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Internationalized Electronic Mail Addresses in RFC5280 / X.509 Certificates draft-lbaudoin-iemax-02

Abstract

Specifies support for email address internationalization in RFC5280 / X.509 certificates. This defines an encoding for Unicode email local-part characters in certificate Subject Alternative Names and Issuer Alternative rfc822Names. The encoding is backwards compatible with existing practices with rfc822Name.

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1. Background

Internationalization of email addresses has significant precedence. Email addresses and their parts are specified in [RFC5322]. Internationalization of domain names was specified in [RFC3490] and more recently in [RFC5890] via puny-coding of the unicode domain name labels. Email address as certificate Subject Alternative Name (SAN) and Issuer Alternative Name (IAN) rfc822Name support this internationalization of domain names as described in <u>section 7.5 of</u> [RFC5280]. In [RFC6532], email headers as specified in [RFC5321] and [RFC5322] was refined to support UTF-8 unicode representation which implies support for Unicode email addresses but RFC5280 was not updated to take Unicode email local-part into account.

2. Proposal

This draft proposes an encoding for internationalized email addresses with Unicode local-part. This encoding is a further refinement of email addresses in RFC5280 SAN and IAN rfc822Name thus allowing existing PKI practices using email addresses to continue. To support the Unicode local-part, this draft proposes a base64 encoding for the local-part string with an identifier character to distinguish this encoding. That is the encoded string starts with an escape character ':' to identify that the local-part is Unicode and that the successive characters contain the base64 encoded local-part until the '0' at character is seen. The escape colon character is a character intentionally choosen such that it is supported by IA5String but not possible in a compliant ASCII RFC5322 email addresses. The localpart of the email address then consists of Unicode UTF-8 name that must be websafe base64url encoded as specifed in [RFC4648]. Support for internationalized domain names in the certificates is already specified in RFC5280, and this draft does not change that interpretation for the email domain. Similarly the email address must follow existing Mailbox name practices specified in RFC5280 section 4.2.1.6 that there must be no common name, no comment, nor

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"<" or ">" present. A compliant reader of the encoded email address would strip the escape ':' and decode the base64 local-part to UTF-8.

One potential issue for an encoded internationalized SAN or IAN email address is its impact on <u>RFC5280</u> naming constraints particularly between a draft compliant certificate and a non compliant implementation. This encoding will not impact name matching in this scenario as mismatching local-part names and constraints will always match test negatively. The local-parts 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.

3. References

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