribute ]
```

```
Attribute = ( attributeType: int, attributeValue: text ) //
             ( attributeType: ~oid, attributeValue: bytes )
```

```
Time = ~time / null
```

```
AlgorithmIdentifier = int / ~oid /
                     [ algorithm: ~oid, parameters: bytes ]
```

```
Extensions = [ * Extension ] / int
```

```
Extension = ( extensionID: int, extensionValue: any ) //
             ( extensionID: ~oid, ? critical: true,
               extensionValue: bytes )
```

Figure 1: CDDL for C509Certificate.

### [3.2.](#) Encoding of subjectPublicKey and issuerSignatureValue

#### [3.2.1.](#) Encoding of subjectPublicKey

For RSA public keys (rsaEncryption), the SEQUENCE and INTEGER type and length fields are omitted and the two INTEGER value fields (modulus, exponent) are encoded as an array of two unwrapped CBOR unsigned bignum (~biguint), i.e. [ modulus : ~biguint, exponent : ~biguint ]. If the exponent is 65537, the array and the exponent is omitted and subjectPublicKey consist of only the modulus encoded as an unwrapped CBOR unsigned bignum (~biguint).

For elliptic curve public keys in Weierstrass form (id-ecPublicKey), uncompressed keys are point compressed as defined in Section 2.3.3 of [\[SECG\]](#). If a DER encoded certificate with a point compressed public key of type id-ecPublicKey is CBOR encoded, the octets 0xfe and 0xfd are used instead of 0x02 and 0x03 in the CBOR encoding to represent even and odd y-coordinate, respectively.

#### [3.2.2.](#) Encoding of issuerSignatureValue

For ECDSA signatures, the SEQUENCE and INTEGER type and length fields as well as the any leading 0x00 byte (to indicate that the number is not negative) are omitted. If the two INTEGER value fields have different lengths, the shortest INTEGER value field is padded with zeroes so that the two fields have the same length. The resulting byte string is encoded as a CBOR byte string.

### [3.3.](#) Encoding of Extensions

This section details the encoding of the 'extensions' field. The 'extensions' field is encoded as a CBOR array where each extensionID is encoded as either a CBOR int or an unwrapped CBOR OID tag. If 'extensionID' is encoded an int (see [Section 11.3](#)), the sign is used to encode if the extension is critical and the 'critical' field is omitted. Critical extensions are encoded with a negative sign and non-critical extensions are encoded with a positive sign.

The 'extnValue' OCTET STRING value field is encoded as the CBOR byte string 'extensionValue' except for the extensions specified below. For some extensions, only commonly used parts are supported by the CBOR encoding. If unsupported parts are used, the CBOR encoding cannot be used.

CBOR encoding of the following extension values are fully supported:

- \* Subject Key Identifier (subjectKeyIdentifier). The extensionValue is encoded as follows:

```
KeyIdentifier = bytes
SubjectKeyIdentifier = KeyIdentifier
```

- \* Key Usage (keyUsage). The 'KeyUsage' BIT STRING is interpreted as an unsigned integer in network byte order and encoded as a CBOR int. See [Section 3.1](#) for special encoding in case keyUsage is the only extension present.

```
KeyUsage = int
```

- \* Policy Mappings (policyMappings). extensionValue is encoded as follows:

```
PolicyMappings = [
  + (issuerDomainPolicy: ~oid, subjectDomainPolicy: ~oid)
]
```

- \* Basic Constraints (basicConstraints). If 'cA' = false then extensionValue = -2, if 'cA' = true and 'pathLenConstraint' is not present then extensionValue = -1, and if 'cA' = true and 'pathLenConstraint' is present then extensionValue = pathLenConstraint.

```
BasicConstraints = int
```

- \* Policy Constraints (policyConstraints). extensionValue is encoded as follows:

```
PolicyConstraints = [
  requireExplicitPolicy: uint / null,
  inhibitPolicyMapping: uint / null,
]
```

- \* Extended Key Usage (extKeyUsage). extensionValue is encoded as an array of CBOR ints (see [Section 11.7](#) or unwrapped CBOR OID tags [[RFC9090](#)] where each int or OID tag encodes a key usage purpose. If the array contains a single KeyPurposeId, the array is omitted.

```
KeyPurposeId = int / ~oid
```

ExtKeyUsageSyntax = [ 2\* KeyPurposeId ] / KeyPurposeId

- \* Inhibit anyPolicy (inhibitAnyPolicy). extensionValue is encoded as follows:

InhibitAnyPolicy = uint

CBOR encoding of the following extension values are partly supported:

- \* Subject Alternative Name (subjectAltName). If the subject alternative name only contains general names registered in [Section 11.8](#) the extension value can be CBOR encoded. extensionValue is encoded as an array of (int, any) pairs where each pair encodes a general name (see [Section 11.8](#)). If subjectAltName contains exactly one dNSName, the array and the int are omitted and extensionValue is the dNSName encoded as a CBOR text string. In addition to the general names defined in [\[RFC5280\]](#), the hardwareModuleName type of otherName has been given its own int due to its mandatory use in IEEE 802.1AR. When 'otherName + hardwareModuleName' is used, then [ oid, bytes ] is used to identify the pair ( hwType, hwSerialEntries ) directly as specified in [\[RFC4108\]](#). Only the general names in [Section 11.8](#) are supported.

GeneralName = ( GeneralNameType : int, GeneralNameValue : any )  
GeneralNames = [ + GeneralName ]  
SubjectAltName = GeneralNames / text

- \* Issuer Alternative Name (issuerAltName). extensionValue is encoded exactly like subjectAltName.

IssuerAltName = GeneralNames / text

- \* CRL Distribution Points (cRLDistributionPoints). If the CRL Distribution Points is a sequence of DistributionPointName, where each DistributionPointName only contains uniformResourceIdentifiers, the extension value can be CBOR encoded. extensionValue is encoded as follows:

DistributionPointName = [ 2\* text ] / text  
cRLDistributionPoints = [ + DistributionPointName ]

- \* Freshest CRL (freshestCRL). extensionValue is encoded exactly like cRLDistributionPoints.

FreshestCRL = CRLDistributionPoints

- \* Authority Information Access (authorityInfoAccess). If all the GeneralNames in authorityInfoAccess are of type uniformResourceIdentifier, the extension value can be CBOR encoded. Each accessMethod is encoded as an CBOR ints (see [Section 11.6](#)) or unwrapped CBOR OID tags [[RFC9090](#)]. The uniformResourceIdentifiers are encoded as CBOR text strings.

AccessDescription = ( accessMethod: int / ~oid , uri: text )  
 AuthorityInfoAccessSyntax = [ + AccessDescription ]

- \* Subject Information Access (subjectInfoAccess). Encoded exactly like authorityInfoAccess.

SubjectInfoAccessSyntax = AuthorityInfoAccessSyntax

- \* Authority Key Identifier (authorityKeyIdentifier). If the authority key identifier contains all of keyIdentifier, certIssuer, and certSerialNumber or if only keyIdentifier is present the extension value can be CBOR encoded. If all three are present a CBOR array is used, if only keyIdentifier is present, the array is omitted:

KeyIdentifierArray = [  
   keyIdentifier: KeyIdentifier,  
   authorityCertIssuer: GeneralNames,  
   authorityCertSerialNumber: CertificateSerialNumber  
 ]  
 AuthorityKeyIdentifier = KeyIdentifierArray / KeyIdentifier

- \* Certificate Policies (certificatePolicies). If noticeRef is not used and any explicitText are encoded as UTF8String, the extension value can be CBOR encoded. OIDs registered in [Section 11.4](#) are encoded as an int. The policyQualifierId is encoded as an CBOR int (see [Section 11.5](#)) or an unwrapped CBOR OID tag [[RFC9090](#)].

```

PolicyIdentifier = int / ~oid
PolicyQualifierInfo = (
  policyQualifierId: int / ~oid,
  qualifier: text,
)
CertificatePolicies = [
  + ( PolicyIdentifier, ? [ + PolicyQualifierInfo ] )
]

```

- \* Name Constraints (nameConstraints). If the name constraints only contains general names registered in [Section 11.8](#) the extension value can be CBOR encoded.

```

GeneralSubtree = [ GeneralName, minimum: uint, ? maximum: uint ]
NameConstraints = [
  permittedSubtrees: GeneralSubtree,
  excludedSubtrees: GeneralSubtree,
]

```

- \* Subject Directory Attributes (subjectDirectoryAttributes). Encoded as attributes in issuer and subject with the difference that there can be more than one attributeValue.

```

Attributes = ( attributeType: int, attributeValue: [+text] ) //
              ( attributeType: ~oid, attributeValue: [+bytes] )
SubjectDirectoryAttributes = Attributes

```

- \* AS Resources (autonomousSysIds). If rdi is not present, the extension value can be CBOR encoded. Each ASId is encoded as an uint. With the exception of the first ASId, the ASId is encoded as the difference to the previous ASId.

```

AsIdsOrRanges = uint / [uint, uint]
ASIdentifiers = [ + AsIdsOrRanges ] / null

```

- \* AS Resources v2 (id-pe-ipAddrBlocks-v2). Encoded exactly like autonomousSysIds.
- \* IP Resources (id-pe-ipAddrBlocks). If rdi and SAFI is not present, the extension value can be CBOR encoded. Each AddressPrefix is encoded as a CBOR bytes string (without the

unused bits octet) followed by the number of unused bits encoded as a CBOR uint. Each AddressRange is encoded as an array of two CBOR byte strings. The unused bits for min and max are omitted, but the unused bits in max IPAddress is set to ones. With the exception of the first Address, if the byte string has the same length as the previous ASid, the Address is encoded as an uint with the the difference to the previous Address.

```
Address = bytes / uint,  
AddressPrefix = (Address, unusedBits: uint)  
AddressRange = [Address, Address]  
IPAddressOrRange = AddressPrefix / AddressRange  
IPAddressChoice = [ + IPAddressOrRange ] / null  
IPAddrBlocks = [ AFI: uint, IPAddressChoice ]
```

- \* IP Resources v2 (id-pe-ipAddrBlocks-v2). Encoded exactly like id-pe-ipAddrBlocks.
- \* Signed Certificate Timestamp. If all the SCTs are version 1, and there are no SCT extensions, the extension value can be CBOR encoded. LogIDs are encoded as CBOR byte strings, the timestamp is encoded as and CBOR int (milliseconds since validityNotBefore), and the signature is encoded with an (AlgorithmIdentifier, any) pair in the same way as issuerSignatureAlgorithm and issuerSignatureValue.

```
SignedCertificateTimestamp = (  
  logID: bytes,  
  timestamp: int,  
  sigAlg: AlgorithmIdentifier,  
  sigValue: any,  
)  
SignedCertificateTimestamps = [ + SignedCertificateTimestamp ]
```

### 3.3.1. Example Encoding of Extensions

The examples below use values from [Section 11.3](#), [Section 11.7](#), and

### Section 11.8:

- \* A critical basicConstraints ('cA' = true) without pathLenConstraint is encoded as the two CBOR ints -4, -1.
- \* A non-critical keyUsage with digitalSignature and keyAgreement asserted is encoded as the two CBOR ints 2, 17 ( $2^0 + 2^4 = 17$ ).
- \* A non-critical extKeyUsage containing id-kp-codeSigning and id-kp-OCSPSigning is encoded as the CBOR int 8 followed by the CBOR array [ 3, 6 ].
- \* A non-critical subjectAltName containing only the dNSName example.com is encoded as the CBOR int 3 followed by the CBOR text string "example.com".

Thus, the extension field of a certificate containing all of the above extensions in the given order would be encoded as the CBOR array [ -4, -1, 2, 17, 8, [ 3, 6 ], 3, "example.com" ].

## 4. C509 Certificate Signing Request

The section defines the C509 Certificate Signing Request (CSR) format based on and compatible with [RFC 2986](#) [[RFC2986](#)] reusing the formatting for C509 certificates defined in [Section 3](#). There are currently two c509CertificateSigningRequestType values defined, c509CertificateSigningRequestType = 0 requests a c509CertificateType = 0 and c509CertificateSigningRequestType = 1 requests a c509CertificateType = 1. subjectProofOfPossessionAlgorithm can be a C509 signature algorithm or a non-signature Proof-of-Possession Algorithm as defined in e.g. [RFC 6955](#). CSR attributes other than extensionRequest are not supported.

```
C509CertificateSigningRequest = [  
    TBSCertificateSigningRequest,  
    subjectProofOfPossessionValue: any,  
]
```



```
; The elements of the following group are used in a CBOR Sequence:
TBCertificateSigningRequest = (
    c509CertificateSigningRequestType: int,
    subject: Name,
    subjectPublicKeyAlgorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier,
    subjectPublicKey: any,
    extensionsRequest : Extensions,
    subjectProofOfPossessionAlgorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier,
)
```

Figure 2: CDDL for C509CertificateSigningRequest.

After verifying the subjectProofOfPossessionValue, the CA MAY transform the C509CertificateSigningRequest into a [RFC 2985](#) CertificationRequestInfo for compatibility with existing procedures and code.

## [5.](#) C509 Certificate Revocation List

The section defines the C509 Certificate Revocation List (CRL) format based on and compatible with [\[RFC5280\]](#) reusing the formatting for C509 certificates defined in [Section 3](#).

```
C509CertificateRevocationList = [  
    TBSCertificateRevocationList,  
    issuerSignatureValue : any,  
]  
  
; The elements of the following group are used in a CBOR Sequence:  
TBSCertificateSigningRequest = (  
    C509CertificateRevocationListType: int,  
    issuer: Name,  
    thisUpdate: Time,  
    nextUpdate: Time,  
    revokedCertificates: RevokedCertificates,  
    crlExtensions: Extensions,  
    issuerSignatureAlgorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier,  
)  
  
RevokedCertificates = [  
    userCertificate: CertificateSerialNumber,  
    revocationDate: Time,  
    crlEntryExtensions: Extensions,  
]
```

Figure 3: CDDL for C509CertificateRevocationList.

## [6.](#) C509 Online Certificate Status Protocol

TODO

## [7.](#) C509 Processing and Certificate Issuance

It is straightforward to integrate the C509 format into legacy X.509 processing during certificate issuance. C509 processing can be performed as an isolated function of the CA, or as a separate function trusted by the CA.

The CSR format defined in [Section 4](#) follows the PKCS#10 format to enable a direct mapping to the certification request information, see [Section 4.1 of \[RFC2986\]](#).

When a certificate request is received the CA, or function trusted by the CA, needs to perform some limited C509 processing and verify the proof of possession of the public key, before normal certificate generation can take place.

In the reverse direction, in case `c509CertificateType = 1` was requested, a separate C509 processing function can perform the conversion from a generated X.509 certificate to C509 as a bump-in-the-wire. In case `c509CertificateType = 0` was requested, the C509 processing needs to be performed before signing the certificate, in which case a tighter integration with CA may be needed.

## [8.](#) Legacy Considerations

C509 certificates can be deployed with legacy X.509 certificates and CA infrastructure. In order to verify the signature, the C509 certificate is used to recreate the original X.509 data structure to be able to verify the signature.

For protocols like TLS/DTLS 1.2, where the handshake is sent unencrypted, the actual encoding and compression can be done at different locations depending on the deployment setting. For example, the mapping between C509 certificate and standard X.509 certificate can take place in a 6LoWPAN border gateway which allows the server side to stay unmodified. This case gives the advantage of the low overhead of a C509 certificate over a constrained wireless links. The conversion to X.509 within an IoT device will incur a computational overhead, however, measured in energy this is likely to be negligible compared to the reduced communication overhead.

For the setting with constrained server and server-only authentication, the server only needs to be provisioned with the C509 certificate and does not perform the conversion to X.509. This option is viable when client authentication can be asserted by other means.

For protocols like IKEv2, TLS/DTLS 1.3, and EDHOC, where certificates are encrypted, the proposed encoding needs to be done fully end-to-end, through adding the encoding/decoding functionality to the server.

## [9.](#) Expected Certificate Sizes

The CBOR encoding of the sample certificate chains given in [Appendix A](#) results in the numbers shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

COSE\_X509 is defined in [[I-D.ietf-cose-x509](#)] and COSE\_C509 is defined in [Section 11.11](#). After [RFC 7925](#) profiling, most duplicated information has been removed, and the remaining text strings are minimal in size. Therefore, the further size reduction reached with general compression mechanisms such as Brotli will be small, mainly corresponding to making the ASN.1 encoding more compact. CBOR encoding can however significantly compress [RFC 7925](#) profiled certificates. For the example HTTPS certificate chains ([www.ietf.org](http://www.ietf.org)

and [tools.ietf.org](http://tools.ietf.org)) both C509 and Brotli perform well complementing each other. C509 use dedicated information to compress individual certificates, while Brotli can compress duplicate information in the entire chain. Note that C509 certificates of type 0 and 1 have the same size. For Brotli [[RFC7932](#)], the Rust crate Brotli 3.3.0 was used with compression level 11 and window size 22.

	COSE_X509	COSE_C509
<a href="#">RFC 7925</a> profiled IoT Certificate (1)	317	139
ECDSA HTTPS Certificate Chain (2)	2193	1394
RSA HTTPS Certificate Chain (4)	5175	3934

Figure 4: Comparing Sizes of Certificate Chains in COSE. Number of bytes (length of certificate chain).

	X509	X509 + Brotli	C509	C509 + Brotli
<a href="#">RFC 7925</a> Cert (1)	327	324	151	167
RPKI Cert (1)	20991	9134	8660	5668
HTTPS Chain (2)	2204	1455	1414	1063
HTTPS Chain (4)	5190	3244	3958	2845
HTTPS Bag (8)	11578	3979	8882	3519

Figure 5: Comparing Sizes of Certificate Chains with TLS. Number of bytes (length of certificate chain). X509 and C509 are Certificate messages. X509 + Brotli and C509 + Brotli are CompressedCertificate messages.

## 10. Security Considerations

The CBOR profiling of X.509 certificates does not change the security assumptions needed when deploying standard X.509 certificates but decreases the number of fields transmitted, which reduces the risk for implementation errors.

The use of natively signed C509 certificates removes the need for ASN.1 encoding, which is a rich source of security vulnerabilities.

Conversion between the certificate formats can be made in constant time to reduce risk of information leakage through side channels.

The mechanism in this draft does not reveal any additional information compared to X.509. Because of difference in size, it will be possible to detect that this profile is used. The gateway solution described in [Section 8](#) requires unencrypted certificates and is not recommended.

## 11. IANA Considerations

This document creates several new registries under the new heading "C509 Certificate". For all items, the 'Reference' field points to this document.

The expert reviewers for the registries defined in this document are expected to ensure that the usage solves a valid use case that could not be solved better in a different way, that it is not going to duplicate one that is already registered, and that the registered point is likely to be used in deployments. They are furthermore expected to check the clarity of purpose and use of the requested code points. Experts should take into account the expected usage of entries when approving point assignment, and the length of the encoded value should be weighed against the number of code points left that encode to that size and how constrained the systems it will be used on are. Values in the interval [-24, 23] have a 1 byte

encodings, other values in the interval [-256, 255] have a 2 byte encodings, and the remaining values in the interval [-65536, 65535] have 3 byte encodings.

### [11.1.](#) C509 Certificate Types Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Certificate Types" under the new heading "C509 Certificate". The columns of the registry are Value, Description, and Reference, where Value is an integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval [-24, 23] the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

Value	Description
0	Natively Signed C509 Certificate following X.509 v3
1	CBOR re-encoding of X.509 v3 Certificate

Figure 6: C509 Certificate Types

### [11.2.](#) C509 Attributes Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Attributes" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, Name, Identifiers, OID, DER, Comments, and Reference, where Value is an non-negative integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval [0, 23] the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

Value	Attribute
0	Name: Email Address
	Identifiers: emailAddress, e-mailAddress
	OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1

	DER:	06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 09 01
	Comments:	
-----		
1	Name:	Common Name
	Identifiers:	commonName, cn
	OID:	2.5.4.3
	DER:	06 03 55 04 03
	Comments:	
-----		
2	Name:	Surname
	Identifiers:	surname, sn
	OID:	2.5.4.4
	DER:	06 03 55 04 04
	Comments:	
-----		
3	Name:	Serial Number
	Identifiers:	serialNumber
	OID:	2.5.4.5
	DER:	06 03 55 04 05
	Comments:	
-----		
4	Name:	Country
	Identifiers:	countryName, c
	OID:	2.5.4.6
	DER:	06 03 55 04 06
	Comments:	
-----		
5	Name:	Locality
	Identifiers:	localityName, locality, l

	OID:	2.5.4.7
	DER:	06 03 55 04 07
	Comments:	
-----		
6	Name:	State or Province
	Identifiers:	stateOrProvinceName, st
	OID:	2.5.4.8
	DER:	06 03 55 04 08
	Comments:	
-----		
7	Name:	Street Address
	Identifiers:	streetAddress, street

	OID:	2.5.4.9	
	DER:	06 03 55 04 09	
	Comments:		
+-----+			
8	Name:	Organization	
	Identifiers:	organizationName, o	
	OID:	2.5.4.10	
	DER:	06 03 55 04 0A	
	Comments:		
+-----+			
9	Name:	Organizational Unit	
	Identifiers:	organizationalUnitName, ou	
	OID:	2.5.4.11	
	DER:	06 03 55 04 0B	
	Comments:		
+-----+			
10	Name:	Title	
	Identifiers:	title	
	OID:	2.5.4.12	
	DER:	06 03 55 04 0C	
	Comments:		
+-----+			
11	Name:	Business Category	
	Identifiers:	businessCategory	
	OID:	2.5.4.15	
	DER:	06 03 55 04 0F	
	Comments:		
+-----+			
12	Name:	Postal Code	
	Identifiers:	postalCode	
	OID:	2.5.4.17	
	DER:	06 03 55 04 11	
	Comments:		
+-----+			
13	Name:	Given Name	
	Identifiers:	givenName	

	OID:	2.5.4.42	
	DER:	06 03 55 04 2A	
	Comments:		
+-----+			
14	Name:	Initials	



	Identifiers:	initials
	OID:	2.5.4.43
	DER:	06 03 55 04 2B
	Comments:	
-----		
15	Name:	Generation Qualifier
	Identifiers:	generationQualifier
	OID:	2.5.4.44
	DER:	06 03 55 04 2C
	Comments:	
-----		
16	Name:	DN Qualifier
	Identifiers:	dnQualifier
	OID:	2.5.4.46
	DER:	06 03 55 04 2E
	Comments:	
-----		
17	Name:	Pseudonym
	Identifiers:	pseudonym
	OID:	2.5.4.65
	DER:	06 03 55 04 41
	Comments:	
-----		
18	Name:	Organization Identifier
	Identifiers:	organizationIdentifier
	OID:	2.5.4.97
	DER:	06 03 55 04 61
	Comments:	
-----		
19	Name:	Inc. Locality
	Identifiers:	jurisdictionOfIncorporationLocalityName
	OID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.311.60.2.1.1
	DER:	06 0B 2B 06 01 04 01 82 37 3C 02 01 01
	Comments:	
-----		
20	Name:	Inc. State or Province
	Identifiers:	jurisdictionOfIncorporation StateOrProvinceName
	OID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.311.60.2.1.2
	DER:	06 0B 2B 06 01 04 01 82 37 3C 02 01 02
	Comments:	
-----		
21	Name:	Inc. Country

	Identifiers:	jurisdictionOfIncorporationCountryName
	OID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.311.60.2.1.3
	DER:	06 0B 2B 06 01 04 01 82 37 3C 02 01 03
	Comments:	
-----		
21	Name:	Domain Component
	Identifiers:	domainComponent, dc
	OID:	0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.25
	DER:	06 0A 09 92 26 89 93 F2 2C 64 01 19
	Comments:	
-----		

Figure 7: C509 Attributes

### [11.3.](#) C509 Extensions Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Extensions Registry" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, Name, Identifiers, OID, DER, Comments, extensionValue, and Reference, where Value is an positive integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval [1, 23] the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

Value	Extension
=====	
1	Name: Subject Key Identifier Identifiers: subjectKeyIdentifier OID: 2.5.29.14 DER: 06 03 55 1D 0E Comments: extensionValue: SubjectKeyIdentifier
2	Name: Key Usage Identifiers: keyUsage OID: 2.5.29.15 DER: 06 03 55 1D 0F Comments: AttributeValue: KeyUsage
3	Name: Subject Alternative Name Identifiers: subjectAltName OID: 2.5.29.17 DER: 06 03 55 1D 11 Comments:

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	extensionValue:	SubjectAltName
4	Name:	Basic Constraints
	Identifiers:	basicConstraints
	OID:	2.5.29.19
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 13
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	BasicConstraints
5	Name:	CRL Distribution Points
	Identifiers:	cRLDistributionPoints
	OID:	2.5.29.31
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 1F
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	CRLDistributionPoints
6	Name:	Certificate Policies
	Identifiers:	certificatePolicies
	OID:	2.5.29.32
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 20
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	CertificatePolicies
7	Name:	Authority Key Identifier
	Identifiers:	authorityKeyIdentifier
	OID:	2.5.29.35
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 23
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	AuthorityKeyIdentifier
8	Name:	Extended Key Usage
	Identifiers:	extKeyUsage
	OID:	2.5.29.37
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 25
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	ExtKeyUsageSyntax
9	Name:	Authority Information Access
	Identifiers:	authorityInfoAccess
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.1
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 01 01
	Comments:	

	extensionValue:	AuthorityInfoAccessSyntax
10	Name:	Signed Certificate Timestamp List
	Identifiers:	
	OID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.11129.2.4.2
	DER:	06 0A 2B 06 01 04 01 D6 79 02 04 02

	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	SignedCertificateTimestamps
24	Name:	Subject Directory Attributes
	Identifiers:	subjectDirectoryAttributes
	OID:	2.5.29.9
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 09
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	SubjectDirectoryAttributes
25	Name:	Issuer Alternative Name
	Identifiers:	issuerAltName
	OID:	2.5.29.18
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 12
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	IssuerAltName
26	Name:	Name Constraints
	Identifiers:	nameConstraints
	OID:	2.5.29.30
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 1E
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	NameConstraints
27	Name:	Policy Mappings
	Identifiers:	policyMappings
	OID:	2.5.29.33
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 21
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	PolicyMappings
28	Name:	Policy Constraints
	Identifiers:	policyConstraints
	OID:	2.5.29.36
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 24

	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	PolicyConstraints
-----		
29	Name:	Freshest CRL
	Identifiers:	freshestCRL
	OID:	2.5.29.46
	DER:	06 03 55 1D 2E
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	FreshestCRL
-----		
30	Name:	Inhibit anyPolicy
	Identifiers:	inhibitAnyPolicy
	OID:	2.5.29.54

	DER:	06 03 55 1D 36
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	InhibitAnyPolicy
-----		
31	Name:	Subject Information Access
	Identifiers:	subjectInfoAccess
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.11
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 01 0B
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	SubjectInfoAccessSyntax
-----		
32	Name:	IP Resources
	Identifiers:	ipAddrBlocks
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.7
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 01 07
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	IPAddrBlocks
-----		
33	Name:	AS Resources
	Identifiers:	autonomousSysIds
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.8
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 01 08
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	ASIdentifiers
-----		
34	Name:	IP Resources v2
	Identifiers:	ipAddrBlocks-v2
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.28

	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 01 1C
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	IPAddrBlocks
+-----+		
35	Name:	AS Resources v2
	Identifiers:	autonomousSysIds-v2
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.29
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 01 1D
	Comments:	
	extensionValue:	ASIdentifiers
+-----+		

Figure 8: C509 Extensions

#### [11.4.](#) C509 Certificate Policies Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Certificate Policies Registry" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, Name, Identifiers, OID, DER, Comments, and Reference, where Value is an integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval [-24, 23] the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

+-----+		
Value	Certificate Policy	
+=====+		
0	Name:	Any Policy
	Identifiers:	anyPolicy
	OID:	2.5.29.32.0
	DER:	06 04 55 1D 20 00
	Comments:	
+-----+		
1	Name: Domain Validation (DV)	

	Identifiers:	domain-validated
	OID:	2.23.140.1.2.1
	DER:	06 06 67 81 0C 01 02 01
	Comments:	
-----		
2	Name:	Organization Validation (OV)
	Identifiers:	organization-validated
	OID:	2.23.140.1.2.2
	DER:	06 06 67 81 0C 01 02 02
	Comments:	
-----		
3	Name:	Individual Validation (IV)
	Identifiers:	individual-validated
	OID:	2.23.140.1.2.3
	DER:	06 06 67 81 0C 01 02 03
	Comments:	
-----		
4	Name:	Extended Validation (EV)
	Identifiers:	ev-guidelines
	OID:	2.23.140.1.1
	DER:	06 05 67 81 0C 01 01
	Comments:	
-----		
7	Name:	Resource PKI (RPKI)
	Identifiers:	id-cp-ipAddr-asNumber
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.14.2
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 0E 02

	Comments:	
-----		
8	Name:	Resource PKI (RPKI) (Alternative)
	Identifiers:	id-cp-ipAddr-asNumber-v2
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.14.3
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 0E 03
	Comments:	
-----		
10	Name:	Remote SIM Provisioning Role Certificate Issuer
	Identifiers:	id-rspRole-ci
	OID:	2.23.146.1.2.1.0
	DER:	06 07 67 81 12 01 02 01 00
	Comments:	

11	Name:	Remote SIM Provisioning Role eUICC
	Identifiers:	id-rspRole-euicc
	OID:	2.23.146.1.2.1.1
	DER:	06 07 67 81 12 01 02 01 01
	Comments:	
12	Name:	Remote SIM Provisioning Role eUICC Manufacturer
	Identifiers:	id-rspRole-eum
	OID:	2.23.146.1.2.1.2
	DER:	06 07 67 81 12 01 02 01 02
	Comments:	
13	Name:	Remote SIM Provisioning Role SM-DP+ TLS
	Identifiers:	id-rspRole-dp-tls
	OID:	2.23.146.1.2.1.3
	DER:	06 07 67 81 12 01 02 01 03
	Comments:	
14	Name:	Remote SIM Provisioning Role SM-DP+ Authentication
	Identifiers:	id-rspRole-dp-auth
	OID:	2.23.146.1.2.1.4
	DER:	06 07 67 81 12 01 02 01 04
	Comments:	
15	Name:	Remote SIM Provisioning Role SM-DP+ Profile Binding
	Identifiers:	id-rspRole-dp-pb
	OID:	2.23.146.1.2.1.5
	DER:	06 07 67 81 12 01 02 01 05

	Comments:	
16	Name:	Remote SIM Provisioning Role SM-DS TLS
	Identifiers:	id-rspRole-ds-tls
	OID:	2.23.146.1.2.1.6
	DER:	06 07 67 81 12 01 02 01 06



	Comments:	
17	Name:	Remote SIM Provisioning Role SM-DS Authentication
	Identifiers:	id-rspRole-ds-auth
	OID:	2.23.146.1.2.1.7
	DER:	06 07 67 81 12 01 02 01 07
	Comments:	

Figure 9: C509 Certificate Policies

#### 11.5. C509 Policies Qualifiers Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Policies Qualifiers Registry" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, Name, Identifiers, OID, DER, Comments, and Reference, where Value is an integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval [-24, 23] the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

Value	Certificate Policy
1	Name: Certification Practice Statement Identifiers: id-qt-cps, cps OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.2.1 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 02 01 Comments:
2	Name: User Notice Identifiers: id-qt-unotice, unotice OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.2.2 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 02 02 Comments:

Figure 10: C509 Policies Qualifiers

#### [11.6.](#) C509 Information Access Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Information Access Registry" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, Name, Identifiers, OID, DER, Comments, and Reference, where Value is an integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval  $[-24, 23]$  the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

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Value	Information Access
1	Name: OCSF Identifiers: id-ad-ocsp, id-pkix-ocsp OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 30 01 Comments:
2	Name: CA Issuers Identifiers: id-ad-caIssuers, caIssuers OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 30 02 Comments:
3	Name: Time Stamping Identifiers: id-ad-timeStamping, timeStamping OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.3 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 30 03 Comments:
5	Name: CA Repository Identifiers: id-ad-caRepository OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.5 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 30 05 Comments:
10	Name: RPKI Manifest Identifiers: id-ad-rpkiManifest OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.10 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 30 0A Comments: <a href="#">RFC 6487</a>
11	Name: Signed Object Identifiers: id-ad-signedObject OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.11 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 30 0B Comments: <a href="#">RFC 6487</a>
13	Name: RPKI Notify Identifiers: id-ad-rpkiNotify OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.13 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 30 0D

Figure 11: C509 Information Accesses

### [11.7.](#) C509 Extended Key Usages Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Extended Key Usages Registry" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, Name, Identifiers, OID, DER, Comments, and Reference, where Value is an integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval  $[-24, 23]$  the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

Value	Extended Key Usage
0	Name: Any Extended Key Usage Identifiers: anyExtendedKeyUsage OID: 2.5.29.37.0 DER: 06 04 55 1D 25 00 Comments: <a href="#">RFC 5280</a>
1	Name: TLS Server authentication Identifiers: id-kp-serverAuth OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 03 01 Comments: <a href="#">RFC 5280</a>
2	Name: TLS Client Authentication Identifiers: id-kp-clientAuth OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 03 02 Comments: <a href="#">RFC 5280</a>
3	Name: Code Signing Identifiers: id-kp-codeSigning OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.3 DER: 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 03 03

	Comments:	<a href="#">RFC 5280</a>
4	Name:	Email protection (S/MIME)
	Identifiers:	id-kp-emailProtection
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.4
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 03 04
	Comments:	<a href="#">RFC 5280</a>
8	Name:	Time Stamping
	Identifiers:	id-kp-timeStamping, timestamping
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.8
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 03 08

	Comments:	
9	Name:	OCSP Signing
	Identifiers:	id-kp-OCSPSigning
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.9
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 03 09
	Comments:	<a href="#">RFC 5280</a>
10	Name:	Kerberos PKINIT Client Auth
	Identifiers:	id-pkinit-KPClientAuth
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.2.3.4
	DER:	06 07 2B 06 01 05 02 03 04
	Comments:	<a href="#">RFC 4556</a>
11	Name:	Kerberos PKINIT KDC
	Identifiers:	id-pkinit-KPKdc
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.2.3.5
	DER:	06 07 2B 06 01 05 02 03 05
	Comments:	<a href="#">RFC 4556</a>
12	Name:	SSH Client
	Identifiers:	id-kp-secureShellClient
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.21
	DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 03 15
	Comments:	<a href="#">RFC 6187</a>
13	Name:	Kerberos PKINIT KDC
	Identifiers:	id-pkinit-KPKdc
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.22

		DER:	06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 03 16	
		Comments:	<a href="#">RFC 6187</a>	
+-----+				

Figure 12: C509 Extended Key Usages

### [11.8.](#) C509 General Names Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 General Names Registry" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, General Name, and Reference, where Value is an integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval [-24, 23] the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

Value		General Names	
-2	Name:	otherName with Smtputf8Mailbox	
	Comments:	id-on-Smtputf8Mailbox (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.8.9) 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 08 09	
	Value:	text	
-1	Name:	otherName with hardwareModuleName	
	Comments:	id-on-hardwareModuleNamel (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.8.4) 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 08 04	
	Value:	[ ~oid, bytes ]	
0	Name:	otherName	
	Comments:		
	Value:	[ ~oid, bytes ]	
1	Name:	rfc822Name	
	Comments:		
	Value:	text	

2	Name:	dNSName
	Comments:	
	Value:	text
4	Name:	directoryName
	Comments:	
	Value:	Name
6	Name:	uniformResourceIdentifier
	Comments:	
	Value:	text
7	Name:	iPAddress
	Comments:	
	Value:	bytes
8	Name:	registeredID
	Comments:	
	Value:	~oid

Figure 13: C509 General Names

### [11.9.](#) C509 Signature Algorithms Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Signature Algorithms" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, Name, Identifiers, OID, Parameters, DER, Comments, and Reference, where Value is an integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval [-24, 23] the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

Value	X.509 Signature Algorithms
-------	----------------------------

-256	Name: RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5 with SHA-1 Identifiers: sha1-with-rsa-signature, sha1WithRSAEncryption, sha-1WithRSAEncryption OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.1.5 Parameters: NULL DER: 30 0D 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 05 05 00 Comments: Don't use
-255	Name: ECDSA with SHA-1 Identifiers: ecdsa-with-SHA1 OID: 1.2.840.10045.4.1 Parameters: Absent DER: 30 09 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 04 01 Comments: Don't use. Compressed signature value
0	Name: ECDSA with SHA-256 Identifiers: ecdsa-with-SHA256 OID: 1.2.840.10045.4.3.2 Parameters: Absent DER: 30 0A 06 08 2A 86 48 CE 3D 04 03 02 Comments: Compressed signature value
1	Name: ECDSA with SHA-384 Identifiers: ecdsa-with-SHA384 OID: 1.2.840.10045.4.3.3 Parameters: Absent DER: 30 0A 06 08 2A 86 48 CE 3D 04 03 03 Comments: Compressed signature value
2	Name: ECDSA with SHA-512 Identifiers: ecdsa-with-SHA512 OID: 1.2.840.10045.4.3.4

	Parameters: Absent DER: 30 0A 06 08 2A 86 48 CE 3D 04 03 04 Comments: Compressed signature value
3	Name: ECDSA with SHAKE128 Identifiers: id-ecdsa-with-shake128 OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.6.32 Parameters: Absent



	DER:	30 0A 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 06 20	
	Comments:	Compressed signature value	
-----			
4	Name:	ECDSA with SHAKE256	
	Identifiers:	id-ecdsa-with-shake256	
	OID:	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.6.33	
	Parameters:	Absent	
	DER:	30 0A 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 06 21	
	Comments:	Compressed signature value	
-----			
12	Name:	Ed25519	
	Identifiers:	id-Ed25519, id-EdDSA25519	
	OID:	1.3.101.112	
	Parameters:	Absent	
	DER:	30 05 06 03 2B 65 70	
	Comments:		
-----			
13	Name:	Ed448	
	Identifiers:	id-Ed448, id-EdDSA448	
	OID:	1.3.101.113	
	Parameters:	Absent	
	DER:	30 05 06 03 2B 65 71	
	Comments:		
-----			
23	Name:	RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5 with SHA-256	
	Identifiers:	sha256WithRSAEncryption	
	OID:	1.2.840.113549.1.1.11	
	Parameters:	NULL	
	DER:	30 0B 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 0B 05 00	
	Comments:		
-----			
24	Name:	RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5 with SHA-384	
	Identifiers:	sha384WithRSAEncryption	
	OID:	1.2.840.113549.1.1.12	
	Parameters:	NULL	
	DER:	30 0B 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 0C 05 00	
	Comments:		
-----			
25	Name:	RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5 with SHA-512	
	Identifiers:	sha512WithRSAEncryption	

	Parameters: NULL
	DER: 30 0B 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 0D 05 00
	Comments:
26	Name: RSASSA-PSS with SHA-256 Identifiers: rsassa-pss, id-RSASSA-PSS OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.1.10 Parameters: SHA-256, MGF-1 with SHA-256, saltLength = 32 DER: 30 41 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 0A 30 34 A0 0F 30 0D 06 09 60 86 48 01 65 03 04 02 01 05 00 A1 1C 30 1A 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 08 30 0D 06 09 60 86 48 01 65 03 04 02 01 05 00 a2 03 02 01 20 Comments:
27	Name: RSASSA-PSS with SHA-384 Identifiers: rsassa-pss, id-RSASSA-PSS OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.1.10 Parameters: SHA-384, MGF-1 with SHA-384, saltLength = 48 DER: 30 41 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 0A 30 34 A0 0F 30 0D 06 09 60 86 48 01 65 03 04 02 02 05 00 A1 1C 30 1A 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 08 30 0D 06 09 60 86 48 01 65 03 04 02 02 05 00 A2 03 02 01 30 Comments:
28	Name: RSASSA-PSS with SHA-512 Identifiers: rsassa-pss, id-RSASSA-PSS OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.1.10 Parameters: SHA-512, MGF-1 with SHA-512, saltLength = 64 DER: 30 41 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 0A 30 34 A0 0F 30 0D 06 09 60 86 48 01 65 03 04 02 03 05 00 A1 1C 30 1A 06 09 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 01 08 30 0D 06 09 60 86 48 01 65 03 04 02 03 05 00 A2 03 02 01 40 Comments:
29	Name: RSASSA-PSS with SHAKE128 Identifiers: id-RSASSA-PSS-SHAKE128 OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.6.30 Parameters: Absent DER: 30 0A 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 06 1E Comments:
30	Name: RSASSA-PSS with SHAKE256 Identifiers: id-RSASSA-PSS-SHAKE256 OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.6.31

	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 0A 06 08 2B 06 01 05 05 07 06 1F
	Comments:	
-----		
42	Name:	HSS / LMS
	Identifiers:	id-alg-hss-lms-hashsig, id-alg-mts-hashsig
	OID:	1.2.840.113549.1.9.16.3.17
	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 0D 06 0B 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 09 10 03 11
	Comments:	
-----		
43	Name:	XMSS
	Identifiers:	id_alg_xmss
	OID:	0.4.0.127.0.15.1.1.13.0
	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 0B 06 09 04 00 7F 00 0F 01 01 0D 00
	Comments:	
-----		
44	Name:	XMSS^MT
	Identifiers:	id_alg_xmssmt
	OID:	0.4.0.127.0.15.1.1.14.0
	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 0B 06 09 04 00 7F 00 0F 01 01 0E 00
	Comments:	
-----		

Figure 14: C509 Signature Algorithms

#### [11.10.](#) C509 Public Key Algorithms Registry

IANA has created a new registry titled "C509 Public Key Algorithms" under the new heading "CBOR Encoded X509 Certificates (C509 Certificates)". The columns of the registry are Value, Name, Identifiers, OID, Parameters, DER, Comments, and Reference, where Value is an integer, and the other columns are text strings. For values in the interval [-24, 23] the registration procedure is "IETF Review" and "Expert Review". For all other values the registration procedure is "Expert Review". The initial contents of the registry are:

-----	
Value	X.509 Public Key Algorithms
=====	
0	Name: RSA
	Identifiers: rsaEncryption
	OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.1.1

		Parameters:	NULL	
		DER:	30 0d 06 09 2a 86 48 86 f7 0d 01 01 01 05 00	

		Comments:	Compressed subjectPublicKey	
+-----+				
	1	Name:	EC Public Key (Weierstraß) with secp256r1	
		Identifiers:	ecPublicKey, id-ecPublicKey	
		OID:	1.2.840.10045.2.1	
		Parameters:	namedCurve = secp256r1 (1.2.840.10045.3.1.7)	
		DER:	30 13 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 02 01 06 08 2A 86 48 CE 3D 03 01 07	
		Comments:	Point compressed subjectPublicKey Also known as P-256, ansip256r1, prime256v1	
+-----+				
	2	Name:	EC Public Key (Weierstraß) with secp384r1	
		Identifiers:	ecPublicKey, id-ecPublicKey	
		OID:	1.2.840.10045.2.1	
		Parameters:	namedCurve = secp384r1 (1.3.132.0.34)	
		DER:	30 10 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 02 01 06 05 2B 81 04 00 22	
		Comments:	Point compressed subjectPublicKey Also known as P-384, ansip384r1	
+-----+				
	3	Name:	EC Public Key (Weierstraß) with secp521r1	
		Identifiers:	ecPublicKey, id-ecPublicKey	
		OID:	1.2.840.10045.2.1	
		Parameters:	namedCurve = secp521r1 (1.3.132.0.35)	
		DER:	30 10 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 02 01 06 05 2B 81 04 00 23	
		Comments:	Point compressed subjectPublicKey Also known as P-521, ansip521r1	
+-----+				
	8	Name:	X25519 (Montgomery)	
		Identifiers:	id-X25519	
		OID:	1.3.101.110	
		Parameters:	Absent	
		DER:	30 05 06 03 2B 65 6E	
		Comments:		
+-----+				
	9	Name:	X448 (Montgomery)	
		Identifiers:	id-X448	
		OID:	1.3.101.111	

	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 05 06 03 2B 65 6F
	Comments:	
-----		
10	Name:	Ed25519 (Twisted Edwards)
	Identifiers:	id-Ed25519, id-EdDSA25519
	OID:	1.3.101.112
	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 05 06 03 2B 65 70

	Comments:	
-----		
11	Name:	Ed448 (Edwards)
	Identifiers:	id-Ed448, id-EdDSA448
	OID:	1.3.101.113
	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 05 06 03 2B 65 71
	Comments:	
-----		
16	Name:	HSS / LMS
	Identifiers:	id-alg-hss-lms-hashsig, id-alg-mts-hashsig
	OID:	1.2.840.113549.1.9.16.3.17
	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 0D 06 0B 2A 86 48 86 F7 0D 01 09 10 03 11
	Comments:	
-----		
17	Name:	XMSS
	Identifiers:	id_alg_xmss
	OID:	0.4.0.127.0.15.1.1.13.0
	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 0B 06 09 04 00 7F 00 0F 01 01 0D 00
	Comments:	
-----		
18	Name:	XMSS^MT
	Identifiers:	id_alg_xmssmt
	OID:	0.4.0.127.0.15.1.1.14.0
	Parameters:	Absent
	DER:	30 0B 06 09 04 00 7F 00 0F 01 01 0E 00
	Comments:	
-----		
24	Name:	EC Public Key (Weierstraß) with brainpoolP256r1

	Identifiers: ecPublicKey, id-ecPublicKey
	OID: 1.2.840.10045.2.1
	Parameters: namedCurve = brainpoolP256r1 (1.3.36.3.3.2.8.1.1.7)
	DER: 30 13 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 02 01 06 09 2B 24 03 03 02 08 01 01 07
	Comments: Point compressed subjectPublicKey
-----	
25	Name: EC Public Key (Weierstraß) with brainpoolP384r1
	Identifiers: ecPublicKey, id-ecPublicKey
	OID: 1.2.840.10045.2.1
	Parameters: namedCurve = brainpoolP384r1 (1.3.36.3.3.2.8.1.1.11)
	DER: 30 13 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 02 01 06 09 2B 24 03 03 02 08 01 01 0B

	Comments: Point compressed subjectPublicKey
-----	
26	Name: EC Public Key (Weierstraß) with brainpoolP512r1
	Identifiers: ecPublicKey, id-ecPublicKey
	OID: 1.2.840.10045.2.1
	Parameters: namedCurve = brainpoolP512r1 (1.3.36.3.3.2.8.1.1.13)
	DER: 30 13 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 02 01 06 09 2B 24 03 03 02 08 01 01 0D
	Comments: Point compressed subjectPublicKey
-----	
27	Name: EC Public Key (Weierstraß) with FRP256v1
	Identifiers: ecPublicKey, id-ecPublicKey
	OID: 1.2.840.10045.2.1
	Parameters: namedCurve = FRP256v1 (1.2.250.1.223.101.256.1)
	DER: 30 13 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 02 01 06 0A 2A 81 7A 01 81 5F 65 82 00 01
	Comments: Point compressed subjectPublicKey
-----	

Figure 15: C509 Public Key Algorithms

### [11.11.](#) COSE Header Parameters Registry

EDITORS NOTE: The text should be moved a section and not be in the IANA Section.

This document registers the following entries in the "COSE Header Parameters" registry under the "CBOR Object Signing and Encryption (COSE)" heading. The formatting and processing for c5b, c5c, and c5t, and c5u are similar to x5bag, x5chain, x5t, x5u defined in [\[I-D.ietf-cose-x509\]](#) except that the certificates are C509 instead of DER encoded X.509 and uses a COSE\_C509 structure instead of COSE\_X509. c5u provides an alternative way to identify an untrusted certificate bag/chain by reference with a URI. The content is a COSE\_C509 item served with the application/cbor content format. The COSE\_C509 structure used in c5b, c5c, and c5u is defined as:

COSE\_C509 = C509Certificate / [ 2\* C509Certificate ]

As the contents of c5bag, c5chain, c5t, and c5u are untrusted input, the header parameters can be in either the protected or unprotected header bucket. The trust mechanism MUST process any certificates in the c5b, c5c, and c5u parameters as untrusted input. The presence of a self-signed certificate in the parameter MUST NOT cause the update of the set of trust anchors without some out-of-band confirmation.

Note that certificates can also be identified with a 'kid' header parameter by storing 'kid' and the associated bag or chain in a dictionary.

Name	Label	Value Type	Description
c5b	TBD1	COSE_C509	An unordered bag of C509 certificates
c5c	TBD2	COSE_C509	An ordered chain of C509

			certificates
c5t	TBD3	COSE_CertHash	Hash of a C509Certificate
c5u	TBD4	uri	URI pointing to a COSE_C509 containing a ordered chain of certificates

#### [11.12.](#) TLS Certificate Types Registry

This document registers the following entry in the "TLS Certificate Types" registry under the "Transport Layer Security (TLS) Extensions" heading. The new certificate type can be used with additional TLS certificate compression [[RFC8879](#)]. C509 is defined in the same way as as X509, but uses a different value and instead of DER-encoded X.509 certificate, opaque cert\_data<1..2<sup>24</sup>-1> contains a the CBOR sequence ~C509Certificate (an unwrapped C509Certificate).

EDITOR'S NOTE: The TLS registrations should be discussed and approved by the TLS WG at a later stage. When COSE WG has adopted work on C509 certificates, it could perhaps be presented in the TLS WG. The TLS WG might e.g. want a separate draft in the TLS WG.

Value	Name	Recommended	Comment
TBD5	C509 Certificate	Y	

#### [11.13.](#) CBOR Tags Registry

This document registers the following entries in the "CBOR Tags" registry under the "Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR) Tags" heading.

Tag	X.509 Public Key Algorithms
TDB6	Data Item: COSE_C509
	Semantics: An ordered chain of C509 certificates



## [12.](#) References

### [12.1.](#) Normative References

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Internet-Draft

C509 Certificates

January 2022

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Security (TLS) / Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS)  
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Format", [RFC 7932](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC7932, July 2016,  
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Algorithm (CNSA) Suite Certificate and Certificate  
Revocation List (CRL) Profile", [RFC 8603](#),  
DOI 10.17487/RFC8603, May 2019,  
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Compression", [RFC 8879](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC8879, December  
2020, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8879>>.

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[X.509-IoT]

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## [Appendix A](#). Example C509 Certificates

### [A.1](#). Example [RFC 7925](#) profiled X.509 Certificate

Example of [[RFC7925](#)] profiled X.509 certificate parsed with OpenSSL.

Certificate:

Data:

```
Version: 3 (0x2)
Serial Number: 128269 (0x1f50d)
Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
Issuer: CN=RFC test CA
Validity
  Not Before: Jan  1 00:00:00 2020 GMT
  Not After : Feb  2 00:00:00 2021 GMT
Subject: CN=01-23-45-FF-FE-67-89-AB
Subject Public Key Info:
  Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey
  Public-Key: (256 bit)
  pub:
    04:b1:21:6a:b9:6e:5b:3b:33:40:f5:bd:f0:2e:69:
    3f:16:21:3a:04:52:5e:d4:44:50:b1:01:9c:2d:fd:
    38:38:ab:ac:4e:14:d8:6c:09:83:ed:5e:9e:ef:24:
    48:c6:86:1c:c4:06:54:71:77:e6:02:60:30:d0:51:
    f7:79:2a:c2:06
```

ASN1 OID: prime256v1  
NIST CURVE: P-256  
X509v3 extensions:  
X509v3 Key Usage:  
Digital Signature  
Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256  
30:44:02:20:44:5d:79:8c:90:e7:f5:00:dc:74:7a:65:4c:ec:  
6c:fa:6f:03:72:76:e1:4e:52:ed:07:fc:16:29:4c:84:66:0d:  
02:20:5a:33:98:5d:fb:d4:bf:dd:6d:4a:cf:38:04:c3:d4:6e:  
bf:3b:7f:a6:26:40:67:4f:c0:35:4f:a0:56:db:ae:a6

The DER encoding of the above certificate is 314 bytes.

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```
30 82 01 36 30 81 DE A0 03 02 01 02 02 03 01 F5 0D 30 0A 06 08 2A 86
48 CE 3D 04 03 02 30 16 31 14 30 12 06 03 55 04 03 0C 0B 52 46 43 20
74 65 73 74 20 43 41 30 1E 17 0D 32 30 30 31 30 31 30 30 30 30 30
5A 17 0D 32 31 30 32 30 32 30 30 30 30 30 5A 30 22 31 20 30 1E 06
03 55 04 03 0C 17 30 31 2D 32 33 2D 34 35 2D 46 46 2D 46 45 2D 36 37
2D 38 39 2D 41 42 30 59 30 13 06 07 2A 86 48 CE 3D 02 01 06 08 2A 86
48 CE 3D 03 01 07 03 42 00 04 B1 21 6A B9 6E 5B 3B 33 40 F5 BD F0 2E
69 3F 16 21 3A 04 52 5E D4 44 50 B1 01 9C 2D FD 38 38 AB AC 4E 14 D8
6C 09 83 ED 5E 9E EF 24 48 C6 86 1C C4 06 54 71 77 E6 02 60 30 D0 51
F7 79 2A C2 06 A3 0F 30 0D 30 0B 06 03 55 1D 0F 04 04 03 02 07 80 30
0A 06 08 2A 86 48 CE 3D 04 03 02 03 47 00 30 44 02 20 44 5D 79 8C 90
E7 F5 00 DC 74 7A 65 4C EC 6C FA 6F 03 72 76 E1 4E 52 ED 07 FC 16 29
4C 84 66 0D 02 20 5A 33 98 5D FB D4 BF DD 6D 4A CF 38 04 C3 D4 6E BF
3B 7F A6 26 40 67 4F C0 35 4F A0 56 DB AE A6
```

#### [A.1.1.](#) Example C509 Certificate Encoding

The CBOR encoding (~C509Certificate) of the same X.509 certificate is shown below in CBOR diagnostic format.

/This defines a CBOR Sequence ([RFC 8742](#)):/

```
1,
h'01f50d',
"RFC test CA",
1577836800,
```

```

1612224000,
h'0123456789AB',
1,
h'02B1216AB96E5B3B3340F5BDF02E693F16213A04525ED44450
B1019C2DFD3838AB',
1,
0,
h'445D798C90E7F500DC747A654CEC6CFA6F037276E14E52ED07
FC16294C84660D5A33985DFBD4BFDD6D4ACF3804C3D46EBF3B
7FA62640674FC0354FA056DBAEA6'

```

The size of the CBOR encoding (CBOR sequence) is 138 bytes.

```

01
43 01 F5 0D
6B 52 46 43 20 74 65 73 74 20 43 41
1A 5E 0B E1 00
1A 60 18 96 00
46 01 23 45 67 89 AB
01
58 21 02 B1 21 6A B9 6E 5B 3B 33 40 F5 BD F0 2E 69 3F 16 21 3A 04 52
5E D4 44 50 B1 01 9C 2D FD 38 38 AB
01
00
58 40 44 5D 79 8C 90 E7 F5 00 DC 74 7A 65 4C EC 6C FA 6F 03 72 76 E1
4E 52 ED 07 FC 16 29 4C 84 66 0D 5A 33 98 5D FB D4 BF DD 6D 4A CF 38
04 C3 D4 6E BF 3B 7F A6 26 40 67 4F C0 35 4F A0 56 DB AE A6

```

#### [A.1.2.](#) Example: Natively Signed C509 Certificate

The corresponding natively signed C509 certificate in CBOR diagnostic format is identical, except for `c509CertificateType` and

signatureValue.

/This defines a CBOR Sequence ([RFC 8742](#)):/

```
0,
h'01f50d',
"RFC test CA",
1577836800,
1612224000,
h'0123456789AB',
1,
h'02B1216AB96E5B3B3340F5BDF02E693F16213A04525ED44450
  B1019C2DFD3838AB',
1,
0,
h'B27A0B781455F71B68290F6C2EC9A897F18FDE9B6C59575953
  BC67268AB0E4DDE99D273E04E4715383AB2257C6AAA35284E5
  ED18BDB91247E9F2C433136480B9'
```

The size of the CBOR encoding (CBOR sequence) is 138 bytes.

```
00
43 01 F5 0D
6B 52 46 43 20 74 65 73 74 20 43 41
1A 5E 0B E1 00
1A 60 18 96 00
46 01 23 45 67 89 AB
01
58 21 02 B1 21 6A B9 6E 5B 3B 33 40 F5 BD F0 2E 69 3F 16 21 3A 04 52
5E D4 44 50 B1 01 9C 2D FD 38 38 AB
01
00
58 40 B2 7A 0B 78 14 55 F7 1B 68 29 0F 6C 2E C9 A8 97 F1 8F DE 9B 6C
```



59 57 59 53 BC 67 26 8A B0 E4 DD E9 9D 27 3E 04 E4 71 53 83 AB 22 57  
C6 AA A3 52 84 E5 ED 18 BD B9 12 47 E9 F2 C4 33 13 64 80 B9

### [A.1.3.](#) Example: Additonal Keys for the Example Certificates

Below are the issuer key pair and the subject private key belonging to the above example certificates. The private keys are encoded as in COSE [[RFC8152](#)]. These issuer key pair can be used to sign or verify the example certificates and the subject private key allows the example certificates to be used in test vectors for other protocols like EDHOC.

issuerPublicKeyAlgorithm :

1 (EC Public Key (Weierstraß) with secp256r1)

issuerPublicKey :

h'02AE4CDB01F614DEFC7121285FDC7F5C6D1D42C95647F061BA0080DF678867845E'

issuerPrivateKey :

h'DC66B3415456D649429B53223DF7532B942D6B0E0842C30BCA4C0ACF91547BB2'

subjectPrivateKey :

h'D718111F3F9BD91B92FF6877F386BDBFCEA7154268FD7F2FB56EE17D99EA16D4'

### [A.2.](#) Example IEEE 802.1AR profiled X.509 Certificate

EDITOR'S NOTE: To do

### [A.3.](#) Example CAB Baseline ECDSA HTTPS X.509 Certificate

The [www.ietf.org](#) HTTPS server replies with a certificate message with 2 certificates. The DER encoding of the first certificate is 1209 bytes.

30 82 04 b5 30 82 04 5a a0 03 02 01 02 02 10 04 7f a1 e3 19 28 ee 40  
3b a0 b8 3a 39 56 73 fc 30 0a 06 08 2a 86 48 ce 3d 04 03 02 30 4a 31  
0b 30 09 06 03 55 04 06 13 02 55 53 31 19 30 17 06 03 55 04 0a 13 10  
43 6c 6f 75 64 66 6c 61 72 65 2c 20 49 6e 63 2e 31 20 30 1e 06 03 55  
04 03 13 17 43 6c 6f 75 64 66 6c 61 72 65 20 49 6e 63 20 45 43 43 20

43 41 2d 33 30 1e 17 0d 32 30 30 37 32 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 5a 17 0d  
 32 31 30 37 32 39 31 32 30 30 30 30 5a 30 6d 31 0b 30 09 06 03 55 04  
 06 13 02 55 53 31 0b 30 09 06 03 55 04 08 13 02 43 41 31 16 30 14 06  
 03 55 04 07 13 0d 53 61 6e 20 46 72 61 6e 63 69 73 63 6f 31 19 30 17  
 06 03 55 04 0a 13 10 43 6c 6f 75 64 66 6c 61 72 65 2c 20 49 6e 63 2e  
 31 1e 30 1c 06 03 55 04 03 13 15 73 6e 69 2e 63 6c 6f 75 64 66 6c 61  
 72 65 73 73 6c 2e 63 6f 6d 30 59 30 13 06 07 2a 86 48 ce 3d 02 01 06  
 08 2a 86 48 ce 3d 03 01 07 03 42 00 04 96 3e cd d8 4d cd 1b 93 a1 cf  
 43 2d 1a 72 17 d6 c6 3b de 33 55 a0 2f 8c fb 5a d8 99 4c d4 4e 20 5f  
 15 f6 e3 d2 3b 38 2b a6 49 9b b1 7f 34 1f a5 92 fa 21 86 1f 16 d3 12  
 06 63 24 05 fd 70 42 bd a3 82 02 fd 30 82 02 f9 30 1f 06 03 55 1d 23  
 04 18 30 16 80 14 a5 ce 37 ea eb b0 75 0e 94 67 88 b4 45 fa d9 24 10  
 87 96 1f 30 1d 06 03 55 1d 0e 04 16 04 14 cc 0b 50 e7 d8 37 db f2 43  
 f3 85 3d 48 60 f5 3b 39 be 9b 2a 30 2e 06 03 55 1d 11 04 27 30 25 82  
 15 73 6e 69 2e 63 6c 6f 75 64 66 6c 61 72 65 73 73 6c 2e 63 6f 6d 82  
 0c 77 77 77 2e 69 65 74 66 2e 6f 72 67 30 0e 06 03 55 1d 0f 01 01 ff  
 04 04 03 02 07 80 30 1d 06 03 55 1d 25 04 16 30 14 06 08 2b 06 01 05  
 05 07 03 01 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 03 02 30 7b 06 03 55 1d 1f 04 74  
 30 72 30 37 a0 35 a0 33 86 31 68 74 74 70 3a 2f 2f 63 72 6c 33 2e 64  
 69 67 69 63 65 72 74 2e 63 6f 6d 2f 43 6c 6f 75 64 66 6c 61 72 65 49  
 6e 63 45 43 43 43 41 2d 33 2e 63 72 6c 30 37 a0 35 a0 33 86 31 68 74  
 74 70 3a 2f 2f 63 72 6c 34 2e 64 69 67 69 63 65 72 74 2e 63 6f 6d 2f  
 43 6c 6f 75 64 66 6c 61 72 65 49 6e 63 45 43 43 43 41 2d 33 2e 63 72  
 6c 30 4c 06 03 55 1d 20 04 45 30 43 30 37 06 09 60 86 48 01 86 fd 6c  
 01 01 30 2a 30 28 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 02 01 16 1c 68 74 74 70 73  
 3a 2f 2f 77 77 77 2e 64 69 67 69 63 65 72 74 2e 63 6f 6d 2f 43 50 53  
 30 08 06 06 67 81 0c 01 02 02 30 76 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 01 01 04  
 6a 30 68 30 24 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 30 01 86 18 68 74 74 70 3a 2f  
 2f 6f 63 73 70 2e 64 69 67 69 63 65 72 74 2e 63 6f 6d 30 40 06 08 2b  
 06 01 05 05 07 30 02 86 34 68 74 74 70 3a 2f 2f 63 61 63 65 72 74 73  
 2e 64 69 67 69 63 65 72 74 2e 63 6f 6d 2f 43 6c 6f 75 64 66 6c 61 72  
 65 49 6e 63 45 43 43 43 41 2d 33 2e 63 72 74 30 0c 06 03 55 1d 13 01  
 01 ff 04 02 30 00 30 82 01 05 06 0a 2b 06 01 04 01 d6 79 02 04 02 04  
 81 f6 04 81 f3 00 f1 00 76 00 f6 5c 94 2f d1 77 30 22 14 54 18 08 30  
 94 56 8e e3 4d 13 19 33 bf df 0c 2f 20 0b cc 4e f1 64 e3 00 00 01 73  
 9c 83 5f 8e 00 00 04 03 00 47 30 45 02 21 00 f8 d1 b4 a9 3d 2f 0d 4c  
 41 76 df b4 88 bc c7 3b 86 44 3d 7d e0 0e 6a c8 17 4d 89 48 a8 84 36  
 68 02 20 29 ff 5a 34 06 8a 24 0c 69 50 27 88 e8 ee 25 ab 7e d2 cb cf  
 68 6e ce 7b 5f 96 b4 31 a9 07 02 fa 00 77 00 5c dc 43 92 fe e6 ab 45  
 44 b1 5e 9a d4 56 e6 10 37 fb d5 fa 47 dc a1 73 94 b2 5e e6 f6 c7 0e  
 ca 00 00 01 73 9c 83 5f be 00 00 04 03 00 48 30 46 02 21 00 e8 91 c1  
 97 bf b0 e3 d3 0c b6 ce e6 0d 94 c3 c7 5f d1 17 53 36 93 11 08 d8 98  
 12 d4 d2 9d 81 d0 02 21 00 a1 59 d1 6c 46 47 d1 48 37 57 fc d6 ce 4e

```
75 ec 7b 5e f6 57 ef e0 28 f8 e5 cc 47 92 68 2d ac 43 30 0a 06 08 2a
86 48 ce 3d 04 03 02 03 49 00 30 46 02 21 00 bd 63 cf 4f 7e 5c fe 6c
29 38 5e a7 1c fb fc 1e 3f 7b 1c d0 72 51 a2 21 f7 77 69 c0 f4 71 df
ea 02 21 00 b5 c0 6c c4 58 54 fa 30 b2 82 88 b1 d3 bb 9a 66 61 ed 50
31 72 5b 1a 82 02 e0 da 5b 59 f9 54 02
```

### [A.3.1.](#) Example C509 Certificate Encoding

The CBOR encoding (~C509Certificate) of the first X.509 certificate is shown below in CBOR diagnostic format.

/This defines a CBOR Sequence ([RFC 8742](#)):/

```
1,
h'047FA1E31928EE403BA0B83A395673FC',
[
  -4, "US",
  -8, "Cloudflare, Inc.",
  -1, "Cloudflare Inc ECC CA-3"
],
1595980800,
1627560000,
[
  -4, "US",
  -6, "CA",
  -5, "San Francisco",
  -8, "Cloudflare, Inc.",
  -1, "sni.cloudflaressl.com"
],
1,
h'03963ECDD84DCD1B93A1CF432D1A7217D6C63BDE3355A02F8CFB5AD8994CD44E20',
[
  7, h'A5CE37EAE8B0750E946788B445FAD9241087961F',
  1, h'CC0B50E7D837DBF243F3853D4860F53B39BE9B2A',
  3, [2, "sni.cloudflaressl.com", 2, "www.ietf.org"],
-2, 1,
  8, [1, 2],
  5, ["http://crl3.digicert.com/CloudflareIncECCCA-3.crl",
      "http://crl4.digicert.com/CloudflareIncECCCA-3.crl"],
  6, [h'6086480186FD6C0101', [1, "https://www.digicert.com/CPS"], 2],
  9, [1, "http://ocsp.digicert.com",
      2, "http://cacerts.digicert.com/CloudflareIncECCCA-3.crt"],
-4, -2,
10, [
  h'F65C942FD1773022145418083094568EE34D131933BFDF0C2F200BCC4EF164E3',
  77922190,
  0,
  h'F8D1B4A93D2F0D4C4176DFB488BCC73B86443D7DE00E6AC8174D8948A8843668
```

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```

    29FF5A34068A240C69502788E8EE25AB7ED2CBCF686ECE7B5F96B431A90702FA',
    h'5CDC4392FEE6AB4544B15E9AD456E61037FBD5FA47DCA17394B25EE6F6C70ECA',
    77922238,
    0,
    h'E891C197BFB0E3D30CB6CEE60D94C3C75FD1175336931108D89812D4D29D81D0
    A159D16C4647D1483757FCD6CE4E75EC7B5EF657EFE028F8E5CC4792682DAC43'
  ]
],
0,
h'BD63CF4F7E5CFE6C29385EA71CFBFC1E3F7B1CD07251A221F77769C0F471DFEA
B5C06CC45854FA30B28288B1D3BB9A6661ED5031725B1A8202E0DA5B59F95402'

```

The size of the CBOR encoding (CBOR sequence) is 783 bytes.

#### [A.4.](#) Example CAB Baseline RSA HTTPS X.509 Certificate

The tools.ietf.org HTTPS server replies with a certificate message with 4 certificates. The DER encoding of the first certificate is 1647 bytes.

```

30 82 06 6b 30 82 05 53 a0 03 02 01 02 02 09 00 a6 a5 5c 87 0e 39 b4
0e 30 0d 06 09 2a 86 48 86 f7 0d 01 01 0b 05 00 30 81 c6 31 0b 30 09
06 03 55 04 06 13 02 55 53 31 10 30 0e 06 03 55 04 08 13 07 41 72 69
7a 6f 6e 61 31 13 30 11 06 03 55 04 07 13 0a 53 63 6f 74 74 73 64 61
6c 65 31 25 30 23 06 03 55 04 0a 13 1c 53 74 61 72 66 69 65 6c 64 20
54 65 63 68 6e 6f 6c 6f 67 69 65 73 2c 20 49 6e 63 2e 31 33 30 31 06
03 55 04 0b 13 2a 68 74 74 70 3a 2f 2f 63 65 72 74 73 2e 73 74 61 72
66 69 65 6c 64 74 65 63 68 2e 63 6f 6d 2f 72 65 70 6f 73 69 74 6f 72
79 2f 31 34 30 32 06 03 55 04 03 13 2b 53 74 61 72 66 69 65 6c 64 20
53 65 63 75 72 65 20 43 65 72 74 69 66 69 63 61 74 65 20 41 75 74 68
6f 72 69 74 79 20 2d 20 47 32 30 1e 17 0d 32 30 31 30 30 31 31 39 33
38 33 36 5a 17 0d 32 31 31 31 30 32 31 39 33 38 33 36 5a 30 3e 31 21
30 1f 06 03 55 04 0b 13 18 44 6f 6d 61 69 6e 20 43 6f 6e 74 72 6f 6c
20 56 61 6c 69 64 61 74 65 64 31 19 30 17 06 03 55 04 03 0c 10 2a 2e
74 6f 6f 6c 73 2e 69 65 74 66 2e 6f 72 67 30 82 01 22 30 0d 06 09 2a
86 48 86 f7 0d 01 01 01 05 00 03 82 01 0f 00 30 82 01 0a 02 82 01 01
00 b1 e1 37 e8 eb 82 d6 89 fa db f5 c2 4b 77 f0 2c 4a de 72 6e 3e 13
60 d1 a8 66 1e c4 ad 3d 32 60 e5 f0 99 b5 f4 7a 7a 48 55 21 ee 0e 39
12 f9 ce 0d ca f5 69 61 c7 04 ed 6e 0f 1d 3b 1e 50 88 79 3a 0e 31 41
16 f1 b1 02 64 68 a5 cd f5 4a 0a ca 99 96 35 08 c3 7e 27 5d d0 a9 cf
f3 e7 28 af 37 d8 b6 7b dd f3 7e ae 6e 97 7f f7 ca 69 4e cc d0 06 df
5d 27 9b 3b 12 e7 e6 fe 08 6b 52 7b 82 11 7c 72 b3 46 eb c1 e8 78 b8

```

0f cb e1 eb bd 06 44 58 dc 83 50 b2 a0 62 5b dc 81 b8 36 e3 9e 7c 79  
b2 a9 53 8a e0 0b c9 4a 2a 13 39 31 13 bd 2c cf a8 70 cf 8c 8d 3d 01  
a3 88 ae 12 00 36 1d 1e 24 2b dd 79 d8 53 01 26 ed 28 4f c9 86 94 83  
4e c8 e1 14 2e 85 b3 af d4 6e dd 69 46 af 41 25 0e 7a ad 8b f2 92 ca  
79 d9 7b 32 4f f7 77 e8 f9 b4 4f 23 5c d4 5c 03 ae d8 ab 3a ca 13 5f  
5d 5d 5d a1 02 03 01 00 01 a3 82 02 e1 30 82 02 dd 30 0c 06 03 55 1d

13 01 01 ff 04 02 30 00 30 1d 06 03 55 1d 25 04 16 30 14 06 08 2b 06  
01 05 05 07 03 01 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 03 02 30 0e 06 03 55 1d 0f  
01 01 ff 04 04 03 02 05 a0 30 3d 06 03 55 1d 1f 04 36 30 34 30 32 a0  
30 a0 2e 86 2c 68 74 74 70 3a 2f 2f 63 72 6c 2e 73 74 61 72 66 69 65  
6c 64 74 65 63 68 2e 63 6f 6d 2f 73 66 69 67 32 73 31 2d 32 34 32 2e  
63 72 6c 30 63 06 03 55 1d 20 04 5c 30 5a 30 4e 06 0b 60 86 48 01 86  
fd 6e 01 07 17 01 30 3f 30 3d 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 02 01 16 31 68  
74 74 70 3a 2f 2f 63 65 72 74 69 66 69 63 61 74 65 73 2e 73 74 61 72  
66 69 65 6c 64 74 65 63 68 2e 63 6f 6d 2f 72 65 70 6f 73 69 74 6f 72  
79 2f 30 08 06 06 67 81 0c 01 02 01 30 81 82 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07  
01 01 04 76 30 74 30 2a 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 30 01 86 1e 68 74 74  
70 3a 2f 2f 6f 63 73 70 2e 73 74 61 72 66 69 65 6c 64 74 65 63 68 2e  
63 6f 6d 2f 30 46 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 30 02 86 3a 68 74 74 70 3a  
2f 2f 63 65 72 74 69 66 69 63 61 74 65 73 2e 73 74 61 72 66 69 65 6c  
64 74 65 63 68 2e 63 6f 6d 2f 72 65 70 6f 73 69 74 6f 72 79 2f 73 66  
69 67 32 2e 63 72 74 30 1f 06 03 55 1d 23 04 18 30 16 80 14 25 45 81  
68 50 26 38 3d 3b 2d 2c be cd 6a d9 b6 3d b3 66 63 30 2b 06 03 55 1d  
11 04 24 30 22 82 10 2a 2e 74 6f 6f 6c 73 2e 69 65 74 66 2e 6f 72 67  
82 0e 74 6f 6f 6c 73 2e 69 65 74 66 2e 6f 72 67 30 1d 06 03 55 1d 0e  
04 16 04 14 ad 8a b4 1c 07 51 d7 92 89 07 b0 b7 84 62 2f 36 55 7a 5f  
4d 30 82 01 06 06 0a 2b 06 01 04 01 d6 79 02 04 02 04 81 f7 04 81 f4  
00 f2 00 77 00 f6 5c 94 2f d1 77 30 22 14 54 18 08 30 94 56 8e e3 4d  
13 19 33 bf df 0c 2f 20 0b cc 4e f1 64 e3 00 00 01 74 e5 ac 71 13 00  
00 04 03 00 48 30 46 02 21 00 8c f5 48 52 ce 56 35 43 39 11 cf 10 cd  
b9 1f 52 b3 36 39 22 3a d1 38 a4 1d ec a6 fe de 1f e9 0f 02 21 00 bc  
a2 25 43 66 c1 9a 26 91 c4 7a 00 b5 b6 53 ab bd 44 c2 f8 ba ae f4 d2  
da f2 52 7c e6 45 49 95 00 77 00 5c dc 43 92 fe e6 ab 45 44 b1 5e 9a  
d4 56 e6 10 37 fb d5 fa 47 dc a1 73 94 b2 5e e6 f6 c7 0e ca 00 00 01  
74 e5 ac 72 3c 00 00 04 03 00 48 30 46 02 21 00 a5 e0 90 6e 63 e9 1d  
4f dd ef ff 03 52 b9 1e 50 89 60 07 56 4b 44 8a 38 28 f5 96 dc 6b 28  
72 6d 02 21 00 fc 91 ea ed 02 16 88 66 05 4e e1 8a 2e 53 46 c4 cc 51  
fe b3 fa 10 a9 1d 2e db f9 91 25 f8 6c e6 30 0d 06 09 2a 86 48 86 f7  
0d 01 01 0b 05 00 03 82 01 01 00 14 04 3f a0 be d2 ee 3f a8 6e 3a 1f  
78 8e a0 4c 35 53 0f 11 06 1f ff 60 a1 6d 0b 83 e9 d9 2a db b3 3f 9d  
b3 d7 e0 59 4c 19 a8 e4 19 a5 0c a7 70 72 77 63 d5 fe 64 51 0a d2 7a

d6 50 a5 8a 92 38 ec cb 2f 0f 5a c0 64 58 4d 5c 06 b9 73 63 68 27 8b  
89 34 dc 79 c7 1d 3a fd 34 5f 83 14 41 58 49 80 68 29 80 39 8a 86 72  
69 cc 79 37 ce e3 97 f7 dc f3 95 88 ed 81 03 29 00 d2 a2 c7 ba ab d6  
3a 8e ca 09 0b d9 fb 39 26 4b ff 03 d8 8e 2d 3f 6b 21 ca 8a 7d d8 5f  
fb 94 ba 83 de 9c fc 15 8d 61 fa 67 2d b0 c7 db 3d 25 0a 41 4a 85 d3  
7f 49 46 37 3c f4 b1 75 d0 52 f3 dd c7 66 f1 4b fd aa 00 ed bf e4 7e  
ed 01 ec 7b e4 f6 46 fc 31 fd 72 fe 03 d2 f2 65 af 4d 7e e2 81 9b 7a  
fd 30 3c f5 52 f4 05 34 a0 8a 3e 19 41 58 c8 a8 e0 51 71 84 09 15 ae  
ec a5 77 75 fa 18 f7 d5 77 d5 31 cc c7 2d

#### [A.4.1.](#) Example C509 Certificate Encoding

The CBOR encoding (~C509Certificate) of the first X.509 certificate is shown below in CBOR diagnostic format.

/This defines a CBOR Sequence ([RFC 8742](#)):/

```
1,  
h'A6A55C870E39B40E',  
[  
  -4, "US",  
  -6, "Arizona",  
  -5, "Scottsdale",  
  -8, "Starfield Technologies, Inc.",  
  -9, "http://certs.starfieldtech.com/repository/",  
  -1, "Starfield Secure Certificate Authority - G2"  
],  
1601581116,  
1635881916,  
[  
  -9, "Domain Control Validated",  
  1, "*.tools.ietf.org"  
],  
0,  
h'B1E137E8EB82D689FADBF5C24B77F02C4ADE726E3E1360D1A8661EC4AD3D3260  
E5F099B5F47A7A485521EE0E3912F9CE0DCAF56961C704ED6E0F1D3B1E508879  
3A0E314116F1B1026468A5CDF54A0ACA99963508C37E275DD0A9CFF3E728AF37  
D8B67BDDF37EAE6E977FF7CA694ECCD006DF5D279B3B12E7E6FE086B527B8211
```

```

7C72B346EBC1E878B80FCBE1EBBD064458DC8350B2A0625BDC81B836E39E7C79
B2A9538AE00BC94A2A13393113BD2CCFA870CF8C8D3D01A388AE1200361D1E24
2BDD79D8530126ED284FC98694834EC8E1142E85B3AFD46EDD6946AF41250E7A
AD8BF292CA79D97B324FF777E8F9B44F235CD45C03AED8AB3ACA135F5D5D5DA1',
[
-4, -2,
8, [ 1, 2 ],
-2, 5,
5, ["http://crl.starfieldtech.com/sfig2s1-242.crl"],
6, [ h'6086480186fd6e01071701',
      [1, "http://certificates.starfieldtech.com/repository/"], 1 ],
9, [ 1, "http://ocsp.starfieldtech.com/",
      2, "http://certificates.starfieldtech.com/repository/sfig2.crt" ],
7, h'254581685026383D3B2D2CBECD6AD9B63DB36663',
3, [ 2, "*.tools.ietf.org", 2, "tools.ietf.org" ],
1, h'AD8AB41C0751D7928907B0B784622F36557A5F4D',
10, [
      h'F65C942FD1773022145418083094568EE34D131933BFDF0C2F200BCC4EF164E3',
      1715,
      0,

```

```

h'8CF54852CE5635433911CF10CDB91F52B33639223AD138A41DECA6FEDE1FE90F
BCA2254366C19A2691C47A00B5B653ABBD44C2F8BAAEF4D2DAF2527CE6454995',
h'5CDC4392FEE6AB4544B15E9AD456E61037FBD5FA47DCA17394B25EE6F6C70ECA',
2012,
0,
h'A5E0906E63E91D4FDDEFFF0352B91E50896007564B448A3828F596DC6B28726D
FC91EAED02168866054EE18A2E5346C4CC51FEB3FA10A91D2EDBF99125F86CE6'
]
],
23,
h'14043FA0BED2EE3FA86E3A1F788EA04C35530F11061FFF60A16D0B83E9D92ADB
B33F9DB3D7E0594C19A8E419A50CA770727763D5FE64510AD27AD650A58A9238
ECCB2F0F5AC064584D5C06B9736368278B8934DC79C71D3AFD345F8314415849
80682980398A867269CC7937CEE397F7DCF39588ED81032900D2A2C7BAABD63A
8ECA090BD9FB39264BFF03D88E2D3F6B21CA8A7DD85FFB94BA83DE9CFC158D61
FA672DB0C7DB3D250A414A85D37F4946373CF4B175D052F3DDC766F14BFDAA00
EDBFE47EED01EC7BE4F646FC31FD72FE03D2F265AF4D7EE2819B7AFD303CF552
F40534A08A3E194158C8A8E05171840915AECA57775FA18F7D577D531CCC72D'

```

The size of the CBOR encoding (CBOR sequence) is 1245 bytes.

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Internet-Draft

C509 Certificates

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