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Secure Reporting of Update Status
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Abstract

The Software Update for the Internet of Things (SUIT) manifest provides a way for many different update and boot workflows to be described by a common format. This specification describes a lightweight feedback mechanism that allows a developer in possession of a manifest to reconstruct the decisions made and actions performed by a manifest processor.

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1. Introduction

This specification describes a SUIT-specific logging container that creates a lightweight feedback mechanism for developers in the event that an update or boot fails in the manifest processor. In this way, it provides the necessary link between the Status Tracker Client and the Status Tracker Server as defined in [RFC9019].

A SUIT Manifest Processor can fail to install or boot an update for many reasons. Frequently, the error codes generated by such systems fail to provide developers with enough information to find root causes and produce corrective actions, resulting in extra effort to reproduce failures. Logging the results of each SUIT command can simplify this process.

While it is possible to report the results of SUIT commands through existing logging or attestation mechanisms, this comes with several drawbacks:

- * data inflation, particularly when designed for text-based logging
- * missing information elements
- * missing support for multiple components

The CBOR objects defined in this document allow devices to:

- * report a trace of how an update was performed
- * report expected vs. actual values for critical checks
- * describe the installation of complex multi-component architectures
- * describe the measured properties of a system
- * report the exact reason for a parsing failure

2. Conventions and Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

Terms used in this specification include:

- * Boot: initialization of an executable image. Although this specification refers to boot, any boot-specific operations described are equally applicable to starting an executable in an OS context.

3. The SUIRecord

The SUIRecord is a record of a decision taken by the Manifest Processor. It contains the information that the Manifest Processor used to make the decision. The decision can be inferred from this information, so it is not included. If the developer has a copy of the manifest, then they need little information to reconstruct what the manifest processor has done. They need any data that influences the control flow of the manifest. The manifest only supports the following control flow primitives:

- * Set Component
- * Set/Override Parameters
- * Try-Each
- * Run Sequence
- * Conditions

Of these, only conditions change the behavior of the processor from the default, and then only when the condition fails.

To reconstruct the flow of a manifest, a developer needs a list of metadata about failed conditions:

- * the current manifest
- * the current section
- * the offset into the current section
- * the current component index
- * the "reason" for failure

Most conditions compare a parameter to an actual value, so the "reason" is typically the actual value.

Since it is possible that a non-condition command (directive) may fail in an exceptional circumstance, a failure code for a non condition command must be communicated to the developer. However, a failed directive will terminate processing of the manifest. To accommodate for a failed command and for explicit "completion," an additional "result" element is included as well; however, this is included in the SUIT_Report (Section 4). In the case of a command failure, the failure reason is typically a numeric error code. However, these error codes need to be standardised in order to be useful.

This approach effectively compacts the log of operations taken using the SUIT Manifest as a dictionary. This enables a full reconstruction of the log using a matching decompaction tool.

```
SUIT_Record = [  
    suit-record-manifest-id      : [ * uint ],  
    suit-record-manifest-section : int,  
    suit-record-section-offset   : uint,  
    suit-record-component-index  : uint,  
    suit-record-properties       : SUIT_Parameters,  
    $$SUIT_Record_Extensions  
]
```

suit-record-manifest-id is used to identify which manifest contains the command that caused the record to be generated. The manifest id is a list of integers that form a walk of the manifest tree, starting at the root. An empty list indicates that the command was contained in the root manifest. If the list is not empty, the command was contained in one of the root manifest's dependencies, or nested even further below that.

For example, suppose that the root manifest has 3 dependencies and each of those dependencies has 2 dependencies of its own:

- * Root
 - Dependency A (index 0)
 - o Dependency AA (index 0,0)
 - o Dependency AB (index 0,1)
 - Dependency B (index 1)
 - o Dependency BA (index 1,0)
 - o Dependency BB (index 1,1)

- Dependency C (index 2)
 - o Dependency CA (index 2,0)
 - o Dependency CB (index 2,1)

A manifest-id of [1,0] would indicate that the current command was contained within Dependency BA. Similarly, a manifest-id of [2,1] would indicate Dependency CB

suit-record-manifest-section indicates which section of the manifest was active. This is used in addition to an offset so that the developer can index into severable sections in a predictable way. The value of this element is the value of the key that identified the section in the manifest.

suit-record-section-offset is the number of bytes into the current section at which the current command is located.

suit-record-component-index is the index of the component that was specified at the time that the report was generated. This field is necessary due to the availability of set-current-component values of True and a list of components. Both of these values cause the manifest processor to loop over commands using a series of component-ids, so the developer needs to know which was selected when the command executed.

suit-record-properties contains any measured properties that led to the command failure. For example, this could be the actual value of a SUIT_Digest or class identifier. This is encoded in a SUIT_Parameters block as defined in [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest].

4. The SUIT_Report

The SUIT_Report is a SUIT-specific logging container. It contains the SUIT_Records needed to reconstruct the decisions made by a Manifest Processor as well as references to the Manifest being processed, the result of processing, and an optional capability report.

Some metadata is common to all records, such as the root manifest: the manifest that is the entry-point for the manifest processor. This metadata is aggregated with a list of SUIT_Records as defined in Section 3. The SUIT_Report may also contain a list of any System Properties that were measured and reported, and a reason for a failure if one occurred.

```

SUIT_Report = {
  suit-reference           => SUIT_Reference,
  ? suit-report-nonce      => bstr,
  suit-report-records      => \
    \[ * SUIT_Record / system-property-claims \],
  suit-report-result       => true / {
    suit-report-result-code => int,
    suit-report-result-record => SUIT_Record,
    suit-report-result-reason => SUIT_Report_Reasons,
  },
  ? suit-report-capability-report => SUIT_Capability_Report,
  $$SUIT_Report_Extensions
}
system-property-claims = {
  system-component-id => SUIT_Component_Identifier,
  + SUIT_Parameters,
}

```

The suit-reference provides a reference URI and digest for a suit manifest. The URI MUST be the canonical URI that is provided in the manifest. The digest is the digest of the manifest.

NOTE: The digest is used in preference to other identifiers in the manifest because it allows a manifest to be uniquely identified (collision resistance) whereas other identifiers, such as the sequence number, can collide, particularly in scenarios with multiple trusted signers.

The following CDDL describes a SUIT_Reference.

```

SUIT_Reference = [
  suit-report-manifest-uri : tstr,
  suit-report-manifest-digest : SUIT_Digest,
]

```

suit-report-manifest-digest provides a SUIT_Digest (as defined in [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]) that is the characteristic digest of the Root manifest. This digest MUST be the same digest as is held in the first element of SUIT_Authentication in the referenced Manifest_Envelope.

suit-report-manifest-uri provides the reference URI that was provided in the root manifest.

suit-report-nonce provides a container for freshness or replay protection information. This field MAY be omitted where the suit-report is authenticated within a container that provides freshness already. For example, attestation evidence typically contains a proof of freshness.

4.1. SUIT_Report_Records

suit-report-records is a list of 0 or more SUIT_Records or system-property-claims. Because SUIT_Records are only generated on failure, in simple cases this can be an empty list. SUIT_Records and suit-system-property-claims are merged into a single list because this reduces the overhead for a constrained node that generates this report. The use of a single log allows report generators to use simple memory management. Because the system-property-claims are encoded as maps and SUIT_Records are encoded as lists, a recipient need only filter the CBOR Type-5 entries from suit-report-records to obtain all system-property-claims.

System Properties can be extracted from suit-report-records by filtering suit-report-records for maps. System Properties are a list of measured or asserted properties of the system that creates the SUIT_Report. These properties are scoped by component identifier. Because this list is expected to be constructed on the fly by a constrained node, component identifiers may appear more than once. A recipient may convert the result to a more conventional structure:

```
SUIT_Record_System_Properties = {  
  * component-id => {  
    + SUIT_Parameters,  
  }  
}
```

4.2. SUIT_Report Result

suit-report-result provides a mechanism to show that the SUIT procedure completed successfully (value is true) or why it failed (value is a map of an error code and a SUIT_Record).

suit-report-result-reason gives a high-level explanation of the failure. These reasons are intended for interoperable implementations. The reasons are divided into a small number of groups:

- * suit-report-reason-cbor-parse: a parsing error was encountered by the CBOR parser.

- * `suit-report-reason-cose-unsupported`: an unsupported COSE ([RFC9052]) structure or header was encountered.
- * `suit-report-reason-alg-unsupported`: an unsupported COSE algorithm was encountered.
- * `suit-report-reason-unauthorised`: Signature/MAC verification failed.
- * `suit-report-reason-command-unsupported`: an unsupported command was encountered.
- * `suit-report-reason-component-unsupported`: The manifest declared a component/prefix that does not exist.
- * `suit-report-reason-component-unauthorised`: The manifest declared a component that is not accessible by the signer.
- * `suit-report-reason-parameter-unsupported`: The manifest used a parameter that does not exist.
- * `suit-report-severing-unsupported`: The manifest uses severable fields but the Manifest Processor doesn't support them.
- * `suit-report-reason-condition-failed`: A condition failed with soft-failure off.
- * `suit-report-reason-operation-failed`: A command failed (e.g., download/copy/swap/write)

The `suit-report-result-code` reports an internal error code that is provided for debugging reasons. This code is not intended for interoperability.

The `suit-report-result-record` indicates the exact point in the manifest or manifest dependency tree where the error occurred.

`suit-report-capability-report` provides a mechanism to report the capabilities of the Manifest Processor. The `SUIT_Capability_Report` is described in Section 6. The capability report is optional to include in the `SUIT_Report`, according to an application-specific policy. While the `SUIT_Capability_Report` is not expected to be very large, applications should ensure that they only report capabilities when necessary in order to conserve bandwidth. A capability report is not necessary except when:

1. A client explicitly requests the capability report, or

2. A manifest attempts to use a capability that the Manifest Processor does not implement.

5. Attestation

Where Remote Attestation (see [RFC9334], the RATS Architecture) is in use, the RATS Verifier (Verifier hereafter) requires a set of Attestation Evidence. Attestation Evidence contains Evidence Claims about the Attester. These Evidence Claims contain measurements about the Attester. Many of these measurements are the same measurements that are generated in SUIT, which means that a SUIT_Report contains most of the Claims and some of the Endorsements that a Verifier requires.

Using a SUIT_Manifest and a SUIT_Report improves a well-informed Verifier's ability to appraise the trustworthiness of a remote device. Remote attestation is done by using the SUIT_Manifest_Envelope along with the SUIT_Report in Evidence to reconstruct the state of the device at boot time. Additionally, by including SUIT_Report data as telemetry (i.e., debug/failure information) next to measurements in Evidence, both types of Evidence data can be notarized via verifiable data structure, such as an append-only log (Section 3 of [I-D.ietf-scitt-architecture]) using the same conceptual message.

For the SUIT_Report to be usable as Attestation Evidence, the environment that generated the SUIT_Report also needs to be measured. Typically, this means that the software that executes the commands in the Manifest (the Manifest Processor) must be measured; similarly, the piece of software that assembles the measurements, taken by the Manifest Processor, into the SUIT_Report (the Report Generator) must also be measured. Any bootloaders or operating systems that facilitate the running of the Manifest Processor or Report Generator also need to be measured in order to demonstrate the integrity of the measuring environment.

Therefore, if a Remote Attestation format that conveys Attestation Evidence, such as an Entity Attestation Token (EAT, see [RFC9711]), contains a SUIT_Report, then it MUST also include an integrity measurement of the Manifest Processor, the Report Generator and any bootloader or OS environment that ran before or during the execution of both.

When a Concise Reference Integrity Manifest (CoRIM, see [I-D.birkholz-rats-corim]) is delivered in a SUIT_Manifest_Envelope, this codifies the delivery of appraisal information to the Verifier:

- * The Firmware Distributor:

- sends the SUIIT_Manifest_Envelope to the Verifier without payload or text, but with CoRIM
 - sends the SUIIT_Manifest_Envelope to the recipient without CoRIM, or text, but with payload
- * The Recipient:
- Installs the firmware as described in the SUIIT_Manifest and generates a SUIIT_Report, which is encapsulated in an EAT by the installer and sent to the Firmware Distributor.
 - Boots the firmware as described in the SUIIT_Manifest and creates a SUIIT_Report, which is encapsulated in an EAT by the installer and sent to the Firmware Distributor.
- * The Firmware Distributor sends both reports to the Verifier (separately or together)
- * The Verifier:
- Reconstructs the state of the device using the manifest
 - Compares this state to the CoRIM
 - Returns an Attestation Report to the Firmware Distributor

This approach simplifies the design of the bootloader since it is able to use an append-only log. It allows a Verifier to validate this report against a signed CoRIM that is provided by the firmware author, which simplifies the delivery chain of verification information to the Verifier.

For a Verifier to consume the SUIIT_Report, it requires a copy of the SUIIT_Manifest. The Verifier then replays the SUIIT_Manifest, using the SUIIT_Report to resolve whether each condition is met. It identifies each measurement that is required by attestation policy and records this measurement as an Attestation Claim. It evaluates whether the SUIIT_Report correctly matches the SUIIT_Manifest as an element of evaluating trustworthiness. For example there are several indicators that would show that a SUIIT_Report does not match a SUIIT_Manifest. If any of the following (not an exhaustive list) occur, then the Manifest Processor that created the report is not trustworthy:

- * Hash of SUIIT_Manifest at suit-report-manifest-uri does not match suit-report-manifest-digest

- * A SUIT_Record is issued for a SUIT_Command_Sequence that does not exist in the SUIT_Manifest at suit-report-manifest-uri.
- * A SUIT_Record is identified at an offset that is not a condition and does not have a reporting policy that would indicate a SUIT_Record is needed.

Many architectures require multiple Verifiers, for example where one Verifier handles hardware trust, and another handles software trust, especially the evaluation of software authenticity and freshness. Some Verifiers may not be capable of processing a SUIT_Report and, for separation of roles, it may be preferable to divide that responsibility. In this case, the Verifier of the SUIT_Report should perform an Evidence Transformation [I-D.ietf-rats-evidence-trans] and produce general purpose Measurement Results Claims that can be consumed by a downstream Verifier, for example a Verifying Relying Party, that does not understand SUIT_Reports.

6. Capability Reporting

Because SUIT is extensible, a manifest author must know what capabilities a device has available. To enable this, a capability report is a set of lists that define which commands, parameters, algorithms, and component IDs are supported by a manifest processor.

The CDDL for a SUIT_Capability_Report follows:

```
SUIT_Capability_Report = {
  suit-component-capabilities => [+ SUIT_Component_Capability ]
  suit-command-capabilities   => [+ int],
  suit-parameters-capabilities => [+ int],
  suit-crypt-algo-capabilities => [+ int],
  ? suit-envelope-capabilities => [+ int],
  ? suit-manifest-capabilities => [+ int],
  ? suit-common-capabilities   => [+ int],
  ? suit-text-capabilities     => [+ int],
  ? suit-text-component-capabilities => [+ int],
  ? suit-dependency-capabilities => [+ int],
  * [+int]                    => [+ int],
  $$SUIT_Capability_Report_Extensions
}
```

```
SUIT_Component_Capability = [*bstr,?true]
```

A `SUIT_Component_Capability` is similar to a `SUIT_Component_ID`, with one difference: it may optionally be terminated by a CBOR 'true' which acts as a wild-card match for any component with a prefix matching the `SUIT_Component_Capability` leading up to the 'true.' This feature is for use with filesystem storage, key value stores, or any other arbitrary-component-id storage systems.

When reporting capabilities, it is OPTIONAL to report capabilities that are declared mandatory by the SUIT Manifest [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]. Capabilities defined by extensions MUST be reported.

Additional capability reporting can be added as follows: if a manifest element does not exist in this map, it can be added by specifying the CBOR path to the manifest element in an array and using this as the key. For example `SUIT_Dependencies`, as described in [I-D.ietf-suit-trust-domains] could have an extension added, which was key 3 in the `SUIT_Dependencies` map. This capability would be reported as: `[3, 3, 1] => [3]`, where the key consists of the key for `SUIT_Manifest` (3), the key for `SUIT_Common` (3), and the key for `SUIT_Dependencies` (1). Then the value indicates that this manifest processor supports the extension (3).

7. EAT Claim

The Entity Attestation Token (EAT, see [RFC9711]) is a secure container for conveying Attestation Evidence, such as measurements, and Attestation Results. The `SUIT_Report` is a form of measurement done by the SUIT Manifest Processor as it attempts to invoke a manifest or install a manifest. As a result, the `SUIT_Report` can be captured in an EAT measurements type.

The log-based structure of the `SUIT_Report` is not conducive to processing by a typical Relying Party: it contains only a list of waypoints through the SUIT Manifest--unless system parameter records are included--and requires additional information (the `SUIT_Manifest`) to reconstruct the values that must have been present at each test. A Verifier in possession of the `SUIT_Manifest` can reconstruct the measurements that would produce the waypoints in the `SUIT_Report`. The Verifier SHOULD convert a `SUIT_Report` into a more consumable version of the EAT claim by, for example, constructing a measurement results claim that contains the digest of a component, the vendor ID & class ID of a component, etc.

8. SUIT_Report Container

The `SUIT_Report` MUST be transported using one of the following methods:

- * As part of a larger document that provides authenticity guarantees, such as within a measurements claim in an Entity Attestation Token (EAT [RFC9711]).
- * As the payload of a message transmitted over a communication security protocol, such as DTLS [RFC9147].
- * Encapsulated within a secure container, such as a COSE structure. In the case of COSE, the container MUST be either a COSE_Encrypt0 or COSE_Sign1 structure. The SUI_Report MUST be the sole payload, as illustrated by the CDDL fragment below.

```

SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1 \
    .and SUIT_COSE_Profiles
SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1_Tagged \
    .and SUIT_COSE_Profiles
SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0 \
    .and SUIT_COSE_Profiles
SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0_Tagged \
    .and SUIT_COSE_Profiles

SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1_Tagged = #6.18(SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1)
SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1 = [
    protected : bstr,
    unprotected : { * int => any },
    payload : bstr .cbor SUIT_Report_Unprotected,
    signature : bstr
]
SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0_Tagged = #6.17(SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0)
SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0 = [
    protected : bstr,
    unprotected : { * int => any },
    payload : bstr .cbor SUIT_Report_Unprotected,
    tag : bstr
]
SUIT_Report_Unprotected = SUIT_Report / SUIT_Report_COSE_Encrypt0
SUIT_Report_COSE_Encrypt0 = COSE_Encrypt0

```

Note that SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1 and SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0 MUST be combined with a SUIT_COSE_Profiles from [I-D.ietf-suit-mti] using the CDDL .and directive. The SUIT_Report_COSE_Encrypt0 carries a ciphertext payload that MUST contain just the ciphertext obtained by encrypting the following CDDL:

```

SUIT_Report_plaintext = bstr .cbor SUIT_Report

```

SUIT_COSE_Profiles, which use AES-CTR encryption, are not integrity protected and authenticated. For this purpose, SUIT_Report_Protected defines authenticated containers with an encrypted payload.

9. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to name the overall SUIT registry group "Software Update for the Internet of Things (SUIT)".

IANA is requested to allocate a CBOR tag for each of:

- * SUIT_Report_Protected
- * SUIT_Reference
- * SUIT_Capability_Report

IANA is requested to allocate a CoAP content-format [RFC7252] and a media-type for SUIT_Report.

IANA is also requested to add the following registries to the SUIT registry group:

- * SUIT_Report Elements
- * SUIT_Record Elements
- * SUIT_Report Reasons
- * SUIT Capability Report Elements

For each of these registries, registration policy is:

- * -256 to 255: Standards Action
- * -65536 to 257, 256 to 65535: Specification Required
- * -4294967296 to -65537, 65536 to 4294967295: First Come, First Served

9.1. Expert Review Instructions

The IANA registries established in this document allow values to be added based on expert review. This section gives some general guidelines for what the experts should be looking for, but they are being designated as experts for a reason, so they should be given substantial latitude.

Expert reviewers should take into consideration the following points:

- * Point squatting should be discouraged. Reviewers are encouraged to get sufficient information for registration requests to ensure that the usage is not going to duplicate one that is already registered, and that the point is likely to be used in deployments. The zones tagged as private use are intended for testing purposes and closed environments; code points in other ranges should not be assigned for testing.
- * Specifications are required for the standards track range of point assignment. Specifications should exist for all other ranges, but early assignment before a specification is available is considered to be permissible. When specifications are not provided, the description provided needs to have sufficient information to identify what the point is being used for.
- * Experts should take into account the expected usage of fields when approving point assignment. The fact that there is a range for standards track documents does not mean that a standards track document cannot have points assigned outside of that range. The length of the encoded value should be weighed against how many code points of that length are left, the size of device it will be used on, and the number of code points left that encode to that size.

9.2. Media Type Registration

9.2.1. application/suit-report+cose

Type name: application

Subtype name: suit-report+cose

Required parameters: n/a

Encoding considerations: binary (CBOR)

Security considerations: Section 10 of RFCthis

Interoperability considerations: n/a

Published specification: RFCthis

Applications that use this media type: SUIF Manifest Processor, SUIF Manifest Distributor, SUIF Manifest Author, RATS Attesters, RATS Verifiers

Fragment identifier considerations: The syntax and semantics of fragment identifiers are as specified for "application/cose".

Person & email address to contact for further information: SUIF WG mailing list (suit@ietf.org)

Intended usage: COMMON

Restrictions on usage: none

Author/Change controller: IETF

Provisional registration: no

9.3. CoAP Content-Format Registration

IANA is requested to assign a CoAP Content-Format ID for the CoSWID media type in the "CoAP Content-Formats" registry, from the "IETF Review with Expert Review or IESG Approval with Expert Review" space (256..9999), within the "CoRE Parameters" registry group [RFC7252] [IANA.core-parameters]:

Content Type	Content Coding	ID	Reference
application/suit-report+cose		TBA	RFCthis

Table 1

9.4. CBOR Tag Registration

IANA is requested to allocate a tag in the "CBOR Tags" registry [IANA.cbor-tags], preferably in the Specification Required range:

Tag	Data Item	Semantics
TBA	array	SUIT_Report_Protected
TBA	array	SUIT_Reference
TBA	map	SUIT_Capability_Report

Table 2

9.5. SUIT_Report Elements

IANA is requested to create a new registry for SUIT_Report Elements.

Label	Name	Reference
2	Nonce	Section 4
3	Records	Section 4
4	Result	Section 4
5	Result Code	Section 4
6	Result Record	Section 4
7	Result Reason	Section 4
8	Capability Report	Section 4
99	Reference	Section 4

Table 3

9.6. SUIRecord Elements

IANA is requested to create a new registry for SUIRecord Elements.

Label	Name	Reference
0	Manifest ID	Section 3
1	Manifest Section	Section 3
2	Section Offset	Section 3
3	Component Index	Section 3
4	Dependency Index	Section 3
5	Record Properties	Section 3

Table 4

9.7. SUIReport Reasons

IANA is requested to create a new registry for SUIReport Reasons.

Label	Name	Reference
0	Result OK	Section 4.2
1	CBOR Parse Failure	Section 4.2
2	Unsupported COSE Structure or Header	Section 4.2
3	Unsupported COSE Algorithm	Section 4.2
4	Signature / MAC verification failed	Section 4.2
5	Unsupported SUIT Command	Section 4.2
6	Unsupported SUIT Component	Section 4.2
7	Unauthorized SUIT Component	Section 4.2
8	Unsupported SUIT Parameter	Section 4.2
9	Severing Unsupported	Section 4.2
10	Condition Failed	Section 4.2
11	Operation Failed	Section 4.2

Table 5

9.8. SUIT Capability Report Elements

IANA is requested to create a new registry for SUIT Capability Report Elements.

Label	Name	Reference
1	Components	Section 6
2	Commands	Section 6
3	Parameters	Section 6
4	Cryptographic Algorithms	Section 6
5	Envelope Elements	Section 6
6	Manifest Elements	Section 6
7	Common Elements	Section 6
8	Text Elements	Section 6
9	Component Text Elements	Section 6

Table 6

10. Security Considerations

The SUI_Report serves four primary security objectives:

- * Validated Identity
- * Integrity
- * Replay protection
- * Confidentiality

The mechanisms for achieving these protections are outlined in Section 8.

Ideally, a SUI_Report SHOULD be conveyed as part of a remote attestation procedure, such as embedding it in EAT tokens that represent RATS conceptual messages. This approach ensures that the SUI_Report is cryptographically bound to the environment (hardware, software, or both) in which it was generated, thereby strengthening its authenticity.

A SUI_Report may disclose sensitive information about the device on which it were produced. In such cases, the SUI_Report MUST be encrypted, as specified in Section 8.

Furthermore, failure reports, particularly those involving cryptographic operations, can unintentionally reveal insights into system weaknesses or vulnerabilities. As such, SUI_Reports SHOULD be encrypted whenever possible, to minimize the risk of information leakage.

In addition to these core security requirements, operational considerations must be taken into account. When a SUI_Report is included within another protocol message (e.g., inside an encrypted EAT), care must be taken to avoid inadvertently leaking information and to uphold the principle of least privilege. For example, in many EAT-based remote attestation flows, the Verifier may not require the full SUI_Report. Similarly, the Relying Party might not need access to it either.

To support least-privilege access, the SUI_Report should be independently encrypted, even when the transport or enclosing token is also encrypted. This layered encryption ensures that only authorized entities can access the contents of the SUI_Report.

In other scenarios, the EAT Verifier might require full access to a SUI_Report. For example, the SUI_Report must be accessible in its entirety for the EAT Verifier to extract or convert the SUI_Report content into specific EAT claims, such as measres (Measurement Results). A typical case involves translating a successful suit-condition-image check into a digest-based claim within the EAT.

When applying cryptographic protection to the SUI_Report, the same algorithm profile used for the corresponding SUI manifest SHOULD be reused. The available algorithm profiles are detailed in [I-D.ietf-suit-mti]. If using the same profile is not feasible (e.g., due to constraints imposed by suit-sha256-hsslms-a256kw-a256ctr), then a profile offering comparable security strength SHOULD be selected. For instance, suit-sha256-esp256-ecdh-a128ctr.

In exceptional cases, if no suitable profile can be applied, the necessity of disabling a SUI_Report functionality altogether might arise.

11. Acknowledgements

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Appendix A. Full CDDL

In order to create a valid SUIT_Report document the structure of the corresponding CBOR message MUST adhere to the following CDDL data definition.

To be valid, the following CDDL MUST have the COSE CDDL appended to it. The COSE CDDL can be obtained by following the directions in [RFC9052], Section 1.4. It must also have the CDDL from [I-D.ietf-suit-mtl] appended to it.

===== NOTE: '\ ' line wrapping per RFC 8792 =====

```
SUIT_Report_Tool_Tweak /= SUIT_start
SUIT_Report_Tool_Tweak /= SUIT_Report_Protected
SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_COSE_tool_tweak

SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1 .and \
                        SUIT_COSE_Profiles
SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1_Tagged .and \
                        SUIT_COSE_Profiles
SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0 .and \
                        SUIT_COSE_Profiles
SUIT_Report_Protected /= SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0_Tagged .and \
                        SUIT_COSE_Profiles

SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1_Tagged = #6.18(SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1)
SUIT_Report_COSE_Sign1 = [
    protected : bstr,
    unprotected : { * int => any },
    payload : bstr .cbor SUIT_Report_Unprotected,
    signature : bstr
]
SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0_Tagged = #6.17(SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0)
SUIT_Report_COSE_MAC0 = [
    protected : bstr,
    unprotected : { * int => any },
    payload : bstr .cbor SUIT_Report_Unprotected,
    tag : bstr
]
SUIT_Report_Unprotected = SUIT_Report / SUIT_Report_COSE_Encrypt0
SUIT_Report_COSE_Encrypt0 = COSE_Encrypt0
```



```

SUIT_Report = {
    suit-reference           => SUIT_Reference,
    ? suit-report-nonce      => bstr,
    suit-report-records      => [
        * SUIT_Record / system-property-claims ],
    suit-report-result       => true / {
        suit-report-result-code => int,
        suit-report-result-record => SUIT_Record,
        suit-report-result-reason => SUIT_Report_Reasons,
    },
    ? suit-report-capability-report => SUIT_Capability_Report,
    $$SUIT_Report_Extensions
}

SUIT_Reference = [
    suit-report-manifest-uri : tstr,
    suit-report-manifest-digest : SUIT_Digest
]

SUIT_Record = [
    suit-record-manifest-id      : [* uint ],
    suit-record-manifest-section : int,
    suit-record-section-offset   : uint,
    suit-record-component-index  : uint,
    suit-record-properties       : {*$SUIT_Parameters},
    $$SUIT_Record_Extensions
]

system-property-claims = {
    system-component-id => SUIT_Component_Identifier,
    + $$SUIT_Parameters,
}

SUIT_Capability_Report = {
    suit-component-capabilities => [+ SUIT_Component_Capability]
    suit-command-capabilities   => [+ int],
    suit-parameters-capabilities => [+ int],
    suit-crypt-algo-capabilities => [+ int],
    ? suit-envelope-capabilities => [+ int],
    ? suit-manifest-capabilities => [+ int],
    ? suit-common-capabilities   => [+ int],
    ? suit-text-capabilities     => [+ int],
    ? suit-text-component-capabilities => [+ int],
    ? suit-dependency-capabilities => [+ int],
    * [+int]                    => [+ int],
    $$SUIT_Capability_Report_Extensions
}

```

```
SUIT_Component_Capability = [*bstr,?true]

suit-report-nonce = 2
suit-report-records = 3
suit-report-result = 4
suit-report-result-code = 5
suit-report-result-record = 6
suit-report-result-reason = 7
suit-report-capability-report = 8
suit-reference = 99

system-component-id = 0

suit-record-manifest-id = 0
suit-record-manifest-section = 1
suit-record-section-offset = 2
suit-record-component-index = 3
suit-record-dependency-index = 4
suit-record-properties = 5

SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-ok
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-cbor-parse
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-cose-unsupported
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-alg-unsupported
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-unauthorised
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-command-unsupported
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-component-unsupported
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-component-unauthorised
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-parameter-unsupported
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-severing-unsupported
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-condition-failed
SUIT_Report_Reasons /= suit-report-reason-operation-failed

suit-report-reason-ok = 0
suit-report-reason-cbor-parse = 1
suit-report-reason-cose-unsupported = 2
suit-report-reason-alg-unsupported = 3
suit-report-reason-unauthorised = 4
suit-report-reason-command-unsupported = 5
suit-report-reason-component-unsupported = 6
suit-report-reason-component-unauthorised = 7
suit-report-reason-parameter-unsupported = 8
suit-report-severing-unsupported = 9
suit-report-reason-condition-failed = 10
suit-report-reason-operation-failed = 11

suit-component-capabilities      = 1
suit-command-capabilities       = 2
```

suit-parameters-capabilities	= 3
suit-crypt-algo-capabilities	= 4
suit-envelope-capabilities	= 5
suit-manifest-capabilities	= 6
suit-common-capabilities	= 7
suit-text-capabilities	= 8
suit-text-component-capabilities	= 9
suit-dependency-capabilities	= 10

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