A Brief Overview of
draft-ietf-sidr-cp-01.txt
draft-ietf-sidr-cps-rirs-01.txt
draft-ietf-sidr-cps-isp-00.txt

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RFC 3647 (Informational) provides an outline and explanatory text for defining

- A certificate policy (CP)
- A certification practice statement (CPS)

This RFC is very widely cited

- Essentially every large scale PKI publishes a CPS and uses the outline from 3647 as its model
- When a certificate issuer publishes a certificate policy (CP), it usually follows the format defined in this RFC

There is one outline in 3647; it nominally applies to both CP and CPS documents
What is a CP?

- X.509 defines a certificate policy as
  "a named set of rules that indicates the applicability of certificate to a particular community and/or class of applications with common security requirements"

- A CP provides guidance to relying parties, to help them know whether a certificate is appropriate for use in conjunction with a specific application

- A CP provides liability protection for a CA, by declaring the intended range of uses for the certificates issued by the CA
Does SIDR Need to Define a CP?

- The certificates being defined for the resource PKI are targeted to a specific application context (not generic), so it seems especially important to define a CP consistent with the anticipated range of uses for these certificates.
- This is within the charter of SIDR:
  - "Document the use of certification objects within this secure routing architecture”
- A CP is “named” by an object identifier (OID) and we have an OID for this policy:
  - `id-cp-ipAddr-asNumber OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {
    iso(1) identified-organization(3) dod(6) internet(1)
    security(5) mechanisms(5) pkix(7) cp(14) 2 }`
Resource Certificate PKI CP

- RFC 3647 assumes that a PKI will not use **ALL** of the outline elements in the RFC
- The CP Internet Draft is a profiled subset of 3647, reflecting the authors’ perception of what is relevant to the resource certificate PKI
- The result is a document about 47 pages, as opposed to RFC 3647, which is a bit under 100 pages!
  - The document maintains section level numbering consistent with 3647, to make it easy to compare with other CPs
What Does a CP Describe?

- The purpose of the PKI
- PKI participants (CAs, Subscribers, RPs)
- How certificates and CRLs are published (repository model)
- Allowed and prohibited uses for certificates in the PKI
- Name forms allowed in certificates
- Procedures for certificate issuance, acceptance, revocation, re-key, and modification
- Etc.
1.3.4. Relying parties

Entities that need to validate claims of address space and/or AS number current holdings are relying parties. Thus, for example, entities that make use of address and AS number allocation certificates in support of improved routing security are relying parties. This includes ISPs, multi-homed organizations exchanging BGP traffic with ISPs, and subscribers who have received a “portable” allocation of address space from a registry.
What is a CPS?

- A CPS is defined by RFC 3647 as
  
  “a more detailed description of the practices followed by a CA in issuing and otherwise managing certificates […] published by or referenced by the CA”

- A CPS is CA-specific document, whereas a CP may be common across many CAs in the same PKI

- A CPS also documents the means by which subjects and relying parties interact with a CA
  - For certificate issuance, renewal & revocation
  - For acquiring CRLs
Do We Need a CPS for this PKI?

☐ Yes!

☒ We need a standard way to document the means by which subjects and relying parties interact with the CA for
  - Certificate requests
  - Certificate revocation requests
  - Certificate distribution
  - CRL distribution
Unlike the CP, each CPS is a per-CA document, so this I-D has lots of “fill in the blank” text areas; each CA must customize its version of the CPS.

This document is 47 pages, but when a CA fills in the text that it must to complete the document, it will be much bigger.

As with the CP, the document maintains section level numbering consistency with 3647, to make it easy to compare with other CPSs.

One template is intended for RIRs & NIRs, the other is for ISPs.
6.0 Technical Security Controls
   Key pair generation and installation
   Private Key Protection and
      Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls
   Other aspects of key pair management
   Activation data
   Computer security controls
   Life cycle technical controls
   Network security controls
Summary

☐ These three I-Ds are on track to become Informational RFCs from the SIDR WG
☐ Comments, especially from registries and ISPs, are needed to ensure that these documents are appropriate!