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# Internationalized Electronic Mail Addresses in X.509 Certificates draft-lbaudoin-iemax-00

#### Abstract

Specifies support for internationalized email address local parts in X.509 certificates. RFC6532 established support for UTF8 email headers hence internationalized email addresses including the local part. S/MIME email also needs support for UTF8 local part email addresses in X.509 certificates. This draft defines an encoding for UTF-8 characters in X.509 certificates which is backwards compatible with the IA5String encoding used to encode email addresses.

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## 1. Proposal

Internationalization of names in the internet has been an ongoing effort for a little bit over a decade. Internationalization of Domain Names was specified in <u>RFC3490</u> [<u>RFC3490</u>] and more recently in RFC5890 [RFC5890] via puny-coding of the unicode representation of the internationalized name. This domain name internationalization is supported in the current definition of the X.509 certificates RFC5280 [RFC5280]. In particular X.509 certificates specify email addressess in Subject Alternative Name (SAN) and Issuer Alternative Name (IAN) as IA5String representation and that RFC has instructions on interpreting internationalized domain names in section 7.5. More recently the IETF has focussed their efforts on addresses used in SMTP electronic mail as specified in RFCRFC5321 [RFC5321] and RFCRFC5322 [RFC5322]. In RFC6532 [RFC6532], email headers was specified to support UTF-8 unicode representation which implies support for unicode email addresses.

Internationalized S/MIME email lacks a means to support unicode local parts in X.509 certificates which this draft proposes a solution for. To support the unicode local name part, this draft proposes an encoding for the local part of the unicode name in the X.509 certificate SAN and IAN. That is the encoded string starts with an escape character ':' to indicate to the X.509 certificate parser that the local name is internationalized. Then the content of the unicode UTF-8 name should be base64 encoded and stored in the certificate. The escape colon character is a character intentionally choosen that is supported by IA5String but not possible in a compliant ASCII RFC5322 email addresses. Support for internationalized domain names in the certificates is already specified in RFC5280 [RFC5280], and this draft does not change that interpretation.

One potential issue for an encoded internationalized SAN or IAN email address is its impact on <u>RFC5280</u> naming constraints particularly

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between say a draft compliant certificate and a non compliant implementation. In such a scanario we believe this encoding will not impact this processing as mismatching local part names and constraints will always test negatively. The local part should only match if the implementation is compliant with this draft. Because the draft does not change internationalized domain name behavior, both the compliant and non-compliant implementation can test domain name constraints in the expected way.

# 2. Conversion

TODO: Conversion process

### 3. References

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