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Telia CA response to Public WebTrust Audit observations 2018

Description
This document includes Telia CA response to Public Webtrust Audit observations 2018 created by CA auditors.

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#	Deviation	Relevant WebTrust Criteria	Telia response
1	*Telia Gateway Certificate Policy and Certification Practice Statement v1.5* applicable to server authentication certificates issued by *TeliaSonera Gateway CA v2* does not disclose whether the CA reviews CAA (Certification Authority Authorization) DNS Records, and if so, the CA's policy or practice on processing CAA Records for Fully Qualified Domain Names. This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security v2.2, Principle 1, Criterion 6 to not be met.	**Principle 1, Criterion 6** The CA discloses in its Certificate Policy (CP) and/or Certification Practices Statement (CPS) under section 4.2 (if the CA's disclosures follow RFC 3647) or under section 4.1 (if the CA's disclosures follow RFC 2527) whether the CA reviews CAA (Certification Authority Authorisation) DNS Records, and if so, the CA's policy or practice on processing CAA Records for Fully Qualified Domain Names. The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that it logs all actions taken, if any, consistent with its processing practice.	CAA chapter was missing from this CPS but CAA handling has been done in the similar way compared to Telia's normal SSL certificates. This can be verified from logs. Telia will update the relevant CPS in August 2018.
2	The CA had not prepared and followed a key generation script for the key generation ceremonies of *Telia Domain Validation SSL CA v1*. This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security v2.2, Principle 2, Criterion 1.1 to not be met.	**Principle 2, Criterion 1.1** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that Root CA and Subordinate CA Key Pairs are created in accordance with SSL Baseline Requirements Section 6.1.1.1.	Key generation was done according to all requirements in a controlled way even though the document describing the process was inadequate. This can be verified from the video recorded. Telia has now prepared a new template for this purpose and this missing documentation was created afterwards related to referred key ceremony.
3	The Key Usage extension in the root CA certificates of *TeliaSonera Root CA v1* and S*onera Class 2 CA* is not marked critical and *TeliaSonera Root CA v1* certificate's subject information does not include subject:countryName. This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security v2.2, Principle 2, Criterion 2.3 to not be met.	**Principle 2, Criterion 2.3** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that the extensions, key sizes, and certificate policy identifiers (including Reserved Certificate Policy Identifiers) of Root CA certificates generated conform to the Baseline Requirements.	In 2002 and 2007 when these Root CA certificates were created there weren't any clear requirements for noted issues. The first CA Browser Forum BR document appeared in 2011 (effective 2012). Telia has a plan to create a new root CA in 2019 that will be compliant with all requirements at the time.
4	The subscriber certificates issued by the *Telia Domain Validation SSL CA v1* contained wrong policy identifier. The certificates contained the policy identifier of the Organization Validated certificates (2.23.140.1.2.2) although the certificates were only domain validated. However, *Telia Domain Validation SSL CA v1* issued only 17 certificates throughout the period 8 Mar 2018 to 31 Mar 2018. This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security	**Principle 2, Criterion 2.5** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that the extensions, key sizes, and certificate policy identifiers (including Reserved Certificate Policy Identifiers) of Subscriber certificates generated after the Effective Date (1 July 2012) conform to the Baseline Requirements. **Principle 2, Criterion 2.14** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that Subject information of Certificates conforms to the Baseline Requirements, including:	This was immediately fixed when reported to Telia. All new certificates have a correct OID value. Telia validation is basically similar to OV and DV type certificates but the former includes more fields that are validated. Thus the difference between processes (OID value meaning) is small. Telia plan is to let these to be expired in normal schedule unless Telia is made aware that some relevant system is relying and suffering from the incorrect OID value. Updating

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	v2.2, Principle 2, Criteria 2.5 and 2.14 to not be met.	… • Subject field requirements if Reserved Certificate Policy Identifiers are asserted …	and revoking all would mean a lot of extra work to Telia Customers.
5	Many organization validated subscriber certificates included an email address as an optional subject attribute in the Subject field of the certificate and the CA did not have controls to adequately verify the email address information. As a partly mitigating factor, the email address has not been included in the subject alternative name extension and the certificates have not included key usage purpose id-kp-emailProtection in the Extended Key Usage extension. This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security v2.2, Principle 2, Criterion 2.14 to not be met.	**Principle 2, Criterion 2.14** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that Subject information of Certificates conforms to the Baseline Requirements, including: … • Other Subject Attributes …	Telia CA has verified all Subject values including E values. However, Telia has specified that there isn't any E values except clearly incorrect values or syntactically incorrect values that are rejected. Telia customers sometimes want to put email address of another company to indicate email support point related to the server that has the OV certificate. Thus Telia hasn't this far required any specific email domain for the OV certificate's E field.
6	Telia had outsourced provision of validation activities in Sweden to a Delegated Third Party during the reporting period. The contract between the CA and the Delegated Third Party did not require the delegated party to: • meet the qualification requirements of the Baseline Requirements Section 5.3.1 • retain documentation in accordance with the Baseline Requirements Section 5.5.2; • abide by the other provisions of the Baseline Requirements that are applicable to the delegated function; and • comply with (a) the CA's Certificate Policy/Certification Practice Statement or (b) the Delegated Third Party's practice statement that the CA has verified complies with these Requirements This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security v2.2, Principle 2, Criterion 6.3 to not be met.	**Principle 2, Criterion 6.3** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that before the CA authorizes a Delegated Third Party to perform a delegated function, the CA contractually require the Delegated party to: • meet the qualification requirements of the Baseline Requirements Section 5.3.1, when applicable to the delegated function; • retain documentation in accordance with the Baseline Requirements Section 5.5.2; • abide by the other provisions of the Baseline Requirements that are applicable to the delegated function; and • comply with (a) the CA's Certificate Policy/Certification Practice Statement or (b) the Delegated Third Party's practice statement that the CA has verified complies with these Requirements.	The listed issues have been the actual requirements (e.g in training sessions) with the outsourcing party but they are not listed in the contract now. Telia will sign a new contract with this external company

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7	The security configurations of all the relevant systems had not been reviewed on at least a weekly basis. This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security v2.2, Principle 4, Criterion 1.8 to not be met.	**Principle 4, Criterion 1.8** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that configurations of Issuing Systems, Certificate Management Systems, Security Support Systems, and Front-End / Internal-Support Systems are reviewed on at least a weekly basis to determine whether any changes violated the CA's security policies.	All main systems were included in the weekly reviews but some supporting systems weren't. Telia will extend the scope of its weekly reviews. Telia will also automate these checks whenever it is possible. Automating project is ongoing.
8	Human review of logs had not covered all the relevant application and system logs and that some log reviews had not always been performed at least every 30 days. In addition, testing that the monitoring, logging, alerting, and log-integrity-verification functions were operating properly had not been performed during the reporting period. This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security v2.2, Principle 4, Criterion 3.5 to not be met.	**Principle 4, Criterion 3.5** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that a human review of application and system logs is performed at least every 30 days and includes: • Validating the integrity of logging processes; and • Testing the monitoring, logging, alerting, and log-integrity-verification functions are operating properly.	Telia has focused on SSL certificate logs but some client certificate log checks and process checks have been inadequate. Compensation is that automatic processes have reviewed all logs so that alarms are raised in problematic circumstances. In the future Telia will perform a human review of application and system logs and process integrity at least every 30 days so that all relevant logs are included. We have now added the human review to the process and the first review has been done.
9	The CA had not documented its vulnerability correction process. This caused WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline with Network Security v2.2, Principle 4, Criterion 4.2 to not be met.	**Principle 4, Criterion 4.2** The CA maintains controls to provide reasonable assurance that a formal documented vulnerability correction process is followed and includes identification, review, response, and remediation of vulnerabilities.	Telia CA is using Telia's general vulnerability correction process that has been documented in Telia's internal "Group Instruction - Information, IT and Network Security.doc" in chapter "3.12.6 Technical vulnerability management". In general vulnerability identification is based on vulnerability scanning and penetration testing. Also several channels reporting vulnerabilities are followed by CA personnel. Reviewing is done by a named trusted person or in case of a serious vulnerability it is escalated by him to CA Security Board. Response (if necessary) is decided/created by the reviewing instance. Remediation is based on patch management. In general Telia CA OS patching is done in monthly basis. Application/special/critical patching is done when necessary or if vendor develops important or useful new versions. A more detailed documentation of vulnerability correction process will be created for the next audit.