

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9594-8:2020 TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

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Information technology — Open systems interconnection —

Part 8: The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by ITU-T [as ITU-T REC. X.509 (2019) – Technical Corrigendum 1 (2020)] and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules, in collaboration with Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*.

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Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks

Technical Corrigendum 1

Summary

Corrigendum 1 to Rec. ITU-T X.509 (2019) | ISO/IEC 9594-8:2020 has successfully been balloted within ISO/IEC and therefore finally been approved by ISO/IEC.

History

| Edition | Recommendation | Approval | Study Group | Unique ID [*] |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|
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| 2.0 | ITU-T X.509 | 1993-11-16 | 7 | 11.1002/1000/3000 |
| 3.0 | ITU-T X.509 | 1997-08-09 | 7 | 11.1002/1000/4123 |
| 3.1 | ITU-T X.509 (1997) Technical Cor. 1 | 2000-03-31 | 7 | 11.1002/1000/5033 |
| 3.2 | ITU-T X.509 (1997) Technical Cor. 2 | 2001-02-02 | 7 | 11.1002/1000/5311 |
| 3.3 | ITU-T X.509 (1997) Technical Cor. 3 | 2001-10-29 | 7 | 11.1002/1000/5559 |
| 3.4 | ITU-T X.509 (1997) Technical Cor. 4 | 2002-04-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/6025 |
| 3.5 | ITU-T X.509 (1997) Technical Cor. 5 | 2003-02-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/6236 |
| 3.6 | ITU-T X.509 (1997) Technical Cor. 6 | 2004-04-29 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/7285 |
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| 4.1 | ITU-T X.509 (2000) Technical Cor. 1 | 2001-10-29 | 7 | 11.1002/1000/5560 |
| 4.2 | ITU-T X.509 (2000) Technical Cor. 2 | 2002-04-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/6026 |
| 4.3 | ITU-T X.509 (2000) Technical Cor. 3 | 2004-04-29 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/7284 |
| 4.4 | ITU-T X.509 (2000) Technical Cor. 4 | 2007-01-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/8637 |
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| 5.1 | ITU-T X.509 (2005) Cor. 1 | 2007-01-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/9051 |
| 5.2 | ITU-T X.509 (2005) Cor. 2 | 2008-11-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/9591 |
| 5.3 | ITU-T X.509 (2005) Cor. 3 | 2011-02-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/11042 |
| 5.4 | ITU-T X.509 (2005) Cor. 4 | 2012-04-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/11577 |
| 6.0 | ITU-T X.509 | 2008-11-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/9590 |
| 6.1 | ITU-T X.509 (2008) Cor. 1 | 2011-02-13 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/11043 |
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| 7.0 | ITU-T X.509 | 2012-10-14 | 17 | 11.1002/1000/11735 |
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Keywords

Cryptographic algorithm, object identifier

^{*} To access the Recommendation, type the URL http://handle.itu.int/ in the address field of your web browser, followed by the Recommendation's unique ID. For example, <u>http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/1000/11830-en</u>.

FOREWORD

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The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks

Technical Corrigendum 1

(Covering resolution to defect reports 431 and 432)

1) Correction of the defects reported in defect report 431

Replace the first part of clause 6.2.2 down to and including the paragraph:

The algorithm component shall be an object identifier that uniquely identifies the cryptographic algorithm being defined.

with the following:

The following ASN.1 information object class is used to specify cryptographic algorithms.

```
ALGORITHM ::= CLASS {

&Type OPTIONAL,

&DynParms OPTIONAL,

&id OBJECT IDENTIFIER UNIQUE }

WITH SYNTAX {

[PARMS &Type]

[DYN-PARMS &DynParms]

IDENTIFIED BY &id }
```

The **ALGORITHM** information object class has the following fields.

- a) The **stype** field is used to specify those fixed parameters that are necessary for specifying the exact procedure for deploying the cryptographic algorithm being defined. Not all cryptographic algorithms require such parameters. The field is then absent or has the value **NULL**, as determined by the individual cryptographic algorithm specifications.
- b) The &DynParms field is used to specify those dynamic parameters that determine the value(s) to be exchanged between two communicating entities when invoking the cryptographic algorithm. Not all cryptographic algorithms require dynamic parameters. In this case the &DynParms field shall be absent.
- c) The **sid** field is used to uniquely identify the class of cryptographic algorithm being defined.

The **AlgorithmWithInvoke** parameterized data type defined as follows is used in situations where the type of cryptographic algorithm is signalled together with its invocation.

```
AlgorithmWithInvoke{ALGORITHM:SupportedAlgorithms} ::= SEQUENCE {
    algorithm ALGORITHM.&id({SupportedAlgorithms}),
    parameters [0] ALGORITHM.&Type({SupportedAlgorithms}{@algorithm}) OPTIONAL,
    dynamParms [1] ALGORITHM.&DynParms({SupportedAlgorithms}{@algorithm}) OPTIONAL,
    ... }
```

The AlgorithmWithInvoke parameterized data type has the following components.

- a) The **algorithm** component shall hold the object identifier that uniquely identify the cryptographic algorithm being defined.
- b) The **parameters** component, when present, shall hold the values of the fixed parameters that further identify the cryptographic algorithm in question. This component shall be present when the **&Type** field is present in the information object for the cryptographic algorithm in question. Otherwise, it shall be absent.
- c) The dynamParms component, when present, shall hold the value(s) required by the dynamic parameters for the cryptographic algorithm. This component shall be present when the &DynParms field is present in the information object for the cryptographic algorithm. Otherwise, it shall be absent.

The **AlgorithmIdentifier** parameterized data type defined as follows is used in situations where the type of cryptographic algorithm is signalled without a corresponding invocation.

```
      AlgorithmIdentifier{ALGORITHM:SupportedAlgorithms} ::= SEQUENCE {

      algorithm
      ALGORITHM.&id({SupportedAlgorithms}),

      parameters
      ALGORITHM.&Type({SupportedAlgorithms}{@algorithm}) OPTIONAL,
```

...}

The components of **AlgorithmIdentifier** data type shall be as specified for the corresponding components of the **AlgorithmWithIvoke** parameterized data type.

The **AlgoInvoke** parameterized data type defined as follows is used when the cryptographic algorithm has previously been determined and where only invocation information is required.

```
AlgoInvoke{ALGORITHM:SupportedAlgorithms} ::=
ALGORITHM.&DynParms({SupportedAlgorithms})
```

2) Correction of the defects reported in defect report 432

```
In Annex B of Rec. ITU-T X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8, replace:
sha224WithRSAEncryptionAlgorithm ALGORITHM ::= { -- IETF RFC 5754
```

```
PARMS
              NULL
  IDENTIFIED BY sha224WithRSAEncryption }
sha256WithRSAEncryptionAlgorithm ALGORITHM ::= { -- IETF RFC 7427
  PARMS
               NULL
  IDENTIFIED BY sha256WithRSAEncryption }
sha384WithRSAEncryptionAlgorithm ALGORITHM ::= { -- IETF RFC 7427
  PARMS
               NULL
  IDENTIFIED BY sha384WithRSAEncryption }
sha512WithRSAEncryptionAlgorithm ALGORITHM ::= { -- IETF RFC 7427
  PARMS
               NULL
  IDENTIFIED BY sha512WithRSAEncryption }
With:
sha224RSA ALGORITHM ::= { -- IETF RFC 4055
 PARMS
               NULL
 IDENTIFIED BY sha224WithRSAEncryption }
sha256RSA ALGORITHM ::= { -- IETF RFC 4055
  PARMS
               NULL
  IDENTIFIED BY sha256WithRSAEncryption }
sha384RSA ALGORITHM ::= { -- IETF RFC 4055
 PARMS NULL
  IDENTIFIED BY sha384WithRSAEncryption }
sha512RSA ALGORITHM ::= { -- IETF RFC 4055
```

```
PARMS NULL
IDENTIFIED BY sha512WithRSAEncryption }
```