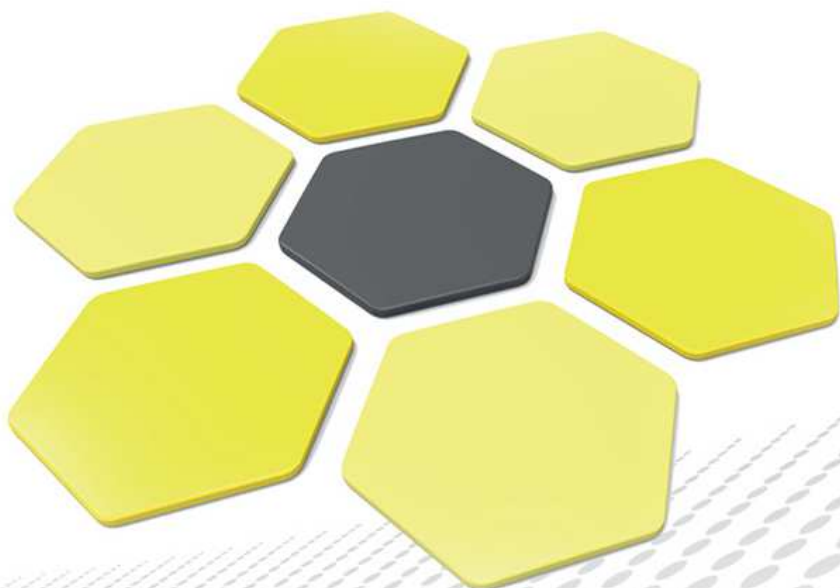


**e-Szignó Certification Authority**

**Non eIDAS covered  
Certificate  
Certificate Policies**

**ver. 2.6**

**Date of effect: 24/03/2018**



OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.155.2.6, 1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.156.2.6, 1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.157.2.6, 1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.158.2.6, 1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.160.2.6, 1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.163.2.6, 1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.190.2.6, 1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.191.2.6
Version	2.6
First version date of effect	01/07/2016
Security classification	PUBLIC
Approved by	Gergely Vanczák
Date of approval	22/02/2018
Date of effect	24/03/2018

Microsec Micro Software Engineering & Consulting Private Company Limited by Shares  
Hungary, H-1031 Budapest, Záhony u. 7. D

Version	Description	Effect date	Author(s)
2.0	New policies according to the RFC 3647.	01/07/2016	Csilla Endrődi, Szabóné Sándor Szőke, Dr.
2.1	Changes according to the NMHH comments.	05/09/2016	Melinda Szomolya, Sándor Szőke, Dr.
2.2	Changes according to the auditor comments.	30/10/2016	Sándor Szőke, Dr.
2.4	Yearly revision.	30/09/2017	Sándor Szőke, Dr.
2.6	Global revision. Introducing identity validation by state notaries. Smaller improvements.	24/03/2018	Sándor Szőke, Dr.

© 2018, Microsec Ltd. All rights reserved.

## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>12</b>
1.1	Overview . . . . .	12
1.2	Document Name and Identification . . . . .	12
1.2.1	Certificate Policies . . . . .	13
1.2.2	Effect . . . . .	16
1.2.3	Security Levels . . . . .	16
1.3	PKI Participants . . . . .	17
1.3.1	Certification Authorities . . . . .	17
1.3.2	Registration Authorities . . . . .	18
1.3.3	Subscribers . . . . .	18
1.3.4	Relying Parties . . . . .	18
1.3.5	Other Participants . . . . .	18
1.4	Certificate Usage . . . . .	18
1.4.1	Appropriate Certificate Uses . . . . .	19
1.4.2	Prohibited Certificate Uses . . . . .	19
1.5	Policy Administration . . . . .	19
1.5.1	Organization Administering the Document . . . . .	19
1.5.2	Contact Person . . . . .	19
1.5.3	Person or Organization Responsible for the Suitability of the Practice Statement for the <i>Certificate Policy</i> . . . . .	19
1.5.4	Practice Statement Approval Procedures . . . . .	20
1.6	Definitions and Acronyms . . . . .	20
1.6.1	Definitions . . . . .	20
1.6.2	Acronyms . . . . .	26
<b>2</b>	<b>Publication and Repository Responsibilities</b>	<b>26</b>
2.1	Repositories . . . . .	26
2.2	Publication of Certification Information . . . . .	27
2.3	Time or Frequency of Publication . . . . .	28
2.3.1	Frequency of the Publication of Terms and Conditions . . . . .	28
2.3.2	Frequency of the Certificates Disclosure . . . . .	28
2.3.3	The Changed Revocation Status Publication Frequency . . . . .	28
2.4	Access Controls on Repositories . . . . .	28
<b>3</b>	<b>Identification and Authentication</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1	Naming . . . . .	29
3.1.1	Types of Names . . . . .	29
3.1.2	Need for Names to be Meaningful . . . . .	33

3.1.3	Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers . . . . .	33
3.1.4	Rules for Interpreting Various Name Forms . . . . .	33
3.1.5	Uniqueness of Names . . . . .	33
3.1.6	Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks . . . . .	34
3.2	Initial Identity Validation . . . . .	34
3.2.1	Method to Prove Possession of Private Key . . . . .	34
3.2.2	Authentication of an Organization Identity . . . . .	34
3.2.3	Authentication of an Individual Identity . . . . .	34
3.2.4	Non-Verified Subscriber Information . . . . .	36
3.2.5	Validation of Authority . . . . .	37
3.2.6	Criteria for Interoperation . . . . .	37
3.3	Identification and Authentication for Re-key Requests . . . . .	37
3.3.1	Identification and Authentication for Routine Re-key . . . . .	37
3.3.2	Identification and Authentication for Re-key After Revocation . . . . .	38
3.4	Identification and Authentication in Case of Certificate Renewal Requests . . . . .	38
3.4.1	Identification and Authentication in Case of a Valid Certificate . . . . .	38
3.4.2	Identification and Authentication in Case of an Invalid Certificate . . . . .	39
3.5	Identification and Authentication for Certificate Modification requests . . . . .	39
3.5.1	Identification and Authentication in Case of a Valid Certificate . . . . .	39
3.5.2	Identification and Authentication in Case of an Invalid Certificate . . . . .	39
3.6	Identification and Authentication for Revocation Request . . . . .	39
<b>4</b>	<b>Certificate Life-Cycle Operational Requirements</b>	<b>40</b>
4.1	Application for a Certificate . . . . .	40
4.1.1	Who May Submit a Certificate Application . . . . .	41
4.1.2	Enrolment Process and Responsibilities . . . . .	41
4.2	Certificate Application Processing . . . . .	42
4.2.1	Performing Identification and Authentication Functions . . . . .	42
4.2.2	Approval or Rejection of Certificate Applications . . . . .	42
4.2.3	Time to Process Certificate Applications . . . . .	43
4.3	Certificate Issuance . . . . .	43
4.3.1	CA Actions During Certificate Issuance . . . . .	43
4.3.2	Notification of the Subscriber about the Issuance of the Certificate . . . . .	43
4.4	Certificate Acceptance . . . . .	43
4.4.1	Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance . . . . .	43
4.4.2	Publication of the Certificate by the CA . . . . .	44
4.4.3	Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities . . . . .	44
4.5	Key Pair and Certificate Usage . . . . .	44
4.5.1	Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage . . . . .	44

4.5.2	Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage	44
4.6	Certificate Renewal	44
4.6.1	Circumstances for Certificate Renewal	45
4.6.2	Who May Request Renewal	45
4.6.3	Processing Certificate Renewal Requests	45
4.6.4	Notification of the Client about the New Certificate Issuance	46
4.6.5	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewed Certificate	46
4.6.6	Publication of the Renewed Certificate by the CA	46
4.6.7	Notification of Other Entities about the Certificate Issuance	46
4.7	Certificate Re-Key	46
4.7.1	Circumstances for Certificate Re-Key	46
4.7.2	Who May Request Certification of a New Public Key	46
4.7.3	Processing Certificate Re-Key Requests	46
4.7.4	Notification of the Client about the New Certificate Issuance	47
4.7.5	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Re-Keyed Certificate	47
4.7.6	Publication of the Re-Keyed Certificate	47
4.7.7	Notification of Other Entities about the Certificate Issuance	47
4.8	Certificate Modification	47
4.8.1	Circumstances for Certificate Modification	47
4.8.2	Who May Request Certificate Modification	48
4.8.3	Processing Certificate Modification Requests	48
4.8.4	Notification of the Client about the New Certificate Issuance	48
4.8.5	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of Modified Certificate	49
4.8.6	Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA	49
4.8.7	Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities	49
4.9	Certificate Revocation and Suspension	49
4.9.1	Circumstances for Revocation	49
4.9.2	Who Can Request Revocation	51
4.9.3	Procedure for Revocation Request	52
4.9.4	Revocation Request Grace Period	52
4.9.5	Time Within Which CA Must Process the Revocation Request	52
4.9.6	Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties	52
4.9.7	CRL Issuance Frequency	53
4.9.8	Maximum Latency for CRLs	53
4.9.9	Online Revocation/Status Checking Availability	53
4.9.10	Online Revocation Checking Requirements	53
4.9.11	Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available	53
4.9.12	Special Requirements for Key Compromise	53
4.9.13	Circumstances for Suspension	53

4.9.14	Who Can Request Suspension . . . . .	53
4.9.15	Procedure for Suspension Request . . . . .	54
4.9.16	Limits on Suspension Period . . . . .	54
4.10	Certificate Status Services . . . . .	54
4.10.1	Operational Characteristics . . . . .	54
4.10.2	Service Availability . . . . .	55
4.10.3	Optional Features . . . . .	55
4.11	End of Subscription . . . . .	55
4.12	Key Escrow and Recovery . . . . .	55
4.12.1	Key Escrow and Recovery Policy and Practices . . . . .	55
4.12.2	Symmetric Encryption Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices . . . . .	55
<b>5</b>	<b>Facility, Management, and Operational Controls</b>	<b>55</b>
5.1	Physical Controls . . . . .	56
5.1.1	Site Location and Construction . . . . .	56
5.1.2	Physical Access . . . . .	56
5.1.3	Power and Air Conditioning . . . . .	57
5.1.4	Water Exposures . . . . .	57
5.1.5	Fire Prevention and Protection . . . . .	57
5.1.6	Media Storage . . . . .	58
5.1.7	Waste Disposal . . . . .	58
5.1.8	Off-Site Backup . . . . .	58
5.2	Procedural Controls . . . . .	58
5.2.1	Trusted Roles . . . . .	58
5.2.2	Number of Persons Required per Task . . . . .	59
5.2.3	Identification and Authentication for Each Role . . . . .	59
5.2.4	Roles Requiring Separation of Duties . . . . .	60
5.3	Personnel Controls . . . . .	60
5.3.1	Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements . . . . .	60
5.3.2	Background Check Procedures . . . . .	61
5.3.3	Training Requirements . . . . .	61
5.3.4	Retraining Frequency and Requirements . . . . .	62
5.3.5	Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence . . . . .	62
5.3.6	Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions . . . . .	62
5.3.7	Independent Contractor Requirements . . . . .	62
5.3.8	Documentation Supplied to Personnel . . . . .	62
5.4	Audit Logging Procedures . . . . .	62
5.4.1	Types of Events Recorded . . . . .	62

5.4.2	Frequency of Audit Log Processing	65
5.4.3	Retention Period for Audit Log	65
5.4.4	Protection of Audit Log	66
5.4.5	Audit Log Backup Procedures	66
5.4.6	Audit Collection System (Internal vs External)	66
5.4.7	Notification to Event-causing Subject	66
5.4.8	Vulnerability Assessments	66
5.5	Records Archival	67
5.5.1	Types of Records Archived	67
5.5.2	Retention Period for Archive	67
5.5.3	Protection of Archive	67
5.5.4	Archive Backup Procedures	68
5.5.5	Requirements for Time-stamping of Records	68
5.5.6	Archive Collection System (Internal or External)	68
5.5.7	Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information	68
5.6	CA Key Changeover	69
5.7	Compromise and Disaster Recovery	69
5.7.1	Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures	69
5.7.2	Computing Resources, Software, and/or Data are Corrupted	69
5.7.3	Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures	70
5.7.4	Business Continuity Capabilities After a Disaster	70
5.8	CA or RA Termination	70
<b>6</b>	<b>Technical Security Controls</b>	<b>71</b>
6.1	Key Pair Generation and Installation	71
6.1.1	Key Pair Generation	71
6.1.2	Private Key Delivery to Subscriber	72
6.1.3	Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer	73
6.1.4	CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties	73
6.1.5	Key Sizes	74
6.1.6	Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking	74
6.1.7	Key Usage Purposes (as per X.509 v3 Key Usage Field)	74
6.2	Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls	75
6.2.1	Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls	75
6.2.2	Private Key (N out of M) Multi-Person Control	75
6.2.3	Private Key Escrow	75
6.2.4	Private Key Backup	76
6.2.5	Private Key Archival	76
6.2.6	Private Key Transfer Into or From a Cryptographic Module	76



6.2.7	Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module . . . . .	76
6.2.8	Method of Activating Private Key . . . . .	76
6.2.9	Method of Deactivating Private Key . . . . .	77
6.2.10	Method of Destroying Private Key . . . . .	77
6.2.11	Cryptographic Module Rating . . . . .	78
6.3	Other Aspects of Key Pair Management . . . . .	78
6.3.1	Public Key Archival . . . . .	78
6.3.2	Certificate Operational Periods and Key Pair Usage Periods . . . . .	78
6.4	Activation Data . . . . .	79
6.4.1	Activation Data Generation and Installation . . . . .	79
6.4.2	Activation Data Protection . . . . .	80
6.4.3	Other Aspects of Activation Data . . . . .	80
6.5	Computer Security Controls . . . . .	80
6.5.1	Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements . . . . .	80
6.5.2	Computer Security Rating . . . . .	81
6.6	Life Cycle Technical Controls . . . . .	81
6.6.1	System Development Controls . . . . .	81
6.6.2	Security Management Controls . . . . .	81
6.6.3	Life Cycle Security Controls . . . . .	82
6.7	Network Security Controls . . . . .	82
6.8	Time-stamping . . . . .	83
<b>7</b>	<b>Certificate, CRL, and OCSP Profiles</b>	<b>83</b>
7.1	Certificate Profile . . . . .	83
7.1.1	Version Number(s) . . . . .	83
7.1.2	Certificate Extensions . . . . .	84
7.1.3	Algorithm Object Identifiers . . . . .	89
7.1.4	Name Forms . . . . .	89
7.1.5	Name Constraints . . . . .	90
7.1.6	Certificate Policy Object Identifier . . . . .	90
7.1.7	Usage of Policy Constraints Extension . . . . .	90
7.1.8	Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics . . . . .	90
7.1.9	Processing Semantics for Critical Certificate Policy Extension . . . . .	90
7.2	CRL Profile . . . . .	90
7.2.1	Version Number(s) . . . . .	90
7.2.2	CRL and CRL Entry Extensions . . . . .	90
7.3	OCSP Profile . . . . .	92
7.3.1	Version Number(s) . . . . .	92
7.3.2	OCSP Extensions . . . . .	92

<b>8</b>	<b>Compliance Audit and Other Assessments</b>	<b>93</b>
8.1	Frequency or Circumstances of Assessment . . . . .	93
8.2	Identity/Qualifications of Assessor . . . . .	93
8.3	Assessor's Relationship to Assessed Entity . . . . .	94
8.4	Topics Covered by Assessment . . . . .	94
8.5	Actions Taken as a Result of Deficiency . . . . .	94
8.6	Communication of Results . . . . .	95
<b>9</b>	<b>Other Business and Legal Matters</b>	<b>95</b>
9.1	Fees . . . . .	95
9.1.1	Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees . . . . .	95
9.1.2	Certificate Access Fees . . . . .	95
9.1.3	Revocation or Status Information Access Fees . . . . .	95
9.1.4	Fees for Other Services . . . . .	95
9.1.5	Refund Policy . . . . .	95
9.2	Financial Responsibility . . . . .	95
9.2.1	Insurance Coverage . . . . .	95
9.2.2	Other Assets . . . . .	96
9.2.3	Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-entities . . . . .	96
9.3	Confidentiality of Business Information . . . . .	96
9.3.1	Scope of Confidential Information . . . . .	96
9.3.2	Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information . . . . .	96
9.3.3	Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information . . . . .	96
9.4	Privacy of Personal Information . . . . .	96
9.4.1	Privacy Plan . . . . .	97
9.4.2	Information Treated as Private . . . . .	97
9.4.3	Information Not Deemed Private . . . . .	97
9.4.4	Responsibility to Protect Private Information . . . . .	97
9.4.5	Notice and Consent to Use Private Information . . . . .	97
9.4.6	Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process . . . . .	97
9.4.7	Other Information Disclosure Circumstances . . . . .	97
9.5	Intellectual Property Rights . . . . .	98
9.6	Representations and Warranties . . . . .	98
9.6.1	CA Representations and Warranties . . . . .	98
9.6.2	RA Representations and Warranties . . . . .	100
9.6.3	Subscriber Representations and Warranties . . . . .	100
9.6.4	Relying Party Representations and Warranties . . . . .	102
9.6.5	Representations and Warranties of Other Participants . . . . .	103
9.7	Disclaimers of Warranties . . . . .	103

9.8	Limitations of Liability . . . . .	103
9.9	Indemnities . . . . .	103
9.9.1	Indemnification by the <i>Trust Service Provider</i> . . . . .	103
9.9.2	Indemnification by Subscribers . . . . .	103
9.9.3	Indemnification by Relying Parties . . . . .	103
9.10	Term and Termination . . . . .	103
9.10.1	Term . . . . .	103
9.10.2	Termination . . . . .	104
9.10.3	Effect of Termination and Survival . . . . .	104
9.11	Individual Notices and Communications with Participants . . . . .	104
9.12	Amendments . . . . .	104
9.12.1	Procedure for Amendment . . . . .	104
9.12.2	Notification Mechanism and Period . . . . .	104
9.12.3	Circumstances Under Which OID Must Be Changed . . . . .	104
9.13	Dispute Resolution Provisions . . . . .	105
9.14	Governing Law . . . . .	105
9.15	Compliance with Applicable Law . . . . .	105
9.16	Miscellaneous Provisions . . . . .	105
9.16.1	Entire Agreement . . . . .	105
9.16.2	Assignment . . . . .	105
9.16.3	Severability . . . . .	105
9.16.4	Enforcement (Attorneys' Fees and Waiver of Rights) . . . . .	105
9.16.5	Force Majeure . . . . .	106
9.17	Other Provisions . . . . .	106
<b>A</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>107</b>

## 1 Introduction

This document contains the *Certificate Policy* defined by e-Szignó Certification Authority operated by Microsec Ltd. (hereinafter: Microsec or *Trust Service Provider*) concerning the issuance of not eIDAS conform certificates service.

### 1.1 Overview

The *Certificate Policy* is a "set of rules that specify a *Certificate's* usability for a community and/or a class of applications with common security requirements". The content and format of this document complies with the requirements of the RFC 3647 [20] framework. It consists of 9 sections that contain the security requirements, processes and the practices defined by the *Trust Service Provider* to be followed during the provision of services. To strictly preserve the outline specified by RFC 3647, section headings where the *Certificate Policy* does not impose a requirement have the statement "No stipulation".

This document contains the requirements of multiple Certificate Policies. The vast majority of the requirements defined in the document applies to all of the Certificate Policies uniformly and are not otherwise mentioned. In case of requirements to be treated differently it will be clearly defined which Certificate Policies the given requirement refers to.

The *Certificates* issued in accordance with this document shall indicate the identifier (OID) of the *Certificate Policy* that they comply to. *Relying Parties* can ascertain the applicability and reliability of the *Certificates* based on the identifier regarding a specific application.

The Certificate Policies set out basic requirements related to *Certificates* in particular for the *Certificate issuer Trust Service Provider*. The manner how these requirements are met, and a detailed description of the methods mentioned here shall be included in the *Certification Practice Statement* issued by the *Trust Service Provider*.

The *Certificate Policy* is one of several documents issued by the *Trust Service Provider* that collectively govern conditions of the services provided by the *Trust Service Provider*. Other important documents include General Terms and Conditions, *Certification Practice Statements*, and other customer and partner agreements.

Section 1.6 of this document specifies several terms, which are not or not fully in this sense used in other areas. The terms to be used in this sense are indicated by capitalization and italicization throughout this document.

### 1.2 Document Name and Identification

The present document is a *Certificate Policy* collection, the main identification data of which are:

Issuer	e-Szignó Certification Authority
Document name	Non eIDAS covered Certificate Certificate Policies
Document version	2.6
Date of effect	24/03/2018

The listing and identification information of the *Certificate Policies* described by the present document can be found in section 1.2.1.

### 1.2.1 Certificate Policies

All *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider* shall refer to that *Certificate Policy* based on which they were issued. The first seven numbers of the *Certificate Policy* identifier OID is the unique identifier of Microsec as follows:

(1)	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
(3)	Organization identification schemes registered according to ISO/IEC 6523-2
(6)	United States Department of Defense (DoD)
(1)	Internet
(4)	Private projects
(1)	Private enterprises
(21528)	MICROSEC Ltd.

The system of the following numbers was allocated within Microsec own competence, interpretation as follows:

(1.3.6.1.4.1.21528)	MICROSEC Ltd.
(2)	e-Szignó Certification Authority
(1)	documents
(1)	public documents
(x)	unique identifier number of the document
(y)	document version
(z)	document subversion

The present document defines the following *Certificate Policies*:

OID	DENOMINATION	SHORT NAME
1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.155.2.6	Not qualified, not according to the eIDAS , certification class III., for natural persons issued on <i>Hardware Security Module</i> , Certificate Policy prohibiting the use of pseudonyms.	HETHN
1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.156.2.6	Not qualified, not according to the eIDAS , certification class III., for natural persons issued as a software token , Certificate Policy prohibiting the use of pseudonyms.	HETSN
1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.157.2.6	Not qualified, not according to the eIDAS , certification class III., for legal persons issued on <i>Hardware Security Module</i> , Certificate Policy prohibiting the use of pseudonyms.	HEJHN
1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.158.2.6	Not qualified, not according to the eIDAS , certification class III., for legal persons issued as a software token , Certificate Policy prohibiting the use of pseudonyms.	HEJSN

1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.160.2.6	Not qualified, not according to the eIDAS , certification class II., Certificate Policy prohibiting the use of pseudonyms.	KExxN
1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.163.2.6	Not qualified, not according to the eIDAS controlling the issuance of Certificates, pseudonymous Certificate Policy.	HxxxA, KxxxA
1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.190.2.6	Not qualified, not according to the eIDAS , code signing, certification class III. controlling the issuance of Certificates, Certificate Policy prohibiting the use of pseudonyms.	HKxxN
1.3.6.1.4.1.21528.2.1.1.191.2.6	Not qualified, not according to the eIDAS , code signing, certification class II. controlling the issuance of Certificates, Certificate Policy prohibiting the use of pseudonyms.	KKxxN

Formation and interpretation of the *Certificate Policy* short name happens according to the following rules:

- First character [Xxxxx]
  - M: qualified *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - N: non-qualified *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - H: non-qualified, III. certificate class *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - K: non-qualified, II. certificate class *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - A: non-qualified, automatic issuance *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - x: no stipulation
- Second character [xXxxx]
  - A: Signing purpose *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - B: Seal creation purpose *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - W: *Website Authentication Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - K: *Codesigning Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - E: Other purpose *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - x: no stipulation
- Third character [xxXxx]
  - T: *Certificate* issued to a natural person *Certificate Policy*
  - J: *Certificate* issued to a legal person *Certificate Policy*
  - x: no stipulation
- Fourth character [xxxXx]
  - B: *Certificate* issued on *Qualified Electronic Signature Creation Device Certificate Policy*

- H: *Certificate* issued on *Hardware Security Module Certificate Policy*
- S: *Certificate* issued by software *Certificate Policy*
- x: no stipulation
- Fifth character [xxxxX]
  - A: pseudonymous *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - N: pseudonym excluding *Certificate Certificate Policy*
  - x: no stipulation

Based on these *Certificate Policies* the *Trust Service Provider* can issue *Certificates* for multiple uses (encryption, authentication etc.). (The list of uses that can be specified is described in the *Certificate extension section 7.1.2.*)

The issuance of *Certificates* belonging to the III. certification class is bound to the personal identification in advance by the *Trust Service Provider*, and for the II. class certification *Certificate* issuance, the remote registration is permitted.

In case of *Certificate Policies* concerning *Certificates* issued to natural persons, the *Subject* is always a natural person.

In case of *Certificate Policies* concerning *Certificates* issued to non-natural persons, the *Subject* is a legal person.

The denomination of the IT systems, applications and automatism by the help of the *Certificate* can be used, can be indicated within the *Certificates (Certificate for Automatism)*

In case of *Certificate Policies* prohibiting the use of pseudonyms, the real name of the *Subject* is indicated on the *Certificate*, while in case of pseudonymous *Certificate Policies* the alias is indicated on the *Certificate* in all cases.

In case of a *Certificate Policy* ([xxxHx]) that requires the usage of *Hardware Security Module*, the *Trust Service Provider*:

a./ guarantees that the private key belonging to the *Certificate* is stored only on such *Hardware Security Module* that has at least one of the following certifications:

- *Certificate* issued in any of the member states of the European Union certifying that the equipment is a *Qualified Electronic Signature Creation Device*;
- Common Criteria [27] certification according to CEN SSCD PP [29], at least at level EAL4;
- FIPS 140-2, Level 2 (or higher) certification [26]

or

b./ can accept the *Certificate* applicant's written statement to this effect, while preserving its right to discretion.

Among the present *Certificate Policies*:

- each *Certificate Policy* complies with the [LCP] *Certificate Policy* defined in the ETSI EN 319 411-1 [10] standard;
- except the a [KExxN], [KxxxA], [KKxxN] *Certificate Policy* each *Certificate Policy* complies with the [NCP] *Certificate Policy*;
- the [HETHN], [HEJHN] *Certificate Policies* comply with the [NCP+] *Certificate Policy*.

### Compliance with the ETSI Certificate Policies

In cases when an ETSI Certificate Policy is based on another ETSI Certificate Policy and this way contains all the requirements of it, only the Identifier of the Higher Level Certificate Policy is referenced in the issued *Certificates*.

	[LCP]	[NCP]	[NCP+]
HETHN	(x)	(x)	X
HETSN	(x)	X	
HEJHN	(x)	(x)	X
HEJSN	(x)	X	
KExxN	X		
HxxxA	(x)	X	
KxxxA	X		
HKxxxN	(x)	X	
KKxxxN	X		

#### 1.2.2 Effect

This *Certificate Policy* collection is in effect from the 24/03/2018 date of entry into force to withdrawal.

The present *Certificate Policy* collection and the *Certification Practice Statements* based on these policies should be reviewed at least annually and their amendment to the potentially changed requirements and prerequisites shall be ensured.

The effect of the *Certificate Policy* extends each of the participants mentioned in section 1.3.

Present *Certificate Policies* include specific requirements for services primarily provided for Hungarian *Clients*, operating by the Hungarian law in Hungary in Hungarian language. The *Trust Service Provider* can extend the geographical scope of the service; in this case, it shall use not less stringent requirements than those applicable to Hungarian conditions. The details shall be recorded in the the *Certification Practice Statement*.

#### 1.2.3 Security Levels

The *Trust Service Provider* defined security levels by taking into account the relevant requirements as follows.

The authentication strength of the *Certificate Subject* in descending order:

- qualified *Certificates* [Mxxxx];
- non-qualified III. certification class *Certificates* [Hxxxx] issued by e-Szignó Certification Authority;
- non-qualified II. certification class *Certificates* [Kxxxx] issued by e-Szignó Certification Authority;
- non-qualified *Certificates* issued not by e-Szignó Certification Authority [xxxxx].



Based on the used container in descending order by security:

- *Certificates* issued on *Qualified Electronic Signature Creation Device* [xxxBx];
- *Certificates* issued on *Hardware Security Module* [xxxHx];
- otherwise, for example *Certificates* issued by software [xxxSx], [xxxxx].

By taking into account the two points of view the *Trust Service Provider* established the following aggregated order in descending order of security:

- qualified *Certificates* issued on *Qualified Electronic Signature Creation Device* [MxxBx];
- qualified *Certificates* issued on *Hardware Security Module* [MxxHx];
- qualified otherwise, for example *Certificates* issued by software [MxxSx], [Mxxxx];
- non-qualified III. certification class *Certificates* [HxxHx] issued by e-Szignó Certification Authority on a *Hardware Security Module*;
- non-qualified otherwise, for example by software issued III. certification class *Certificates* [HxxSx][Hxxxx];
- non-qualified II. certification class *Certificates* [KxxHx] issued by e-Szignó Certification Authority on *Hardware Security Module*;
- non-qualified otherwise, for example by software issued II. certification class *Certificates* [KxxSx][Kxxxx] issued by e-Szignó Certification Authority;
- non-qualified *Certificates* issued not by e-Szignó Certification Authority [xxxxx].

During the communication with the *Clients* the *Trust Service Provider* supports the use of electronic channels and enables the use of electronic signature during the administration in most cases possible.

It is a general rule, that during the administration related to the *Certificates*, the *Client* can use its own signing *Certificate* to verify the electronic documents, if its level of security according to the aforementioned list is not lower than the relevant *Certificate*.

On an individual basis in special cases, the *Trust Service Provider* can deviate from the strict application of the above list with regard to particular tasks (for example the personal identification for III. certificate class *Certificates* in case of new qualified *Certificate* application or the modification of an existing one as a result of the same procedural identification rules it accepts the identification required for qualified *Certificate*).

## 1.3 PKI Participants

### 1.3.1 Certification Authorities

The *Trust Service Provider* is a *Trust Service Provider* that issues *Certificates* within the framework of a *Trust Service*, and performs the related tasks. For example identifies the applicant person, manages records, accepts the changes related to the *Certificates*, and publishes the policies related

to the *Certificate*, public keys and information on the current state of the *Certificate* (in particular about its possible revocation). (This activity is also called Certification service.)

The requirements of the present document apply to every *Trust Service Provider* who undertake in their the *Certification Practice Statement* the compliance with any of the *Certificate Policy(s)* described in the present document.

### 1.3.2 Registration Authorities

See the definition in section 1.6.

The *Registration Authority* can operate as a part of the *Trust Service Provider*, but it can be a separate, independent organization as well. The operation of the *Registration Authority* shall meet the requirements described in the relevant *Certificate Policies*, *Certification Practice Statements*, and other documents. Regardless of the chosen resolution the *Trust Service Provider* is in all cases fully responsible for the proper operation of the *Registration Authority*.

In case of an independent *Registration Authority*, the *Trust Service Provider* shall contractually oblige the *Registration Authority* to comply with the relevant requirements.

### 1.3.3 Subscribers

*Subscribers* define the scope of *Applicants* using the service, and *Subscribers* also cover the service fees related to the usage of these services. The *Subject* is that natural or legal person, whose data is indicated on the *Certificate*.

### 1.3.4 Relying Parties

The *Relying Party* is not necessarily in a contractual relationship with the *Trust Service Provider*. The *Certification Practice Statement* and the other policies mentioned in it contain the recommendations related to its operation.

### 1.3.5 Other Participants

The *Represented Organization*, whose name is indicated in a *Certificate* issued for a natural person.

The *Trust Service Provider* does not necessarily have a contractual relationship with the *Represented Organization*, but the *Trust Service Provider* shall not issue an *Organizational Certificate* without the approval of that *Organization*. The *Trust Service Provider* can suspend or revoke the *Certificate* at the request of the *Represented Organization*.

## 1.4 Certificate Usage

The *Certificate* usability area is essentially determined by the *Certificate* attribute values set by the *Trust Service Provider* beside which the *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement* may also contain additional restrictions.

### 1.4.1 Appropriate Certificate Uses

The private keys belonging to the end-user *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider* based on one of the present *Certificate Policies* can be only used for purposes defined in the *Certificate* attribute values set by the *Trust Service Provider*, the *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement*. The purpose of usage typically can be encryption or authentication, but depending on the concrete usage scope, there can be differences within these in the set attribute values (see section 6.1.7. ).

### 1.4.2 Prohibited Certificate Uses

*Certificates* issued in accordance with the present *Certificate Policies*, and the private keys belonging to them using for other purposes than purposes defined in the *Certificate* attribute values set by the *Trust Service Provider*, the *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement* is prohibited.

## 1.5 Policy Administration

### 1.5.1 Organization Administering the Document

The data of the organization administering the present *Certificate Policy* can be found in the following table:

Organization name	Microsec e-Szignó Certification Authority
Organization address	Hungary, H-1037 Budapest, Záhony street 7. building D
Telephone number	+36 1 505-4444
Fax number	+36 1 505-4445
Email address	info@e-szigno.hu

### 1.5.2 Contact Person

Questions related to the present *Certificate Policy* can be directly put to the following person:

Contact person	Process management department leader
Organization name	Microsec Ltd.
Organization address	Hungary, H-1037 Budapest, Záhony street 7. building D
Telephone number	+36 1 505-4444
Fax number	+36 1 505-4445
Email address	info@e-szigno.hu

### 1.5.3 Person or Organization Responsible for the Suitability of the Practice Statement for the *Certificate Policy*

The provider that issued the *Certification Practice Statement* is responsible for its conformity with the *Certificate Policy* referenced in it and for the provision of the service according to the regulations contained therein.

### 1.5.4 Practice Statement Approval Procedures

The *Trust Service Provider* shall describe the acceptance procedure of the *Certification Practice Statement* that announces its conformity with the present *Certificate Policy* in the given *Certification Practice Statement*.

## 1.6 Definitions and Acronyms

### 1.6.1 Definitions

II. certification class	A group of non-qualified <i>Certificate Policies</i> , that make possible the <i>Certificate</i> issuance based on the <i>Applicant's</i> remote registration.
III. certification class	A group of non-qualified <i>Certificate Policies</i> , that bound the <i>Certificate</i> issuance to the <i>Applicant's</i> personal registration.
Data Centre	A facility designed for the placement and operation of computer systems and associated components. These components typically include telecommunications systems and communication connections, redundant power supply, data storage, air conditioning, fire protection and security systems.
Subject	A natural person, <i>Organization</i> , or IT device, system, unit identified by the <i>Certificate</i> . The <i>Subject</i> can be the <i>Applicant</i> itself or the device under the control of the <i>Applicant</i> .
Authentication	The public key certificate-based authentication is that process, when the <i>Relying Party</i> verifies the identity of the <i>Certificate Subject</i> (natural person, organization or application, website, service, server) by means of a method for this purpose, in which the private key of the <i>Subject</i> is used to be identified, and the identity is verifiable with the <i>Certificate</i> .
<i>Certificate for Automatism</i>	A <i>Certificate</i> in which the name of the IT device (application, system) that is applied by the <i>Subject</i> to use the <i>Certificate</i> is to be recorded among the <i>Subject's</i> data.
Trust Service Supervisory Body	"The National Media and Infocommunications Authority, the supervising authority monitoring the <i>Trust Services</i> ." (Act CCXXII. of 2015. [8] 91.§ 1. paragraph)

Trust Service	<p>"Means an electronic service normally provided for remuneration which consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the creation, verification, and validation of electronic signatures, electronic seals or electronic time stamps, electronic registered delivery services and certificates related to those services, or</li> <li>• the creation, verification and validation of <i>Website Authentication Certificate</i>; or</li> <li>• the preservation of electronic signatures, seals or certificates related to those services;</li> </ul> <p>" (<i>eIDAS [1] 3. article 16. point</i>)</p>
Trust Service Policy	<p>"A set of rules in which a <i>Trust Service Provider</i>, relying party or other person requires conditions for the usage of the <i>Trust Service</i> for a community of the relying parties and/or a class of applications with common security requirements." (<i>Act CCXXII. of 2015. [8] 1. § 8. point</i>)</p>
Trust Service Provider	<p>"A natural or a legal person who provides one or more <i>Trust Services</i> either as a qualified or as a non-qualified <i>Trust Service Provider</i>." (<i>eIDAS [1] 3. article 19. point</i>)</p>
Electronic Document	<p>"Means any content stored in electronic form, in particular text or sound, visual or audiovisual recording" (<i>eIDAS [1] 3. article 35. point</i>)</p>
Electronic Time Stamp	<p>"Means data in electronic form which binds other data in electronic form to a particular time establishing evidence that the latter data existed at that time." (<i>eIDAS [1] 3. article 33. point</i>)</p>
Subscriber	<p>A person or organization signing the service agreement with the <i>Trust Service Provider</i> in order to use some of its services.</p>
Relying Party	<p>In case of encryption, the party who encrypts the electronic document for the recipient. In case of authentication, the party who verifies the identity of the party seeking to be identified during a procedure for this purpose.</p>

Validation Chain	<p>The electronic document or its hash, and the series of information assigned to one another (especially those certificates, information related to certificates, data used for signature or seal creation, the current status of the certificate, information on the withdrawal, as well as information on the validity data of the certificate issuer provider and its revocation information), with the help of which it can be established that the advanced or qualified electronic signature, seal or time-stamp placed on the electronic document was valid at the time of the signature, seal or time-stamp placement. ( <i>Act CCXXII. of 2015. [8] 1. § point 21.</i> )</p>
Suspension	<p>The temporary termination of the <i>Certificate's</i> validity before the end of the validity period indicated on the <i>Certificate</i>. The <i>Certificate</i> suspension is not definitive; the suspended <i>Certificate's</i> validity can be restored.</p>
Root Certificate	<p>Also known as top level certificate. Self-signed <i>Certificate</i>, which is issued by a specific <i>Certification Unit</i> for itself, which is signed with its own private key, so it can be verified with the Signature-Verification Data – indicated on the certificate.</p>
HSM: Hardware Security Module	<p>A hardware-based secure tool that generates, stores and protects cryptographic keys and provides a secure environment for the implementation of cryptographic functions.</p>
Certification Authority	<p>A <i>Trust Service Provider</i>, who/which identifies the requester within the confines of the certification service, issues <i>Certificates</i>, keeps a record, receives the <i>Certificate</i> related data changes, and publishes the regulations belonging to the <i>Certificate</i> , the public keys and the information on the current state (especially on possible revocation) of the <i>Certificate</i>.</p>
Certification Unit	<p>A unit of the <i>Trust Service Provider's</i> system that signs the <i>Certificates</i>. Always just one Certificate-Creation Data (signing key, signature-creation data) belongs to a <i>Certification Unit</i>. It is possible that a Certification Authority simultaneously operate several <i>Certification Units</i>.</p>

Certificate Policy	"A <i>Trust Service Policy</i> which concerns the <i>Certificate</i> issued within the framework of the <i>Trust Service</i> ." ( <i>Act CCXXII. of 2015. [8] 1. § 24. point</i> )
Applicant	That natural person who acts during the application for the given <i>Certificate</i> .
Represented Organization	If the <i>Certificate</i> is issued to the <i>Applicant</i> for the purpose of using it for its activities or for then the <i>Represented Organization</i> is the <i>Organization</i> in question, which is also specified in the <i>Certificate</i> .
Compromise	A cryptographic key is compromised, when unauthorized persons might have gained access to it.
Intermediate Certification Unit	A <i>Certification Unit</i> whose <i>Certificate</i> was issued by another <i>Certification Unit</i> .
Cryptographic Key	An individual digital signal series controlling cryptographic transformation, the knowledge of which is required for encryption, decryption, electronic signature creation and verification.
Key Management	The production of cryptographic keys, their delivery to users or its algorithmic implementation, as well as the registration, storage, archival, revocation and termination of keys which are closely linked to the used security method.
Private Key	In the public key infrastructure, the element of an asymmetric cryptographic key pair for an actor that the <i>Subject</i> shall keep strictly secret. In case of encryption, the recipient needs his private key for decrypt the document that was encrypted for him. In case of authentication, the party to be identified shall use his private key during the verification procedure. During the issuance of <i>Certificates</i> , the <i>Certification Authority</i> uses the private keys of the <i>Certification Unit</i> for placing an electronic signature or seal on the <i>Certificate</i> to protect it.

Public Key	<p>In the public key infrastructure, the element of an asymmetric cryptographic key pair belonging to an actor, which should be made public. The disclosure is typically in the form of a <i>Certificate</i>, which links the name of the actor with its public key. In case of encryption, the recipient public key is needed for creating an encrypted document for him. In case of authentication, the public key of the party to be identified is needed, to verify his identity. The authenticity of the <i>Certificates</i> can be verified with the public key of the <i>Certification Unit</i>.</p>
Public Key Infrastructure, PKI	<p>An infrastructure based on asymmetric cryptography, including the cryptographic algorithms, keys, certificates, the related standards and legislation, the underlying institutional system, a variety of providers and devices.</p>
Registration Claim	<p>The data and statement given beforehand for the preparation of the <i>Certificate Application</i> and the provider contract to the <i>Trust Service Provider</i> by the <i>Client</i> in which the Client authorizes the <i>Trust Service Provider</i> for data management.</p>
Registration Authority	<p>Organization that checks the authenticity of the <i>Certificate</i> holder's data and verifies that the <i>Certificate Application</i> is authentic, and it has been submitted by an authorized person.</p>
Extraordinary Operational Situation	<p>An extraordinary situation causing disturbance in the course of the operation of the <i>Trust Service Provider</i>, when the continuation of the normal operation of the <i>Trust Service Provider</i> is not possible either temporarily or permanently.</p>
Organization	<p>Legal person.</p>
Organizational Certificate	<p>A <i>Certificate</i>, the <i>Subject</i> of which is the <i>Organization</i>, or which presents that the natural person <i>Subject</i> belongs to a <i>Organization</i>. In this case the name of the <i>Organization</i> is indicated in the "O" field of the <i>Certificate</i>.</p>



Organization Administrator	That natural person who is eligible to act during the application, suspension, reinstatement and revocation of the <i>Certificates</i> issued to the <i>Organization</i> and to grant the issuance of organization related personal <i>Certificates</i> and the revocation of such <i>Certificate</i> . The Organization administrator can be appointed by a person eligible for representing the organization. Designation of an Organization Administrator is not compulsory for every Organization, if not designated, then the person eligible to represent the Organization performs the tasks aforementioned.
Trust Service Practice Statement	"The statement of the <i>Trust Service Provider</i> of the detailed procedures or other operational requirements used in connection with the provision of particular <i>Trust Services</i> ." (Act CCXXII. of 2015. [8] 1. § point 41.)
Service Agreement	"The contract between the <i>Trust Service Provider</i> and the <i>Trust Service</i> client, which includes the conditions for the provision of the <i>Trust Service</i> and for using the services." (Act CCXXII. of 2015. [8] 1. § point 42.)
Certificate	"The electronic signature certificate, the electronic seal certificate and the <i>Website Authentication Certificate</i> , and all those electronic verifications issued within the framework of the <i>Trust Service</i> by the service provider, which includes the certificate related verification data and the certificate usage related information, and which as an electronic document is reliably protected against the available counterfeiting technologies at the time of the issuance and during its validity period." (Act CCXXII. of 2015. [8] 1. § point 44.)
Certificate Application	The data and statements given by the <i>Applicant</i> to the <i>Trust Service Provider</i> for <i>Certificate</i> issuance, in which the <i>Applicant</i> reaffirms the authenticity of data to be indicated on the <i>Certificate</i> .
Certificate Repository	Data repository containing various <i>Certificates</i> . A Certification Authority has a Certificate Repository in which the issued certificates are disclosed, but the system containing Certificates available to the application on the computer of the <i>Subject</i> and the <i>Relying Party</i> is also called Certificate Repository.
Encryption	During the public-key cryptography, the process by which the sender using the recipient's public key encrypts the document, which then can be only decrypted by the addressed party private key.

Client	The collective term for the <i>Subscriber</i> and every related <i>Applicant</i> denomination.
Revocation	The termination of the <i>Certificate's</i> validity before the end of the validity period indicated on the <i>Certificate</i> too. The <i>Certificate</i> revocation is permanent, the revoked <i>Certificate</i> cannot be reinstated any more.
Revocation Status Records	The records of the suspended and revoked <i>Certificates</i> which includes the fact of the suspension or revocation and the time of the suspension or revocation maintained by the <i>Certification Authority</i> .

### 1.6.2 Acronyms

CA	Certification Authority
CP	Certificate Policy
CPS	Certification Practice Statement
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
eIDAS	electronic Identification, Authentication and Signature
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
NMHH	National Media and Infocommunications Authority
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol
OID	Object Identifier
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
QCP	Qualified Certificate Policy
RA	Registration Authority
TSP	Trust Service Provider

## 2 Publication and Repository Responsibilities

### 2.1 Repositories

The *Certification Authority* shall publish on its webpage and through LDAP protocol its provider *Certificates*, and those *Certificates* to the disclosure of which the *Applicant* consented to.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall publish the *Certificate Policy*, the *Certification Practice Statement* and other documents containing the terms and conditions its operation is based on.

The *Certification Authority* shall guarantee, that the availability of its system publishing its service *Certificates*, the *Certificate Repository* and the revocation status information on an annual basis will be at least at least 99% per year, while service downtimes may not exceed at most 24 hours in each case.

## 2.2 Publication of Certification Information

The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose on its webpage its provider *Certificates*, and those *Certificates* for the *Relying Parties* to the disclosure of which the *Applicant* consented to.

### Service Provider Certificates

With the following methods the *Certification Authority* shall disclose the *Certificates* of the certification units and the online certificate status service units it operates:

- The denomination of the root certification units, and the hash of its root certificates in the *Certification Practice Statement*. The information related to their change of status shall be available at the website of the *Certification Authority*.
- The status change of *Certificates* of intermediate (non-root) shall be disclosed on the revocation lists, its website and within the confines of the online certificate status response services.
- For the signers of the online certificate status responses the *Certification Authority* – compliant to the best international practice – shall issue a *Certificate* with extremely short period of validity thereby eliminating the need for *Certificate* revocation status verification. The revocation status of the OCSP response *Certificates* shall be disclosed by the *Trust Service Provider* such a way that in case of key compromise, or any other problems there shall not be any more new *Certificate* disclosed for the OCSP response signer old private key later. The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose OCSP response *Certificates* for a new, secure private key.

### End-User Certificates

With the following methods the *Certification Authority* shall disclose status information related to the end-user *Certificates* which it had issued:

- on revocation lists,
- within the confines of the online certification status response service.

The end-user *Certificate* revocation and suspension shall be disclosed by the *Trust Service Provider*, and the *Applicant's* consent is not required for it. For status information disclosing methods, see Section 4.10.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose the contractual conditions and policies electronically on its website.

The new documents to be introduced shall be disclosed on the website 30 days before coming into force.

The documents in force shall be available on the site in addition to all previous versions of all documents.

The actual version of policies and contractual conditions shall be readable in printed form at the customer service of the *Trust Service Provider*.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall make available the *Certificate Policy*, the *Certification Practice Statement* and the *Service Agreement* to the *Client* on a durable medium following the conclusion of the contract.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall notify its *Clients* about the change of the General Terms and Conditions.

## 2.3 Time or Frequency of Publication

### 2.3.1 Frequency of the Publication of Terms and Conditions

The disclosure of the *Certificate Policy* related new versions is compliant with the methods described in Section 9.12.

The *Trust Service Provider* discloses other regulations, contractual conditions and their new versions if necessary.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall publish extraordinary information without delay in accordance with the legal requirements and in the absence thereof when necessary.

### 2.3.2 Frequency of the Certificates Disclosure

The *Trust Service Provider* regarding the disclosure of some *Certificates* shall follow the practices below:

- the *Certificates* of the root certification units operated by it shall be disclosed before commencing the service;
- the *Certificates* of the intermediate certification units operated by it shall be disclosed within 5 workdays after issuance;
- the *Certification Authority* shall disclose in case of the *Applicant's* consent the end-user *Certificates* in its *Certificate Repository* after issuance without delay.

### 2.3.3 The Changed Revocation Status Publication Frequency

The status information related to the end-user *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider* and the provider *Certificates* shall be available immediately within the confines of the online certificate status service.

The information related to the status of the *Certificates* shall be disclosed in the *Certificate Repository* on the certificate revocation lists. The requirements related to the issuance of the certificate revocation lists are discussed in Section 4.10.

## 2.4 Access Controls on Repositories

Access shall be provided to anyone for reading purposes to public information of the *Certificates* and status information disclosed by the *Certification Authority* according to the particularities of publication.

The information disclosed by the *Certification Authority* shall only be amended, deleted or modified by the *Certification Authority*. The *Certification Authority* shall prevent unauthorized changes to the information with various defence mechanisms.

## 3 Identification and Authentication

### 3.1 Naming

The section contains requirements for the data indicated in the Certificates issued to end-users in accordance with the present *Certificate Policies*.

The indicated Issuer ID and the Subject ID amongst the basic fields of the Certificate shall comply with the RCF 5280 [22] and RFC 6818 [23] recommendations name-specific format requirements, in addition the *Trust Service Provider* shall support the Subject Alternative Names and Issuer Alternative Names fields located amongst the extension.

#### 3.1.1 Types of Names

##### Denomination of the *Subject*

The present *Certificate Policy* requires the following related to the *Certificate's* subject id (Subject field):

- Common Name (CN) – OID: 2.5.4.3 The name of the *Subject*

In case of natural persons, the name of the natural person *Subject* shall be in this field in the same form as verified by the *Trust Service Provider* according to the section 3.2.3.

In case of an *Organization* the organization's full or shortened name shall be in this field in the same form as verified by the *Trust Service Provider* according to the section 3.2.2.

The name of the automatism by the help of the *Certificate* is used can be indicated in this field for the *Applicant's* request (*Certificate for Automatism*).

In case of server authentication *Certificate* the requested domain name or IP address shall be in this field.

It may contain only existing domain name or IP address which is used legally by the *Applicant*.

In case of server authentication *Certificate* only this field and the "Subject Alternative Names" field may contain domain name or IP address.

The server authentication *Certificate* shall not be pseudonym.

If pseudonym is indicated in the *Certificate*, then the "álneves tanúsítvány" text (or the equivalent in a foreign language) shall be in this field, and the pseudonym itself shall be in the "PSEUDO" field.

Filling is required.

- Surname – OID: 2.5.4.4 – Surname of the natural person

In case of natural person *Subjects* the surname of the *Subject* shall be in this field, where the *Trust Service Provider* generates the surname from the full name in the CN field.

In case of pseudonymous *Certificate* it shall not be filled out.

In case of not pseudonymous *Certificate* it shall be filled out.

If the *Subject* of the *Certificate* is a *Organization*, it shall not be filled.

In case of server authentication *Certificate* the filling is optional. If it is filled then the surname of the *Applicant* shall be here.

- Given Name – OID: 2.5.4.42 – The given name of the natural person.
 

In case of natural person *Subjects* the given name of the *Subject* shall be in this field, where the *Trust Service Provider* generates the given name from the full name in the CN field.

In case of pseudonymous *Certificate* it shall not be filled out.

In case of not pseudonymous *Certificate* it shall be filled out.

If the *Subject* of the *Certificate* is a *Organization*, it shall not be filled.

In case of server authentication *Certificate* the filling is optional. If it is filled then the given name of the *Applicant* shall be here.
- Pseudonym (PSEUDO) – OID: 2.5.4.65 Pseudonym of the Subject
 

It may be filled only in case of a pseudonymous *Certificate*.

The pseudonym freely chosen by the *Subject* shall be indicated in this field.

The pseudonym does not have to be either approved or verified by the *Trust Service Provider*.

If the "PSEUDO" field is filled, then in the "CN" field, it shall be indicated that the *Certificate* contains a pseudonym.
- Serial Number – OID: 2.5.4.5 Unique identifier of the *Subject*.
 

The indication of at least one filled out "Serial Number" field is compulsory, in the *Certificate* which complies with the following requirements, so that it is able to form a part of the *Subject* permanent unique identifier in case of the usage of "Permanent Identifier" extension according to the RFC 4043 [21] recommendation:

  - the identifier value belongs to the *Subject* named in the *Certificate*, identified by the *Trust Service Provider*, and it is unique within the system of the *Trust Service Provider*;
  - the *Trust Service Provider* guarantees that the identifier value of any two *Certificates* it issued only matches with each other, if both of the *Certificates* belong to the same *Subject*.

The "Serial Number" value that meets the above requirements is the provider unique identifier of the *Subject*.
- Organization (O) – OID: 2.5.4.10 The name of the *Organization*

In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the full or shortened name of the *Organization* shall be indicated in the "O" field according to the name verified by the *Trust Service Provider* according to the section 3.2.2.

In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the field shall be filled out.

In case of *Codesigning Certificate* issued to a natural person the field is mandatory, the name of the natural person should be written here.

In case of other *Certificate* issued to a natural person the field shall not be filled out.

In case of a provider *Certificate* issued for a *Trust Service Provider*, the "O" field is mandatory, and the real name of the organization providing the service shall be indicated in it.

- Organization Identifier (OrgId) – OID: 2.5.4.97 – Identifier of the organization  
In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the identifier of the *Organization* indicated in the "O" field may be in this field.  
Only such data may be indicated, which was verified by the *Trust Service Provider*.  
In case of an *Organizational Certificate* filling out the field is optional.  
Filling out this field is mandatory in case the *Subject* is a legal person.  
In case of personal – not related to any organization – *Certificates* this field shall not be filled out.  
If the *Subject* is a legal person and the *Client* requests the inclusion of the *Subject's* data regarding the Payment Services EU Directive (PSD2) [2] in the *Certificate*, then this field shall contain the approval number of the *Subject* issued by the authority supervising the payment services of the *Subject* and the identifier containing the abbreviation of the supervisory authority.
- Organizational Unit (OU) – OID: 2.5.4.11 – The name of the organizational unit  
In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the name of the organizational unit related to the organization named in the "O" field, or the trademark, or other information may be in this field.  
Only that data may be indicated here that the *Trust Service Provider* verified and that the *Organization* has the right to use.  
The "OU" field may be filled only if the "O", "L" and "C" fields are filled.  
Optional field.  
In case of personal – not related to any organization – *Certificates* this field shall not be filled out.
- Country (C) – OID: 2.5.4.6 – Identifier of the country.  
In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the two-letter country code - according to ISO 3166-1 [16] - of the place of incorporation of the *Organization* indicated in the "O" field.  
In case of a natural person *Subject* not related to an *Organization* the two-letter country code - according to ISO 3166-1 [16] - of the country which issued the document used for the identification of the *Subject*.  
Filling out is required.  
In case of Hungary the value of the "C" field is: "HU".
- Street Address (SA) – OID: 2.5.4.9 – Address data  
In case of an *Organizational Certificate*, the address is according to the organization's place of incorporation. Optional field, if filled, only verified information can be indicated.  
Its use is prohibited in case of *Certificates* not related to an *Organization*.
- Locality Name(L) – OID: 2.5.4.7 – Name of settlement  
In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the locality name of the *Organization's* place of incorporation.  
In case of a *Certificate* not related to an *Organization*, it shall not be filled.

- State or Province Name – OID: 2.5.4.8 – Member state, province name  
 In case of *Organizational Certificate* the state, province or county name of the *Organization's* place of incorporation.  
 Optional field.  
 In case of a *Certificate* not related to an *Organization*, it shall not be filled.
- Postal Code – OID: 2.5.4.17 – Zip code  
 In case of *Organizational Certificate*, the postal code of the *Organization's* place of incorporation. If filled, only verified information can be indicated.  
 Optional field.  
 In case of a *Certificate* not related to an *Organization*, it shall not be filled.
- Title (T) – OID: 2.5.4.12 – Title of the subject  
 The natural person *Subject's* role, title or job.
- Email Address (EMAIL) – OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1 – The email address of the *Subject*  
 Filling is optional.  
 If filled, it shall be the same as the email address indicated in the "RFC822name" field of the *Subject* alternative names field.

The *Certificates* issued in accordance with the present *Certificate Policies* might contain further "Subject DN" fields. Only verified text values may be indicated on these fields (they shall not contain values indicating lack of data for example: ".", "-" or " ").

### Subject Alternative Names

A "Subject Alternative Names" field is not listed as a critical extension in the *Certificate*. The content will be filled as follows.

- In case of natural person *Subjects*, for the *Subject's* request, his name written in different notation than in the field "Subject DN / Common Name" can be indicated here (typically in the "CN" field of the "Subject Alternative Names"). That name can be written with or without accent marks. The *Trust Service Provider* is entitled to denote the nature of the name indicated.  
 The *Trust Service Provider* shall verify the names to be indicated on "Subject Alternative Names" field.
- In case of *Organizational Certificates*, for the request of the *Applicant* the trademark, trade name or DBA (Doing Business As) name or product name legitimately used by the *Organization* can be indicated (possibly supplemented by a unique identifier) in this field. The *Trust Service Provider* is entitled to denote the nature of the name indicated.  
 The *Trust Service Provider* shall verify the names to be indicated in the "Subject Alternative Names" field.



- The *Subject's* email address can be given in the subject alternative names "rfc822Name" field. If there's an email address indicated on the *Certificate*, then this field definitely shall be filled out. The same email address might be displayed in the "EMAIL" field of the *Certificate*.

Further *Subject* alternative names field usage is permitted.

### 3.1.2 Need for Names to be Meaningful

The following rules shall be applied to the "SubjectDN" field:

- the identifier shall be meaningful;
- the personal name in the *Certificate* shall be indicated the same way as verified by the *Trust Service Provider* according to the section 3.2.3.
- the name of the *Organization* in the *Certificate* shall be indicated the same way as verified by the *Trust Service Provider* according to the section 3.2.2.

In case of a Pseudonymous *Certificate*, only the "Pseudonym" field can contain pseudonym, the other fields shall be verified the same way by the *Trust Service Provider* as applied in the non-pseudonymous *Certificates*.

### 3.1.3 Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers

See Section 3.1.1.

### 3.1.4 Rules for Interpreting Various Name Forms

In order to interpret the identifiers it is recommended the *Relying Parties* to act as described in this document. If the *Relying Party* is in need for help related to the interpretation of the identifier or any other data indicated in the *Certificate*, it can contact directly the *Trust Service Provider*. In such case, the *Trust Service Provider* shall not give any further information on the *Client* than indicated in the *Certificate*, – provided that the law does not require it – only provides the information to help interpret the indicated data.

### 3.1.5 Uniqueness of Names

The *Subject* shall have a unique name in the *Certificate Repository* of the *Trust Service Provider*. In order to ensure the uniqueness, the *Trust Service Provider* shall give each *Subject* an identifier (OID) – unique in the *Trust Service Provider's* register – which is indicated on the *Subject's* unique identifier "Subject DN Serial Number" field.

The *Trust Service Provider* can indicate other unique identifier (for example, identity card number, tax number, and identification within the organization) on request.

### Procedures to Resolve Disputes Relating the Names

The *Trust Service Provider* shall make sure of the *Client's* credentials to use the indicated names. The *Trust Service Provider* is entitled to revoke the *Certificate* in question for the illegal use of the name or data.

### 3.1.6 Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks

In the fields of the end-user *Certificate* required by the *Subscriber* trademarks may occur, and the *Trust Service Provider* shall make sure of their legitimate use, and in case of a complaint it is entitled to revoke the *Certificate*.

## 3.2 Initial Identity Validation

The *Trust Service Provider* can use any communication channel within the limits provided by law, for the verification of the identity of the person or organization requesting the *Certificate*, and for checking the authenticity of the data provided.

The *Trust Service Provider* may refuse the issuance of the required *Certificate* at its sole discretion, without any apparent justification.

### 3.2.1 Method to Prove Possession of Private Key

Prior to the issuance of a *Certificate* the *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure and make sure that the *Certificate* requester owns and has it under his control the private key belonging to the public key of the *Certificate* .

The manner of the requirement fulfilment shall be recorded in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

### 3.2.2 Authentication of an Organization Identity

Prior to the issuance of an *Organizational Certificate* the *Trust Service Provider* shall verify the organizational data authenticity to be on the *Certificate* based on trusted third party or public registers.

The name of the *Organization* shall be indicated on the *Organizational Certificate* s according to the specifications in Section 3.1.1 .

The *Trust Service Provider* can issue the *Organizational Certificate* exclusively with the consent of the *Organization*. Natural persons acting on behalf of the *Organization* shall be duly authorized; the individual's identity shall be verified according to the requirements set out in Section 3.2.3 .

According to the trade marks indicated in the *Certificate* see the chapter 3.1.6.

The *Certification Practice Statement* shall determine the detailed procedural rules.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall guarantee that the registration and verification of the personal data can not be carried out by the same person.

### 3.2.3 Authentication of an Individual Identity

The natural person's identity shall be verified:

- if the *Subject* of the *Certificate* to be issued is a natural person;
- if a natural person is acting on behalf of an *Organization* for *Organizational Certificate* application.

## 1. During personal identification.

In case of *Certificates* belonging to the III. certification policy:

- the natural person shall appear in person at the *Registration Authority* to perform the personal identification;
- during the personal identification the identity of the natural person shall be verified based on a suitable official proof of identity card;

The identification can be based on the following official documents:

- in case of natural persons within the scope of Act LXVI. of 1992. (henceforth: Nytv. [4]) official cards appropriate for verifying identity defined in Nytv. in accordance with Eüt. 85.§ (3) [8];
  - in case of natural persons outside the scope of Nytv. [4] on the basis of a travel document defined in the Act on the entry and residence of persons enjoying the right of free movement and residence or the law on entry and residence of third-country nationals [5] in accordance with Eüt. 85.§ (4) [8];
  - in case of identifying natural persons abroad none on the basis of the above documents the *Trust Service Provider* applies identity verification in accordance with Eüt. 82. (5) [8] only in the case of identifying European citizens. In such case, accepts a personal identity card with a photo issued by the European country of nationality accepted as a trusted document for identity verification.
- the natural person shall verify the accuracy of the data for the registration and identity verification with a statement signed with a handwritten signature;
  - the *Trust Service Provider* shall verify, whether any alteration or counterfeiting happened to the presented identity cards.

During the initial identity verification the *Trust Service Provider* may accept the identification of a natural person carried out by a state notary as equivalent to the identity validation made by its own *Registration Authority*, if it can be stated on the basis of the notarial certification clause attached to the *Certificate Application* signed before the notary that the state notary had compared the personal data of the *Applicant* having appeared before the notary with the content of an authentic public registry or other central database.

In case of *Certificates* belonging to the II. certification class:

- there's no need for personal meeting for the identification of the person, in such cases the *Trust Service Provider* can identify the *Applicant* remotely;
- the *Applicant* sends a copy of one of its official identity cards suitable for identity verification to the *Trust Service Provider*.

## 2. Remotely using an electronic identification device, with respect to that the physical presence of a natural person or a representative entitled to represent the legal person before issuing qualified certificates has been guaranteed, and which complies with the substantial or high security levels defined in Article 8 of eIDAS regulation [1].

In these cases:

- In addition, during identification besides subject's name an identification number or other data accepted on a national level that enables that natural persons can be distinguishable from others of the same name shall be supplied.
3. By identification traced back to an electronic signature certificate. In this case:
- The *Applicant* submits the *Certificate Application* in electronic format with an electronic signature based on a non-pseudonymous *Certificate* with a security classification not lower than the requested *Certificate* (see section 1.2.3.).
  - The electronically signed *Certificate Application* shall contain the data needed for the definit identification of the natural person.
  - The authenticity and confidentiality of the *Certificate Application* shall be verified on the whole certification chain.
  - The *Trust Service Provider* may accept only those electronic signatures, which are based on a *Certificate* issued by a Trust Service Provider which is listed on the Trusted List of one of the EU member states and was valid at the time of the signature creation.
4. By using other identification methods recognised at national level which provide equivalent assurance in terms of reliability to physical presence. The equivalent assurance shall be confirmed by a conformity assessment body.

In this case the *Trust Service Provider* processes the identity verification the same way as in case of the personal identification. The only difference is that the face to face identification is replaced by a remote validation process which shall ensure that

- the identity of the natural person can be securely verified;
- the identity of the natural person and the official proof of identity card used for the verification can be connected with high reliability by using biometrical identification data;
- the natural person can be connected to the received *Certificate Application*.

The *Trust Service Provider* can provide opportunity for new *Certificate* issuance based on the reconciled data of the *Applicant* in the case of a *Certificate* application during the validity period of the service agreement. The authenticity of the *Certificate* application, the accuracy of the data to be in the *Certificate* and the identity of the person making the application shall also be checked. The verification process shall be precisely determined in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall guarantee that the registration and verification of the personal data can not be carried out by the same person.

### 3.2.4 Non-Verified Subscriber Information

Only that data can be in the *Certificate* issued by the *Trust Service Provider*, which was verified by the *Trust Service Provider* or on the authenticity of which the *Applicant* made a statement with recognition of their criminal liability. The only exception is the pseudonym indicated in the *Certificates* issued according to a pseudonymous *Certificate Policy* [HxxxA, KxxxA] appearing in the "Pseudonym" field.

### 3.2.5 Validation of Authority

The identity of the natural person representing the legal person shall be verified according to the requirements of Section 3.2.3. before issuing an *Organizational Certificate*.

The right of representation of the natural person shall be verified.

The method of the verification shall be precisely defined in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

In case of Organizational Certification applications the *Organization* may appoint an organization administrator, who is eligible to act during the application, suspension, reinstatement and revocation of the *Certificates* issued to the *Organization* and to grant the issuance of organization related personal certificates and the revocation of such *Certificates*.

An Organization administrator can be appointed by a person eligible for representing the *Organization*. The designation of an Organization Administrator is not compulsory for every *Organization*, if not designated, then the person eligible to represent the *Organization* performs the task aforementioned.

### 3.2.6 Criteria for Interoperation

The *Trust Service Provider* might collaborate with other *Trust Service Providers* during the provision of services, those who expressed the consent to be bound by the compliance with the requirements of this *Certificate Policies*.

The *Trust Service Provider* has to make sure, that the other *Trust Service Provider* it collaborates with is authorized – on the basis of law or official records – to the provision of services publicly.

The collaborating *Trust Service Providers* shall define the method of the collaboration in the *Certification Practice Statements*.

As a result of the collaboration, the *Clients* rights shall not be diminished in any way and the quality of service shall not decrease.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose its entire cross-certified *Certificates* it sought or accepted.

## 3.3 Identification and Authentication for Re-key Requests

Re-key is the process when the *Trust Service Provider* issues a *Certificate* to a *Subject* with a replaced public key. Re-key can only be requested during the validity period of the service agreement.

In case of a re-key request, the *Trust Service Provider* verifies the existence and validity of the affected *Certificate*.

Details related to the re-key process can be read in section 4.7.

### 3.3.1 Identification and Authentication for Routine Re-key

For the submission of the re-key applications, the following options shall be provided:

- on paper signed manually by the *Applicant* at the customer service of the *Trust Service Provider*, to the mobile registration associate of the *Trust Service Provider* or to some other *Registration Authority's* registration associate, on a date previously agreed upon,

- in electronic form with an electronic signature of the *Applicant* based on the non-pseudonymous *Certificate* with a security classification not lower than the *Certificate* to be renewed (see section 1.2.3.);
- signed manually, sent by post to the Customer service.

In case of a personal application the applicant identification takes place as described in section 3.2.3.

In case of a *Certificate* application according to the aforementioned, signed with an electronic signature, there is no need for further verification of the applicant's identity, or the authenticity of the application.

### 3.3.2 Identification and Authentication for Re-key After Revocation

The *Trust Service Provider* can accept re-key requests only during the service provision time, in case of *Certificates* suspended, revoked or expired due to key compromise too. The identity of the person submitting the request shall be verified according to the process defined in section 3.2.3.

## 3.4 Identification and Authentication in Case of Certificate Renewal Requests

*Certificate* renewal is the process when the *Trust Service Provider* issues a certificate with unchanged *Subject* identification information but for new validity period to a *Subject*. *Certificate* renewal can only be requested during the validity period of the service agreement and for valid *Certificates*.

### 3.4.1 Identification and Authentication in Case of a Valid Certificate

For submitting *Certificate* renewal requests the following options are enabled by the *Trust Service Provider*:

- on paper signed manually by the *Applicant* at the customer service of the *Trust Service Provider*, to the mobile registration associate of the *Trust Service Provider* or to some other *Registration Authority's* registration associate, on a date previously agreed,
- in electronic form with an electronic signature of the *Applicant* based on the non-pseudonymous *Certificate* with a security classification not lower than the *Certificate* to be renewed (see section 1.2.3.);
- signed manually, sent by post to the Customer service.

In case of a personal application, then the *Applicant's* identification takes place according to as described in section 3.2.3.

In case of a *Certificate* application according to the aforementioned, signed with an electronic signature there is no need for further verification of the applicant's identity, or the authenticity of the application.

In case the renewal request is submitted on paper by post, the identification of the applicant and the verification of the application is performed during a personal meeting after receiving the application. in case of the renewal of certificates belonging to the III. certification class .

### 3.4.2 Identification and Authentication in Case of an Invalid Certificate

Invalid *Certificate* shall not be renewed.

## 3.5 Identification and Authentication for Certificate Modification requests

*Certificate* modification is the process, when the *Trust Service Provider* issues a new *Certificate* to the *Subject* with an unchanged public key, but with different *Subject* identification data.

In this case, the changed *Subject* information shall be verified by the *Trust Service Provider* as defined in section 3.2. before the *Certificate* issuance.

### 3.5.1 Identification and Authentication in Case of a Valid Certificate

For submitting *Certificate* modification applications the following options are enabled by the *Trust Service Provider*:

- on paper signed manually by the *Applicant* at the customer service of the *Trust Service Provider*, to the mobile registration associate of the *Trust Service Provider* or to some other *Registration Authority's* registration associate, on a date previously agreed,
- in electronic form with an electronic signature of the *Applicant* based on the non-pseudonymous *Certificate* with a security classification not lower than the *Certificate* to be renewed (see section 1.2.3.);
- signed manually, sent by post to the Customer service.

In case of a personal application, then the *Applicant's* identification takes place according to as described in section 3.2.3.

In case of a *Certificate* application according to the aforementioned, signed with an electronic signature, there is no need for further verification of the applicant's identity, or the authenticity of the application.

In case the modification request is submitted on paper by post, the identification of the *Applicant* and the verification of the application is performed during a personal meeting after receiving the application. in case of the renewal of certificates belonging to the III. certification class.

### 3.5.2 Identification and Authentication in Case of an Invalid Certificate

Invalid *Certificate* shall not be modified.

## 3.6 Identification and Authentication for Revocation Request

The *Trust Service Provider* shall receive and process the requests related to the suspension and revocation of the *Certificates*, and the announcements (for example related to the private key compromise or to the improper use of the *Certificate*) concerning the revocation of the *Certificates*.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that the besides the rapid processing of the suspension and revocation requests, the requests only get accepted from authorized parties.

The identity of the person submitting the requests and the authenticity of the requests shall get verified.

The identification and authentication aspects of such requests shall be recorded in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

## 4 Certificate Life-Cycle Operational Requirements

### 4.1 Application for a Certificate

For each new *Certificate* issuance, *Certificate Application* submission is required. Prior to submitting the first *Certificate Application*, the *Applicant* shall submit a *Registration Application* to the *Trust Service Provider*, this can be done through the website of the *Trust Service Provider*, for instance. The *Applicant* shall specify their data to be indicated in the *Certificate* and shall specify what kind of *Certificate* they request, and they shall authorize the *Trust Service Provider* for the management of their personal data in the *Registration* request.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall not consider the data indicated in the *Registration Application* authentic until the *Applicant* confirms them in a *Certificate Application*.

In case the conclusion of a new service agreement is necessary, the *Trust Service Provider* may prepare the *Subscriber's* service agreement based on the information given in the *Registration Application*.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall inform the *Subscriber* about the *Certificate* usage terms and conditions prior to the conclusion of the contract.

If the *Applicant* is not the same as the *Subscriber*, then the aforementioned information shall also be given to the *Applicant*.

The documents containing this information shall be stated in a comprehensible manner, in electronically downloadable format as well as upon request made available in printed form.

The *Certificate Application* shall at least include the data below:

- data to be indicated in the *Certificate* (for example name, title, name of *Organization*, name of organizational unit, city, country, email address);
- the personal identification information of the *Subject* – in case of an *Organization* the *Organization* representative – (full name, number of the identity document);
- the contact of the *Subject* – in case of an *Organization* the *Organization* representative – (telephone number, email address);
- in case of *Organization Certificate* application, the data of the *Organization* (official name);
- the *Subscriber's* data (billing information);

In conjunction with the *Certificate Application* the *Trust Service Provider* shall ask for and check at least the following documents, certifications, procurations and declarations (in case of remote identification the copies of these):



- documents necessary to identify the *Subject* – in case of an *Organization*, the *Organization* representative – according to Section 3.2.3;
- in case of *Organizational Certificate* application, the documents for the identification of the *Organization* according to Section 3.2.2;
- if the *Subject* is an *Organization*, then the certification or procuration delivered by the *Organization*, that the *Applicant* is entitled to represent the *Organization* ;
- if the *Subject* is a natural person requesting the indication of belonging to an *Organization*, then the evidence of the consent of the *Organization*, to that ;
- if the *Certificate* requested contains a trademark or a brand name, then a certification about the usage rights of the *Applicant* .

#### 4.1.1 Who May Submit a Certificate Application

*Certificate Application* may only be submitted by natural persons, to request a *Certificate* for themselves or for the organization represented. The precondition of *Certificate* issuance is a valid service agreement (signed by the *Subscriber* and the *Trust Service Provider*) concerning *Certificate* issuance and maintenance.

The *Subject* – in case of an *Organization* the *Organization* representative – may submit the *Certificate Application* in the following ways:

- on paper signed manually during the personal identification performed at the customer service of the *Trust Service Provider*, by the mobile registration associate of the *Trust Service Provider* or by some other *Registration Authority's* registration associate,
- on paper sent by post to the postal address of the *Trust Service Provider* (then, in case of *Certificates* belonging to the III. certification class the personal identification will take place later ),
- in electronic form with an electronic signature based on a non-pseudonymous *Certificate* with a security classification not lower than the requested *Certificate*, sent to the *Trust Service Provider's* email address (see section 1.2.3.);

The *Subscriber* and the *Subject* – in case of an *Organization* the *Organization* representative – shall provide their contact information during the *Registration Application*.

#### 4.1.2 Enrolment Process and Responsibilities

During the process of the application the *Trust Service Provider* (or the *Registration Authority*) shall ascertain the identity of the person submitting the *Certificate Application* (see section 3.2.3).

If the *Subject* is an *Organization* and the name of an *Organization* is indicated in the *Certificate* too (*Organizational Certificate*), then the *Organization* shall be identified too, and it shall be

ensured, that the person appeared is entitled to represent the *Organization* and to request a *Certificate* related to the *Organization* (see section: 3.2.2.).

The *Subscriber* determines which *Applicant* is entitled to request a *Certificate* according to which *Certificate Policy*.

The *Subject* – in case of an *Organization*, its representative – shall provide all the necessary information for the conduct of the identification processes.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall register all the necessary information on the identity of the *Applicant* and the *Organization* for the provision of service and for keeping contact.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall register the service agreement signed beforehand by the *Subscriber* that shall contain the *Subscriber's* statement that the *Subscriber* is aware of its obligations and undertakes the compliance.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall register the *Certificate Application* signed by the *Subject* – in case of an *Organization*, its representative – which shall contain the following:

- a confirmation, that the data provided in the *Certificate Application* are accurate;
- a consent, that the *Trust Service Provider* records and processes the data provided in the application;
- the decision about the disclosure of the *Certificate*;
- a statement that there's no brand name or trademark indicated in the requested *Certificate*, or it is indicated and the applicant is entitled to use that.

The aforementioned records shall be kept for the time period required by law.

The *Trust Service Provider* archives the contracts, the *Certificate* application form and every attestation that the *Represented Organization*, the *Applicant* or the *Subscriber* handed in.

If the identity of the *Applicant* or the *Subject's* association to the *Represented Organization* can not be verified without a doubt, or any of the indicated data on the *Certificate* application form is incorrect, then the *Certificate* application procedure is aborted. Then the *Client* has the opportunity to correct incomplete or erroneous data, and hand over the missing documents.

## 4.2 Certificate Application Processing

### 4.2.1 Performing Identification and Authentication Functions

The *Trust Service Provider* shall identify the *Applicant* according to Section 3.2.

### 4.2.2 Approval or Rejection of Certificate Applications

To avoid any conflicts of interests, the *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure its personal and operational independence contrary to the *Subscribers*. It does not constitute a breach of conflicts of interests, if the *Trust Service Provider* issues *Certificates* for its associates.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall verify the authenticity of all the information provided in the *Certificate Application* to be indicated in the *Certificate* before issuing the *Certificate*.

The *Trust Service Provider* accepts or refuses to fulfil the *Certificate Application* after processing it.

### 4.2.3 Time to Process Certificate Applications

The *Trust Service Provider* shall define in the *Certification Practice Statement* the time limit within which it undertakes the evaluation of the *Certificate Application*.

## 4.3 Certificate Issuance

The *Trust Service Provider* shall only issue the *Certificate* after the acceptance of the *Certificate Application*. The issued *Certificate* shall only contain the data of the *Subject* that was indicated on the *Certificate Application* and that was verified by the *Trust Service Provider* during the evaluation process.

### 4.3.1 CA Actions During Certificate Issuance

The *Certificate* issuance shall be performed in an adequately secure manner.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall guarantee that the whole *Certificate* issuance process can not be carried out by only one person.

### 4.3.2 Notification of the Subscriber about the Issuance of the Certificate

The *Trust Service Provider* shall inform the *Applicant* and the *Subscriber* about the issuance of the *Certificate* and shall enable the *Applicant* to receive the *Certificate*.

## 4.4 Certificate Acceptance

### 4.4.1 Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance

In case of *Certificates* belonging to the III. certification class *Subject* – in case of a certificate issued to an Organization, the representative of the *Subject* – shall verify the accuracy of the data indicated in the *Certificate* before the takeover of the *Certificate* and shall make a written statement on that. The *Subject* or its representative verifies the reception of the *Certificate* by signing the statement.

In case of *Certificates* belonging to the II. certification class, the *Applicant* (or its representative) do not have to separately state the takeover of the issued *Certificate*. By signing the service agreement the *Subscriber* verifies in addition the acceptance of the *Certificate Policy* the *Certification Practice Statement* and other documents containing contractual conditions.

If the *Trust Service Provider* provides *Qualified Electronic Signature Creation Device* to the *Subject*, after the reception of the *Qualified Electronic Signature Creation Device* containing the private key, the *Certificate* of the *Subject* and the code necessary for activation the *Applicant* shall sign manually a statement about takeover, in which – amongst others – he/she verifies that the data – which were the bases of the *Certificate* issuance – are accurate, he/she received the related activation codes and that he/she is acquainted with the technical and legal requirements of the *Qualified Electronic Signature Creation Device* usage.

#### 4.4.2 Publication of the Certificate by the CA

The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose the issued *Certificate* after handing over the *Certificate*. The condition for disclosure is the consent of the affected *Subject*.

#### 4.4.3 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the contact of the *Represented Organization* shall be notified on the *Certificate* issuance.

### 4.5 Key Pair and Certificate Usage

#### 4.5.1 Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage

The private key corresponding to the *Certificate* of the *Subject* can be only used according to according to the key usage of the *Certificate*, and any other usage is prohibited.

A private key corresponding to an expired, revoked, or suspended *Certificate* shall not be used.

The *Subject* is bound to ensure the adequate protection of the private key and the activation data.

The limitations determined in Section 1.4. have to be followed during the usage.

#### 4.5.2 Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage

To retain the level of security guaranteed by the *Trust Service Provider*, in the course of performing tasks (e.g. identifying remote party, encrypt document for the recipient), the *Relying Party* is recommended to proceed prudentially and to meet the requirements described in the *Certification Practice Statement*, particularly regarding to the following:

- the *Relying Party* shall verify the validity and revocation status of the *Certificate*;
- public keys shall only be accepted in such applications that are in line with the content of the „Key Usage” and “Extended Key Usage” fields of the *Certificate*;
- the *Relying Party* shall consider any restrictions indicated in the *Certificate* or in the regulations referenced in the *Certificate*.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall make available a service for its *Clients* and *Relying Parties* that they can use to verify the issued *Certificates*.

### 4.6 Certificate Renewal

The process when the *Trust Service Provider* issues a new *Certificate* for a new validity period for the same public key with unchanged *Subject* identity information is called *Certificate* renewal.

The *Trust Service Provider* can limit the types of *Certificates* involved in the *Certificate* renewal in its *Certification Practice Statement*.

#### 4.6.1 Circumstances for Certificate Renewal

*Certificate renewal* is only permitted when all of the following conditions are met:

- the *Certificate* renewal request was submitted within the validity period of the *Certificate*;
- the *Certificate* to be renewed is not suspended or revoked;
- the private key corresponding to the *Certificate* is not compromised;
- the *Subject* identity information indicated in the *Certificate* is still valid.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall only accept a *Certificate* renewal application within the effect of the service agreement.

During the *Certificate renewal*, the *Applicant* shall be informed if the terms and conditions have changed since the previous *Certificate* issuance.

If the *Applicant* is not the same as the *Subscriber*, then the information aforementioned shall also be provided to the *Subscriber*.

#### 4.6.2 Who May Request Renewal

The *Certificate* renewal shall be initiated by a person who is entitled to submit an application for a new *Certificate* of the same type on behalf of the *Subject* at the time of the submission of renewal application.

The applicant shall state in the *Certificate* renewal application, that the *Subject* identification data indicated in the *Certificate* are still valid.

The *Trust Service Provider* is entitled to initiate the renewal of the *Certificate* if the service signatory key used for the issuance of the *Certificate* shall be replaced out of turn.

#### 4.6.3 Processing Certificate Renewal Requests

During the evaluation of the *Certificate* renewal application, the *Trust Service Provider* shall verify that:

- the submitted *Certificate* renewal application is authentic;
- the submitter of the *Certificate* renewal application has the appropriate entitlement and authorization;
- the submitter of the *Certificate* renewal application stated that the data of the *Subject* to be indicated in the *Certificate* are unchanged and accurate;
- the *Certificate* renewal application was submitted during the *Certificate's* validity period;
- the *Certificate* to be renewed is not suspended or revoked;
- based on currently available information about the cryptographic algorithms used, they still will be applicable even during the planned validity period of the *Certificate* to be issued.

The method used for identification and authentication during the *Certificate* renewal is stated in Section 3.4.

#### 4.6.4 Notification of the Client about the New Certificate Issuance

The *Trust Service Provider* shall inform the *Applicant* and the *Subscriber* about the *Certificate* issuance.

#### 4.6.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewed Certificate

The *Trust Service Provider* may transfer, make available for download the renewed *Certificate* without personal encounter.

#### 4.6.6 Publication of the Renewed Certificate by the CA

The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose the renewed *Certificate* the same method as the original *Certificate*.

#### 4.6.7 Notification of Other Entities about the Certificate Issuance

In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the contact of the *Represented Organization* shall be notified on the *Certificate* issuance.

### 4.7 Certificate Re-Key

*Re-key* means the process when the *Trust Service Provider* issues a new *Certificate* for the *Subject* in a way that the public key is to be changed.

Further data may be optionally changed in the new *Certificate* issued during the *Re-key* process, for example validity period, the CRL and OCSP links or the provider key used to sign the *Certificate*.

#### 4.7.1 Circumstances for Certificate Re-Key

The validity of the previous *Certificate* is not required for *Re-key*, but the *Trust Service Provider* shall only accept *Re-key* applications within the scope of the service agreement.

During the *Certificate Re-key*, the *Applicant* shall be informed if the terms and conditions have changed since the previous *Certificate* issuance. If the *Applicant* is not the same as the *Subscriber*, then the information aforementioned shall also be given to the *Subscriber*.

#### 4.7.2 Who May Request Certification of a New Public Key

The *Certificate Re-key* shall be initiated by a person who would be entitled to submit a new *Certificate Application* at the time of the submission of the *Re-key* application.

#### 4.7.3 Processing Certificate Re-Key Requests

During the evaluation of the *Certificate Re-key* application the *Trust Service Provider* shall verify that:

- the submitted application is authentic;

- the submitter of the application has the appropriate entitlement and authorization;
- the data indicated in the application are accurate;
- based on the currently available information about the cryptographic algorithms used, they still will be applicable even during the planned validity of the *Certificate* to be issued.

Before processing the *Re-key* request the identity of the person submitting the *Certificate Re-key* application shall be verified according to section 3.3.

#### 4.7.4 Notification of the Client about the New Certificate Issuance

The *Trust Service Provider* shall inform the *Applicant* and the *Subscriber* about the *Certificate* issuance.

#### 4.7.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Re-Keyed Certificate

The *Trust Service Provider* shall hand over the *Certificate* issued for the new public key after the identification of the *Applicant*.

#### 4.7.6 Publication of the Re-Keyed Certificate

The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose the re-keyed *Certificate* the same way as the original *Certificate*.

#### 4.7.7 Notification of Other Entities about the Certificate Issuance

In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the contact of the *Represented Organization* shall be notified on the *Certificate* issuance.

### 4.8 Certificate Modification

*Certificate modification* means the process when the *Trust Service Provider* issues a new *Certificate* for the *Subject* with changed *Subject* identity information but with unchanged public key.

#### 4.8.1 Circumstances for Certificate Modification

*Certificate modification* becomes necessary in the following cases:

- change of data indicated in the *Subject's Certificate*;
- in the *Certificate* issuing system of the *Trust Service Provider* any data of the *Certificate* issuer CA indicated in the "Subject DN" is changed, or its public key is changed and as a result of it, its provider *Certificate* is changed;
- the *Certificate* profile determined by the *Trust Service Provider* is changed.

Requirements of *Certificate* modification:

- the *Certificate* modification application was submitted during the *Certificate's* validity period;
- the *Certificate* to be modified is not suspended or revoked;
- the private key corresponding to the *Certificate* is not compromised.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall only accept a *Certificate* modification application within the effect of the service agreement.

During the *Certificate* modification, the *Applicant* shall be informed if the terms and conditions have changed since the previous *Certificate* issuance.

If the *Applicant* is not the same as the *Subscriber*, then the information aforementioned shall also be given to the *Subscriber*.

#### 4.8.2 Who May Request Certificate Modification

The *Certificate* modification shall be initiated by a person who is entitled to submit a new *Certificate* application at the time of the submission of the modification application.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall initiate the *Certificate* modification if it becomes aware of that the *Subject's* data indicated in the *Certificate* is changed.

#### 4.8.3 Processing Certificate Modification Requests

During the evaluation of the submitted *Certificate* modification application, the *Trust Service Provider* shall verify that:

- the submitted *Certificate* renewal application is authentic;
- the submitter of the *Certificate* renewal application has the appropriate entitlement and authorization;
- the data given in the application are accurate;
- the *Certificate* renewal application was submitted during the *Certificate's* validity period;
- based on the currently available information about the cryptographic algorithms used, they still will be applicable even during the planned validity period of the *Certificate* to be issued.

The *Trust Service Provider* verifying the validity of the *Subject's* data shall proceed the same as the initial verification performed before a new *Certificate* issuance.

#### 4.8.4 Notification of the Client about the New Certificate Issuance

The *Trust Service Provider* shall inform the *Applicant* and the *Subscriber* about the *Certificate* issuance.



#### 4.8.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of Modified Certificate

The *Trust Service Provider* may hand over the modified *Certificate* without a personal meeting, it may make it downloadable.

#### 4.8.6 Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA

The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose the modified *Certificate* the same way as the original *Certificate*.

#### 4.8.7 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

In case of an *Organizational Certificate* the contact of the *Represented Organization* shall be notified on the *Certificate* issuance.

### 4.9 Certificate Revocation and Suspension

The process when the *Trust Service Provider* terminates the validity of the *Certificate* before expiration is called *Certificate* revocation. The *Certificate* revocation is a permanent and irreversible status change; the revoked certificate will never be valid again.

The process when the *Trust Service Provider* temporarily ceases the validity of the *Certificate* before expiration is called *Certificate* suspension. The *Certificate* suspension is a temporary state; the suspended *Certificate* can be revoked, or before the end of the validity, with the withdrawal of the suspension it can be made valid again. In case of the withdrawal of suspension the *Certificate* becomes valid retroactively, as if it has not been suspended.

#### 4.9.1 Circumstances for Revocation

The *Trust Service Provider* shall revoke the end-user *Certificate* in the following cases:

- *Certificate* modification because of data change referring to the *Subject*;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the data in the *Certificate* do not correspond to reality;
- the *Applicant* or the *Subscriber* notifies the *Trust Service Provider* that the *Certificate Application* is not approved and subsequently the approval is not given;
- the *Applicant* or the *Subscriber* requests the revocation of the *Certificate* in writing;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the private key is not in the exclusive possession of the *Applicant* ;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the certificate was used illegally;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the *Subscriber* failed to fulfil any of its financial obligations according to the service agreement;

- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the public key in the *Certificate* does not comply with the requirements defined in Section 6.1.5. and 6.1.6.;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the *Certificate* was not issued according to the related *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement*;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the private key of the *Certificate* issuer certification unit might be compromised;
- the format and technical content of the *Certificate* presents an unacceptable risk to the *Relying Parties* (for example, if the used cryptographic algorithm or key size is no longer secure);
- the *Trust Service Provider* is no longer entitled to issue *Certificates*, and maintenance is not provided for the existing CRL and OCSP services;
- the *Trust Service Provider* has terminated its activities;
- the law makes revocation mandatory.

The *Certification Practice Statement* may include additional conditions on which the *Trust Service Provider* revokes the *Certificate*.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall revoke is bound to take action on the revocation of the *Certificate* of the intermediate certification unit in the following cases:

- *Certificate* modification because of data change relating to the certification unit or the *Trust Service Provider*;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that it is not in the exclusive possession of the private key;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the *Certificate* is used illegally;
- the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the public key in the *Certificate* does not comply with the requirements defined in Section 6.1.5 and 6.1.6. ;
- the format and technical content of the *Certificate* presents an unacceptable risk to the *Relying Parties* (for example, if the used cryptographic algorithm or key size is no longer secure);
- the *Certificate* was not issued according to the relevant *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement* or the operation of the intermediate certification unit does not comply with the relevant *Certificate Policy* or *Certification Practice Statement*;
- the *Trust Service Provider* is no longer entitled to issue *Certificates*, and maintenance is not provided for the CRL and OCSP services related to the *Certificates* ;
- the *Trust Service Provider* has ended its activities;
- the law makes the revocation mandatory.

The *Certification Practice Statement* can include other conditions in which case the *Certification Authority* revokes the *Certificate*.

*Certification Authority* is bound to take action on the revocation of the *Certificate* of the intermediate certification unit operated by other *Certification Authority* in the following cases:

- *Certificate* modification because of data change relating to the certification unit or the other *Certification Authority*;
- the issuer *Certification Authority* becomes aware that the data indicated in the *Certificates* do not correspond with reality;
- *Certification Authority* operating the intermediate certification unit notifies the issuer *Certification Authority* that the *Certificate Application* is not approved and its consent is not given afterwards either;
- the operator of the intermediate certification unit requests the revocation of the *Certificate* in writing;
- the issuer *Certification Authority* becomes aware that the operator of the intermediate certification unit is not in the exclusive possession of the private key;
- the issuer *Certification Authority* becomes aware that the *Certificate* is used illegally;
- the issuer *Certification Authority* becomes aware that the public key in the *Certificate* does not anymore comply with the requirements defined in Section 6.1.5 and 6.1.6. ;
- the format and technical content of the *Certificate* presents an unacceptable risk to the Relying parties (for example, if the used cryptographic algorithm and key size is no longer safe);
- the issuer *Certification Authority* becomes aware that the *Certificate* is not issued according to the related *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement* or the operation of the intermediate certification unit operator does not comply with the relevant *Certificate Policy* or *Certification Practice Statement*;
- the *Certification Authority* is no longer entitled to issue *Certificates*, and maintenance of the CRL and OCSP services for the existing *Certificates* is not provided;
- the *Certification Authority* operating the certification unit or the issuer *Certification Authority* of its *Certificate* has ended its activities;
- the law makes the revocation mandatory.

The *Certification Practice Statement* can include other conditions in which case the *Certification Authority* revokes the *Certificate*.

#### 4.9.2 Who Can Request Revocation

The revocation of the *Certificate* may be initiated by:

- the *Subscriber*;

- the *Applicant*;
- in case of *Organizational Certificate*, the *Organization's* authorized representative;
- the contact person specified in the service agreement;
- the supervisory authority which issued the payment service licence for the *Subject*, if the *Certificate* contains the *Subject's* data regarding the Payment Services EU Directive (PSD2) [2];
- the *Trust Service Provider*.

#### 4.9.3 Procedure for Revocation Request

The *Trust Service Provider* shall provide the following possibilities for the submission of the revocation request:

- on paper signed manually at the customer service of the *Trust Service Provider* during office hours in person;
- in an electronic form with an electronic signature based on the non-pseudonymous *Certificate* with a security classification not lower than the *Certificate* to be revoked (see section 1.2.3.);
- signed manually, sent by post to the customer service.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall verify the authenticity of the request, and the submitter's eligibility during the evaluation of the request.

In case of a successful revocation the *Trust Service Provider* shall notify the *Subject* and the *Subscriber* about the fact.

#### 4.9.4 Revocation Request Grace Period

The *Trust Service Provider* does not apply grace period during the fulfilment of revocation requests.

#### 4.9.5 Time Within Which CA Must Process the Revocation Request

The *Trust Service Provider* shall process the revocation requests within 24 hours following the arrival of the request.

#### 4.9.6 Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties

To maintain the level of security guaranteed by the *Trust Service Provider*, prior to the adoption and use of the information indicated in the *Certificate*, it is necessary for *Relying Parties* to act with proper carefulness. It is particularly recommended for them to verify all of the *Certificates* located in the *Certificate* chain according to the relevant technical standards. The verification should cover the verification of the *Certificates'* validity, the policy requirements and key usage, and the checking of the referenced CRL or OCSP based revocation information.

#### 4.9.7 CRL Issuance Frequency

The *Trust Service Provider* shall issue a new *Certificate* revocation list for its end user *Certificates* at least once a day.

The validity of these certificate revocation lists shall be to a maximum of 26 hours.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall issue a new *Certificate* revocation list at least once a year and in case of a revocation within 24 hours for its intermediate certification units. The validity of these *Certificate* revocation lists shall be to a maximum of 12 months.

#### 4.9.8 Maximum Latency for CRLs

At most 5 minutes shall elapse between the generation and disclosure of the *Certificate* revocation list (CRL).

#### 4.9.9 Online Revocation/Status Checking Availability

The *Trust Service Provider* shall provide online *Certificate* status (OCSP) service.

#### 4.9.10 Online Revocation Checking Requirements

The online *Certificate* status service shall comply with the requirements of Section 4.10 .

#### 4.9.11 Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available

No stipulation.

#### 4.9.12 Special Requirements for Key Compromise

In case of compromise of the private key of one of its certification units the *Trust Service Provider* shall make every reasonable effort to notify the *Relying Parties* about the event. The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose the status change of its provider *Certificates*. In case of the compromise of a private key corresponding to an end user *Certificate* issued by the *Trust Service Provider*, the *Trust Service Provider* shall be able to revoke the end user *Certificate* in question. The revocation reason information (reasonCode) shall be set to the value "keyCompromise (1)".

#### 4.9.13 Circumstances for Suspension

The *Trust Service Provider* shall provide an opportunity for a temporary cessation of the *Certificate's* usability to reduce the risk in cases it can be assumed that one of the reasons establishing the revocation of the *Certificate* persists.

#### 4.9.14 Who Can Request Suspension

The same requirements apply to the *Certificate* suspension as to the certificate revocation – see Section 4.9.2.

#### 4.9.15 Procedure for Suspension Request

The *Trust Service Provider* shall enable the initiation of the suspension in each day of the year around the clock.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall enable the submission of the suspension requests the same way as the submission of the revocation requests according to the requirements of the Section 4.9.3, except that in this case the the suspension password is used for the validation of the suspension request.

In case of the acceptance of the suspension request, the status change shall be recorded in the *Certificate* status records of the *Trust Service Provider* without delay.

The requirements of Sections 4.9.3 and 4.9.5 regarding *Certificate* revocation apply to the evaluation of the suspension requests received through other communication channels.

#### 4.9.16 Limits on Suspension Period

The *Trust Service Provider* may limit the duration of the suspended state; this shall be clearly stated in the *Certification Practice Statement*. After the time period has elapsed, the *Trust Service Provider* is entitled to the revocation of the suspended certificate without any extra notification.

### 4.10 Certificate Status Services

The *Trust Service Provider* shall provide the following possibilities for the *Certificate* status query:

- OCSP – online *Certificate* revocation status query service,
- CRL – certificate revocation lists.

The revoked and suspended *Certificates* shall be listed in the revocation lists.

The suspended *Certificates* shall be taken out of the revocation list in case of a reinstatement (withdraw of the suspension).

The new status of the *Certificate* shall appear instantly in the revocation records of *Trust Service Provider* in case of suspension, reinstatement and revocation after the successful completion of the process. From that moment, the OCSP responses provided by the *Trust Service Provider* shall contain the new revocation status of the certificate.

In case of the usage of the revocation list, the status change shall be disclosed in the next revocation list.

OCSP response issued by the *Trust Service Provider* may contain "good" status information only for the *Certificates* that were issued by the given certification unit and are stored in the *Trust Service Provider's Certificate Repository* (positive OCSP).

#### 4.10.1 Operational Characteristics

No stipulation.

#### **4.10.2 Service Availability**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that the availability of the *Certificate Repository* and the terms and conditions pertaining to the *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider* is at least 99% per year, and the length of downtime shall not exceed at most 24 hours.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that the availability of the revocation status information and the revocation management service is at least at least 99% per year, and the length of downtimes shall not exceed at most 24 hours on any occasion.

The response time of the revocation status service in case of normal operation shall be less than 10 seconds.

#### **4.10.3 Optional Features**

No stipulation.

#### **4.11 End of Subscription**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall revoke the end-user *Certificates* in case of the termination of the contract concluded with the *Subscriber*.

#### **4.12 Key Escrow and Recovery**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall not provide key escrow service for a private key belonging to an authentication *Certificate*. The *Trust Service Provider* may provide key escrow service for the private key belonging to the encryption *Certificates*. The details of the service usage and the method of service provision shall be determined in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

##### **4.12.1 Key Escrow and Recovery Policy and Practices**

The private key belonging to the authentication *Certificate* shall not be escrowed.

##### **4.12.2 Symmetric Encryption Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices**

The private key belonging to the authentication *Certificate* shall not be escrowed, so regarding that the symmetric encryption keys do not have to be managed.

## **5 Facility, Management, and Operational Controls**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall apply physical, procedural, and personnel security precautions that comply with acknowledged standards, along with the administrative and governance related procedures that enforce these.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall keep a record of the system units and resources related to the service provision, and conduct a risk assessment on these. It shall use protective measures proportional to the risks related to the individual elements.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall monitor the capacity demands, and shall ensure that the adequate processing power and storage are available for the provision of the service.

## 5.1 Physical Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall take care that physical access to critical services is controlled, and shall keep physical risk of the assets related to critical services at a minimum.

The purpose of physical precautions is to prevent illegitimate access, damage, and unauthorized access to the *Trust Service Provider's* information, and physical zones.

Services that process critical and sensitive information shall be implemented at secure locations.

The provided protection shall be proportional to the identified threats of the risk analysis that the *Trust Service Provider* performed.

### 5.1.1 Site Location and Construction

The IT system of the *Trust Service Provider* shall be located and operated within a properly secured *Data Centre* with physical and logical protection that prevents illegitimate access. Defensive solutions – as for example guarding, security locks, intrusion detection systems, video surveillance system, access control system – shall be applied over the course of locating and establishing the *Data Centre* that are built on each other and interdependent and together they provide a powerful protection system for the IT systems that take part in service provision, and for the preservation of the confidential data stored by the provider.

### 5.1.2 Physical Access

The *Trust Service Provider* shall protect devices and equipment that take part in the service provision from unauthorized physical access in order to prevent tampering with the devices.

*Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that:

- each entry to the *Data Centre* is registered;
- only authorized staff members with trusted roles with the right permissions can entry to the computer room individually;
- persons without independent authorization can only stay in the *Data Centre* in justified cases, for the time required and accompanied by personnel with appropriate rights;
- the entry logs shall be archived continuously and evaluated weekly.

The activation data (passwords, PIN codes) of the devices shall not be stored openly even in the *Data Centre*.

In the presence of unauthorized persons:

- data media containing sensitive information should be physically out of reach;
- the logged-in terminals shall not be left without supervision;
- no work process should be carried out during which confidential information may be revealed.



When leaving the computer room the administrator shall verify that:

- every equipment of the *Data Centre* is in an adequately secure operation state;
- there's no terminal left logged-in;
- physical storage devices are locked properly;
- systems, devices providing physical protection operate properly;
- the alarm system has been activated.

There should be appointed responsible people to carry out regular physical security assessments. The results of the examinations shall be recorded in the appropriate log entries.

### 5.1.3 Power and Air Conditioning

The *Trust Service Provider* shall apply an uninterruptible power supply unit in the *Data Centre* that:

- has adequate capacity to ensure power supply for the *Data Centre's* IT and subsidiary facility systems;
- protects IT equipment from voltage fluctuations in the external network, power outages, spikes and other;
- in case of lasting power outage has its own power generation equipment, which – by allowing refueling – is able to provide the necessary energy for any period of time.

The air of the outer environment shall not get into the *Data Centre* directly. The *Data Centre* air purity shall be ensured with adequate filter system to detect a variety of contaminants from the air (dust, pollutants, and corrosive materials, toxic or flammable substances). The ventilation system should provide the necessary amount of fresh air with adequate filtration for the safe working conditions of the operators.

The humidity should be reduced to the level required by the IT systems.

Cooling systems with proper performance should be used to provide the necessary operating temperature, to prevent overheating of IT devices.

### 5.1.4 Water Exposures

The *Data Centre* of the *Trust Service Provider* shall be adequately protected from water intrusion and flooding.

### 5.1.5 Fire Prevention and Protection

Smoke and fire detectors shall be installed in the *Data Centre* of the *Trust Service Provider*. Manual fire extinguishers of the appropriate type and amount compliant with the relevant regulations should be placed in a visible place in each room.

### 5.1.6 Media Storage

The *Trust Service Provider* shall protect its media storages from unauthorized access and accidental damage. All audit and archive data shall be created in duplicate. The two copies should be stored separately from each other physically, at locations in a safe distance from each other. The stored media storages shall be protected from damaging environmental influences such as low or high temperatures, dirt, moisture, sunlight, strong magnetic fields, strong radiation.

### 5.1.7 Waste Disposal

The *Trust Service Provider* shall take care of the destruction of its devices, media storages becoming superfluous in compliance with environmental regulations.

Such devices and media storages shall be permanently deleted or made unusable in accordance with the widely accepted methods under the personal supervision of employees of the *Trust Service Provider*.

### 5.1.8 Off-Site Backup

The *Trust Service Provider* shall create a backup weekly from which the whole service could be restored in case of a fatal error. The backups – at least including the last full backup – shall be stored at an external location that's physical and operational protection is identical to the primary site. The secure data transmission from the primary to the backup locations shall be resolved.

## 5.2 Procedural Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall take care that its systems are operated securely, according to the rules, and with a minimal risk of defects.

Procedural precautions have the objective of supplementing, and at the same time intensifying the effectiveness of physical safeguards, along with those applicable to personnel, by means of appointing and isolating trusted roles, documenting the responsibilities of various roles, as well as specifying the personnel headcounts and exclusion roles necessary for the various tasks, moreover identification and authentication expected in the various roles.

The *Trust Service Provider's* internal governance system ensures that its operation complies with legal, as well as its internal regulations. In its system a responsible person shall be clearly assigned for every given system unit and process.

Individuals responsible for a given system element or process shall be assigned unambiguously to every system element and every process in its system. Development and operations related tasks are sharply segregated in the *Trust Service Provider's* system. The auditing activity of the independent system auditor and the *Trust Service Provider's* internal auditor ensures the system's appropriate operation.

### 5.2.1 Trusted Roles

The *Trust Service Provider* shall create trusted roles for the performance of its tasks. The rights and functions shall be shared among the various trusted roles in such a way that one user alone shall not be able to bypass the security protection measures.

Trusted roles to be implemented:

- manager with overall responsibility for the provider's IT system;
- security officer: individual with overall responsibility for the security of the service;
- system administrator: individual performing the IT system installation, configuration and maintenance;
- operator: individual performing the IT system's continuous operation, backup and restore;
- independent system auditor: individual who audits the logged, as well as archived dataset of the provider, responsible for verifying the enforcement of control measures the provider implements in the interest of operation that complies with regulations, moreover for the continuous auditing and monitoring of existing procedures.
- registration officer: responsible for the approval of production, issuance, revocation and suspension of end-user certificates

For the provision of trusted roles the manager responsible for the security of the *Trust Service Provider* shall formally appoint the *Trust Service Provider's* employees.

Only those persons may hold a trusted role who are in employment relationship with the *Trust Service Provider*. Trusted roles shall not be hold in the context of a commission contract.

Up to date records shall be kept of the trusted roles.

### 5.2.2 Number of Persons Required per Task

It shall be defined in the *Trust Service Provider's* security and operational regulations that the following tasks can be only performed in protected environment, with the contemporaneous presence of two employees holding trusted roles:

- the generation of the *Trust Service Provider's* own service key pair;
- the backup of the provider's private key;
- the activation of the provider's private key;
- the destruction of the provider's private key.

At least one of the persons performing the procedures listed above shall be a system administrator, and the other person shall not be the independent system auditor.

During the implementation of the operations listed, unauthorized person shall not be present in the room.

### 5.2.3 Identification and Authentication for Each Role

The users managing the IT system of the *Trust Service Provider* shall have unique identification data, enabling secure identification and authentication of the users.

The users can only access the IT systems critical from the aspect of the provision of the certification service after identification and authentication.

The identification and authentication data shall be revoked without delay in case of the cessation of user rights.

#### 5.2.4 Roles Requiring Separation of Duties

Employees of the *Trust Service Provider* can hold multiple trusted roles at the same time, but the *Trust Service Provider* is bound to ensure that:

- the security officer and the registration officer shall not hold the independent system auditor role;
- the system administrator shall not hold the security officer and the independent system auditor role;
- the manager with overall responsibility for the IT system shall not hold the security officer and the independent system auditor role.

### 5.3 Personnel Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall take care that its personnel policy, and its practices applicable to employing staff members intensify and support the reliability of the *Trust Service Provider's* operation. The objective of precautions applicable to personnel is to reduce the risk of human errors, theft, fraud and cases of misuse.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall address personnel security already during the hiring stage, including the conclusion of contracts, as well as their validation when they are being employed. In the case of all trusted roles, applicants shall have valid certificate of no criminal record at the time of the application. Every employee in a trusted role and external parties who get in contact with the *Trust Service Provider's* services shall sign a non-disclosure agreement.

At the same time, the *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure for its employees obtaining as well as further developing of common, general know-how along with the specialized professional knowledge necessary for performing the various jobs.

#### 5.3.1 Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements

Each employee of the *Trust Service Provider* shall have the necessary education, practice and professional experience for the provision of his scope of activities. Even during recruitment, particular emphasis shall be given to the personality traits when selecting potential employees and only reliable persons can be hired for trusted roles.

Trusted roles can be held at the *Trust Service Provider* only by persons, who have no external influence and possess the necessary expertise validated by the *Trust Service Provider*.

The manager with overall responsibility for the IT system can only be a person who has:

- specialized degree (mathematics, physics college or university degree or a college/university degree acquired at an engineering department belonging to the technical field of science);
- at least three years of expertise in professional working experience related to information security.

### 5.3.2 Background Check Procedures

The *Trust Service Provider* shall only hire employees for trusted or leading roles, who

- have a clean record and there's no proceeding in progress against them that may affect the impunity.
- are not subject to professional disqualifications prohibiting to exercise electronic signatures related services.

At the time of the appointment, shall the leading role holder *Trust Service Provider* employee with a statement, a trusted role holder employee with a certificate of good conduct less than 3 months old justify the clean criminal record.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall verify the authenticity of the relevant information given in the applicant's CV during the hiring process.

### 5.3.3 Training Requirements

The *Trust Service Provider* shall train the newly recruited employees, over the course of which they acquire

- basic PKI knowledge;
- the specifics and the way of handling the *Trust Service Provider's* IT system;
- the necessary special knowledge for fulfilling their scope of activities;
- processes and procedures defined in the public and inner regulations of the *Trust Service Provider*;
- the legal consequences of the individual activities;
- the applicable IT security regulations to the extent necessary to the specific scope of activities;
- the data protection rules.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall train the employees concerned with registration about the dangers and risks related to the verification of the data to be indicated on the Certificate.

The employees concerned with registration shall take and pass an exam on the knowledge of the related requirements and procedures for data verification before their appointment, and this fact shall be documented.

Only employees having passed the training shall gain access to the he production IT system of the *Trust Service Provider*.

#### **5.3.4 Retraining Frequency and Requirements**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that the employees have the necessary knowledge continuously, so if needed, further or repeater type of training shall be held.

Further training shall be held if there's a change within the processes or the IT system of the *Trust Service Provider*.

The training shall be adequately documented, from what the syllabus and the scope of the participator employees can be clearly determined.

#### **5.3.5 Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence**

No stipulation.

#### **5.3.6 Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall regulate the prosecution possibilities of the employees in an employment contract in case of failures, errors, accidental or intentional damage. If the employee – due to negligence or intentionally – violates their obligations, sanctions could be taken against him by the *Trust Service Provider*, which it sets out having regard to the offense and the consequences. The sanctions may include disciplinary proceedings, dismissal, revocation of appointment, criminal liability.

#### **5.3.7 Independent Contractor Requirements**

The same rules shall be applied to workers employed with a contractual relationship as to employees.

The trusted role holder person shall be in an employment relationship with the *Trust Service Provider*.

#### **5.3.8 Documentation Supplied to Personnel**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall continuously provide for the employees the availability of the current documentation and regulations necessary to perform their roles.

### **5.4 Audit Logging Procedures**

In order to maintain a secure IT environment the *Trust Service Provider* shall implement and operate an event logger and control system covering its full IT system.

#### **5.4.1 Types of Events Recorded**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall log every security-related event that can provide information on events, changes happened in the IT system or in its physical environment according to the generally accepted information security practice. In case of every log entry, the following data shall be stored:

- the time of the event;
- the type of the event;
- the success or failure of the implementation;
- the identification of the user or the system who/what triggered the event.

All of the essential event logs shall be available to the independent system auditors, who examine the compliance of the *Trust Service Provider's* operation.

The following events shall be logged at minimum:

- LOGGING:
  - the shutdown, restart of the logging system or some of its components;
  - the modification of any parameter of the logging settings, for example the frequency, alert threshold, and the event to be examined;
  - the modification or deletion of the stored logging data;
  - the activities performed because of the logging system's failure.
- SYSTEM LOGINS:
  - successful logins, unsuccessful login attempts for trusted roles;
  - in case of password based authentication:
    - \* the change of the number of permitted unsuccessful attempts;
    - \* reaching the limit of the permitted number of the unsuccessful login attempts in case of user login;
    - \* readmission of the user blocked because of the unsuccessful login attempts;
  - changing the authentication technique ( for example from password based to PKI based).
- KEY MANAGEMENT:
  - all events for the entire life cycle of service keys (key generation, loading, saving, etc.);
  - events related to generating, managing the user keys;
  - all events related to the management of private keys stored for any purpose by the *Trust Service Provider*.
- CERTIFICATE MANAGEMENT:
  - every event related to the issuance and the status change of the provider *Certificates*.
  - every request including *Certificate* issuance, re-key, key renewal , suspension and revocation;
  - events related to the request processing;
  - every verification activity performed related to the *Certificate* issuance.
  - refusal of the certificate applications;

- *Certificate* issuance or status change.
- DATA FLOWS:
  - any kind of security-critical data manually entered into the system;
  - security-relevant data, messages received by the system;
- CA CONFIGURATION:
  - re-parameterization , any change of the settings of any component, of the CA;
  - user admission, deletion;
  - changing the user roles, rights;
  - changing the Certificate profile;
  - changing the CRL profile;
  - generation of a new CRL list;
  - generation of an OCSP response;
  - *Time Stamp* generation;
  - exceeding the required time accuracy threshold.
- HSM:
  - installing an HSM;
  - removing an HSM;
  - disposing, destructing an HSM;
  - delivering HSM;
  - clearing (resetting) an HSM;
  - uploading keys, certificates to the HSM.
- CONFIGURATION CHANGE:
  - hardware;
  - software;
  - operating system;
  - patch;
- PHYSICAL ACCESS, LOCATION SECURITY:
  - person entry to and exit from the security zone holding the CA components;
  - access to a CA system component;
  - a known or suspected breach of physical security;
  - firewall or router traffic.
- OPERATIONAL ANOMALIES:
  - system crash, hardware failure;



- software failures;
  - software integrity validation error;
  - incorrect or wrongly addressed messages;
  - network attacks, attack attempts;
  - equipment failure;
  - electric power malfunctions;
  - uninterruptible power supply error;
  - an essential network service access error;
  - violation of the *Certificate Policy* or the *Certification Practice Statement*;
  - deletion of the operating system clock.
- OTHER EVENTS:
    - appointment of a person to a security role;
    - operating system installation;
    - PKI application installation;
    - initiation of a system;
    - entry attempt to the PKI application;
    - password modification, setting attempt;
    - saving the inner database, and restore from a backup;
    - file operations ( for example creating, renaming, moving);
    - database access.

#### 5.4.2 Frequency of Audit Log Processing

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure the regular evaluation of the created logs.

The created daily log files shall be evaluated in the next working day if possible, but not later than 1 week.

The evaluation of the log files shall be performed by an independent system auditor with the right expertise, system privileges and appointment.

The *Trust Service Provider* can use automatized tools to assist the evaluation of the electronic logs.

During the evaluation, the authenticity and integrity of the examined logs shall be ensured. During the evaluation, the system generated error messages shall be analysed.

The significant changes in the traffic should be analysed with statistical methods.

The fact of the audit, the audit results and the measures taken in order to remove any deficiencies found shall be properly documented.

#### 5.4.3 Retention Period for Audit Log

Before the deletion from the on-line system, the logs shall be archived and their secure preservation shall be ensured for the amount of time defined in Section 5.5.2.

#### 5.4.4 Protection of Audit Log

The *Trust Service Provider* shall protect the created logs for the required preservation time. During the whole preservation time, the following properties of the logs' data shall be ensured:

- protection against unauthorized disclosure: only authorized persons – primarily the independent system auditors – shall access the logs;
- availability: authorized persons shall be granted access to the logs;
- integrity: any data alteration, deletion in the log files and change in the order of the entries, etc. shall be prevented.

#### 5.4.5 Audit Log Backup Procedures

Daily log files shall be created from the continuously generated log entries during the operation in each system.

The daily log files shall be archived in two copies after the evaluation and stored physically apart from each other, at separate sites for the required time.

The exact process of backups shall be defined in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

#### 5.4.6 Audit Collection System (Internal vs External)

The *Trust Service Provider* specifies the operation of its logging processes in its *Certification Practice Statement*.

The *Trust Service Provider* can use automatic audit and logging systems if it can ensure that they are active at the time of the system launch and they operate continuously until the system's shutdown.

If there's any anomaly in the automatic audit and logging systems, the operation of the *Trust Service Provider* shall be suspended until the incident is resolved.

#### 5.4.7 Notification to Event-causing Subject

In case of the detected errors, the *Trust Service Provider* at its discretion can decide whether it notifies the person, role, device or application of the error that caused it.

#### 5.4.8 Vulnerability Assessments

Vulnerability assessment shall be carried out each year by the *Trust Service Provider* to help discover potential internal and external threats, which may lead to unauthorized access, may affect the *Certificate* issuing process, or allow modification of the data stored in the *Certificate*.

The occurrence probability of the event and the expected damage shall be mapped too.

It shall regularly assess the implemented processes, security measures, information systems, so that they are able to correctly withstand the threats detected.

After evaluation of the detected errors, if necessary the defence systems shall be amended to prevent similar mistakes in the future.

## 5.5 Records Archival

### 5.5.1 Types of Records Archived

The *Trust Service Provider* shall be prepared to the proper secure long-term archiving of electronic and paper documents.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall archive the following types of information:

- every document related to the accreditation of the *Trust Service Provider*;
- all issued versions of the *Certificate Policies* and *Certification Practice Statements*;
- all issued versions of the Terms and Conditions;
- contracts related to the operation of the *Trust Service Provider*;
- all information related to the registration, including:
  - every document handed in with the Certificate application;
  - the identification data of the document(s) presented during the personal identification;
  - service agreement(s);
  - other subscriber disclaimers;
  - the ID of the administrator assessing the registration application;
  - conditions and the results of the examination of the application;
- all information related to the Certificate for the whole life-cycle;
- every electronic and paper based log entry.

### 5.5.2 Retention Period for Archive

The *Trust Service Provider* is bound to preserve the archived data for the time periods below:

- *Certification Practice Statement*: 10 years after the repeal;
- All electronic and / or paper-based information relating to Certificates for at least:
  - 10 years after the validity expiration of the Certificate;

### 5.5.3 Protection of Archive

The *Trust Service Provider* is bound to store every archived data in two copies at locations physically apart from each other. Authentic paper or electronic copy can be made in accordance with the applicable law from the only authentic paper based copy of the document available.

Each of the two locations shall fulfil the requirements for archiving security and other requirements.

During the preservation of the archived data, it shall be ensured that:

- their integrity is preserved;

- they are protected against unauthorized access ;
- they are available;
- they preserve authenticity.

The archived electronic data shall be provided with at least an advanced electronic signature or seal and a qualified *Time Stamp*.

#### **5.5.4 Archive Backup Procedures**

The duplicate of the archived data shall be stored at a physically separate location from the *Trust Service Provider's* site according to the requirements of Section 5.1.8.

#### **5.5.5 Requirements for Time-stamping of Records**

Every electronic log entry shall be provided with a time sign, on which the system provided time is indicated at least to one second precision.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that in its service provider systems, the system clock is at maximum different from the reference time with 1 second. The system time used for generating the time signal shall be synchronized to the UTC time at least once a day.

The daily log files shall be provided with a *Time Stamp*.

During the preservation of the archived data, if necessary (for example algorithm change expiration of the original *Time Stamp*) the authenticity of the data shall be ensured.

#### **5.5.6 Archive Collection System (Internal or External)**

The log entries shall be generated in the *Trust Service Provider's* protected computer system, and only the log files that are electronically signed and protected with qualified timestamps can leave it.

#### **5.5.7 Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information**

The *Trust Service Provider* can create the log files manually or automatically. In case of automatic logging system, the certified log files shall be generated daily.

The archived files shall be protected from unauthorized access.

Controlled access to the archived data shall be available to the eligible persons:

- *Clients* are eligible to see the data stored about them;
- in legal litigation in order to provide evidence the necessary data shall be provided.

## 5.6 CA Key Changeover

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that the used *Certification Units* are continuously having the valid key and Certificate for their operation. For that purpose, sufficient time before the expiration of their Certificates, and the usage expiration of the keys related to them, it shall generate a new key pair for the *Certification Units*, and inform its Clients in time. The new provider key shall be generated and managed according to this regulation.

If the *Trust Service Provider* changes any of its end-user *Certificates* issuer provider Certificate keys, it shall comply with the following requirements:

- it shall disclose the affected Certificates and public keys in accordance with the requirements defined in section 2.2 ;
- after the provider re-key the end-user *Certificates* to be issued can only be signed with the new provider keys;
- it shall preserve its old Certificates and public keys.

## 5.7 Compromise and Disaster Recovery

In case of a disaster, the *Trust Service Provider* is obliged to take all necessary measures in order to minimize the damage resulting from the shortfall of the service, and it restores the services as quickly as possible.

Based on the assessment of the incident that occurred, it shall take the necessary amendments, corrective measures to prevent future occurrence of the incident.

Once the problem resolved, the event shall be reported – depending on the severity – within 24 hours to every organization, towards which such a requirement exists.

### 5.7.1 Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures

The *Trust Service Provider* shall have a business continuity plan.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall establish and maintain a fully functional backup system, which is at a safe distance from the primary location, geographically located at a different place and is independently capable of supplying the full range of services.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall continually test the operation of the backup system and shall review its business continuity plans annually.

In case of a disaster, the availability of the services shall be restored as quickly as possible.

### 5.7.2 Computing Resources, Software, and/or Data are Corrupted

The IT systems of the *Trust Service Provider* shall be built from reliable hardware and software components. The critical functions shall be implemented using redundant system elements so that in the event of an item failure they shall be able to operate further.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall make a full daily backup of its databases and the generated log events.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall make full backups as frequently as necessary to be able to restore the full service in case of a disaster.

The business continuity plan of the *Trust Service Provider* shall include accurate requirements for the tasks to be performed in case of critical system component failure.

Once the problem resolved and the integrity restored, the *Trust Service Provider* shall restart its services as soon as possible.

During the restoration of services, the certificate status information service systems are top priority.

### 5.7.3 Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures

In case of the *Trust Service Provider's* private key compromise, the following steps should be taken without delay:

- all of the affected Certificates of the *Trust Service Provider* shall be revoked;
- new provider private key shall be generated for the restoration of the services;
- the revoked provider Certificates' data shall be disclosed according to the regulated method in Section 2.2 ;
- the information related to the compromise shall be disclosed for every *Subscriber* and *Relying Party*;

### 5.7.4 Business Continuity Capabilities After a Disaster

The tasks to be performed in case of service failure due to natural or other disaster shall be defined in the *Trust Service Provider's* business continuity plan.

In the event of disaster, the regulations shall come into force, the damage control and the restoration of the services shall begin.

The secondary services site shall be placed so far away from the primary site that a probable disaster cannot reach both locations simultaneously.

The *Trust Service Provider* is obliged to notify the affected users as quickly as possible in the event of the disaster.

After the restoration of the services, the *Trust Service Provider* shall restore its devices damaged during the disaster and the original service security level as quickly as possible.

## 5.8 CA or RA Termination

The *Trust Service Provider* shall comply with the requirements laid down in in the legislation in case of service termination.

During the termination the priority tasks are:

- the Relying parties and the *Subscribers* shall be notified about the planned termination in time;

- the *Trust Service Provider* shall make every effort to ensure that at the latest by the service termination another provider takes over the records and service obligations;
- new *Certificate* issuance shall be terminated;
- provider *Certificates* shall be revoked, and provider private keys shall be destroyed;
- after the termination of the service, a full system backup and archiving shall be carried out;

## 6 Technical Security Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall use reliable systems and equipment protected against modification for the management of the cryptographic keys and activation data for the whole life-cycle.

The capacity demands shall be continuously monitored and the future capacity demands shall be estimated, so that the necessary availability of processing and storage needs are ensured.

### 6.1 Key Pair Generation and Installation

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure the secure production and management of its generated private keys corresponding to the industry standards and regulatory requirements in force corresponding production and management.

#### 6.1.1 Key Pair Generation

The *Trust Service Provider* may only use key generation algorithms for the key-pair generation, which comply with the requirements set out in the following normatives:

- ETSI TS 119 312 [15];
- the current National Media and Infocommunications Authority algorithmic regulation issued pursuant to the authorization of the year 2015. Act CCXXII [8] 92. § (1) b) .

The *Trust Service Provider* in case of the generation of a key pair of its own shall ensure:

- The creation of the private key of the provider shall be carried out in a protected environment (see section 5.1 ), with two trusted role holder (see section 5.2.1) authorized person simultaneously, excluding the presence of other unauthorized persons.
- The creation of the provider private key is carried out in a device, that:
  - meets the requirements of ISO/IEC 19790 [18] , or
  - meets the requirements of FIPS 140-2 [26] level 3 or higher, or
  - meets the requirements of CEN 14167-2 [28] workshop agreement,
  - is a reliable system that is evaluated in accordance with MSZ/ISO/IEC 15408 [17] or equal security criteria valued to level 4 or higher guarantee level. The assessment shall be based on a security system design or on safety appropriations meeting the requirements of this document.

- The production of provider private key is performed based on a key generation script.
- For the generation of the provider root certification unit private key, an independent auditor is present or video recording is made of the event. The independent auditor certifies that the key generation occurred according to the script.

In case of the generation of the key pair generated for other parties (for example for its trusted role holder employees and for the *Subjects*) by the *Trust Service Provider*, it shall ensure that:

- The creation of the keys is carried out in a protected environment with exclusively trusted role holder persons present.
- After the documented handover of the private key to the *Applicant* the *Trust Service Provider* destroys every copy of the handed over private key stored by it, in such a way that its restoration and usage becomes impossible. The *Trust Service Provider* ensures that the generated key pair is compliant with the requirements defined in Sections 6.1.5 and 6.1.6 , and the private key is not one of a known weak key pair.

In case of an *Applicant* generated key pair:

- the production of keys shall be done in a properly secure environment that is under the supervision of the *Applicant*;
- the *Applicant* shall ensure the proper protection of the generated private key;
- the *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that the generated key pair is compliant with the requirements defined in Sections 6.1.5 and 6.1.6, and the public key is not one of a known weak key pair.

In case of provider root and intermediate *Certificate* creation the *Trust Service Provider* should make a key generation record demonstrating that the process has been conducted in accordance with the predetermined workflow that ensures the confidentiality and integrity of the generated keys. The record shall be signed by:

- in case of the generation of the provider root certification unit private key the trusted officer of the *Trust Service Provider* responsible for key management and as a witness a trusted person independent from the operation of the *Trust Service Provider* (eg. notary, auditor) who verifies that the record corresponds to the performed process;
- in case of the generation of the provider intermediate certification unit private key the trusted officer of the *Trust Service Provider* responsible for key management who verifies that the record corresponds to the performed process.

### 6.1.2 Private Key Delivery to Subscriber

If the *Trust Service Provider* generated the *Subject's* private key, then the following requirements shall be met:

- Until the key handover, the *Trust Service Provider* stores the private keys generated by it for the *Subjects* and the activation data securely to prevent the key disclosure, copy, modification, damage and the usage by unauthorized persons.



- The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that the private keys and their activation data can only be taken over by the *Applicant*.
- The *Trust Service Provider* shall gain sufficient evidence of the handover of the private key to the *Applicant*, and the exact time of the handover.
- After the handover of the signer private key to *Applicant*, the *Trust Service Provider* shall not reserve any copy of the signer private key.

### 6.1.3 Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer

If the key pair is generated by the *Applicant*, the following provisions shall be complied with:

- the public key shall be sent to the *Trust Service Provider* in a manner that it can be unambiguously assigned to the *Applicant*;
- the *Certificate Application* process shall prove that the *Applicant* really owns the private key corresponding to the public key.

### 6.1.4 CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties

The *Trust Service Provider* shall make available its top-level provider Certificate public keys to the *Relying Parties* in such a way, that makes attacks targeting key modification impossible. Particularly, the *Trust Service Provider* at least shall disclose its provider *Certificates* on its webpage.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall disclose the status information related to the *Certificate* of the certification units operated by it, and of the units that take part in the online certificate status service by the following methods:

- The name of the root certification units and the hash of its root certificates figure in the *Certification Practice Statement*. Their status change information shall be available on the webpage of the *Trust Service Provider*.
- The status change information of the intermediate (not root) certification units' certificates shall be disclosed on the revocation lists, on its webpage and within the confines of the online certificate status response service.
- For the responders signing the online certificate status responses the *Trust Service Provider* – according to the best international practices – issues a *Certificate* with very short validity period to eliminate the necessity of checking the *Certificate* revocation status. The *Trust Service Provider* only discloses that *Certificate*'s revocation status in a way that in case of key compromise or other problem new *Certificate* won't be issued for the old private key signing the OCSP responses. The *Trust Service Provider* shall issue the OCSP response Certificates for new, secure private keys.

Regarding the disclosure methods of the status information, also see Section 4.10.

### 6.1.5 Key Sizes

The *Trust Service Provider* shall only use algorithms and minimum key sizes, which comply with the requirements set out in the following norms:

- ETSI TS 119 312 [15];
- the current National Media and Infocommunications Authority algorithmic regulation issued pursuant to the authorization of the year 2015. Act CCXXII [8] 92. § (1) b) .

### 6.1.6 Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking

The requirements for the key parameter generation are in Section 6.1.1.

Devices with appropriate device certificates used in the creation of keys shall be operated with strict compliance with the requirements set out in the certification to ensure the quality of the generated key parameters.

### 6.1.7 Key Usage Purposes (as per X.509 v3 Key Usage Field)

The *Trust Service Provider* root certification unit private key may only be used for the following purposes:

- issuance of the self-signed *Certificate* of the root certification unit itself ,
- to sign the intermediate certification units' *Certificates*,
- to sign the OCSP responder *Certificate*,
- to sign the *Time-Stamping Unit Certificate*,
- to sign CRLs.

The private key of the *Trust Service Provider's* intermediate certification units – as well as the private key issued to the intermediate certification unit of other organizations – can only be used for the following purposes:

- to sign the intermediate certification units' *Certificates*,
- to sign the end user *Certificate*,
- to sign the *Time-Stamping Unit Certificate*,
- to sign the OCSP responder *Certificate*,
- to sign CRLs.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall include the Key Usage extensions in the end-user certificates that define the scope of the *Certificate* usage and in the X.509v3 [25] compatible applications technically restrict the usage of the *Certificates*. The requirements set out for the value of the field are in Section 7.1.2.

The private key of the *Subject* belonging to its *Certificate* may be only used according to the key usage in the *Certificate*, any other usage is not permitted.

## 6.2 Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure the secure management of the private keys held by it and shall prevent the private key disclosure, copy, deletion, modification and unauthorized usage. The *Trust Service Provider* may only preserve the private keys as long as the provision of the service definitely requires.

During the management of the *Hardware Security Modules* the signing private keys stored on the *Hardware Security Modules* which are out of order shall be deleted so that it is practically impossible to restore the keys.

### 6.2.1 Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls

The systems of the *Trust Service Provider* issuing *Certificate*, signing OCSP responses and CRL lists store the private keys used for the electronic signature creation in such secure hardware devices that are compliant with the following:

- the requirements of ISO/IEC 19790 [18], or
- the requirements of FIPS 140-2 [26] 3, or the requirements of a higher level, or
- the requirements of CEN 14167-2 [28] task force agreement, or
- they are such reliable systems that are evaluated at a guarantee level 4 or higher according to MSZ/ISO/IEC 15408 [17] or an equivalent security criteria system. The assessment either shall be based on the appropriate security system plan that meets the requirements of the present document, or on security appropriations.

The provider keys may only be stored in coded forms outside of the *Hardware Security Module*. For coding only those algorithms and key parameters shall be used by the current order of the National Media and Infocommunications Authority that was issued according to the year 2015. Act CCXXII [8] 92. § (1) b) that are expected to be able to withstand the cryptographic attacks during the entire lifetime of the keys.

The provider private keys shall be stored in a physically secure site even in an encrypted form, where they are only accessible to authorized people.

In case of the weakening of cryptographic algorithms and key parameters, the coded keys shall be destroyed or they shall be recoded using algorithm and key parameters that ensure greater protection.

### 6.2.2 Private Key (N out of M) Multi-Person Control

The *Trust Service Provider* shall to ensure that the simultaneous presence of at least two; trusted role holder employees is needed for the critical operations carried out with its provider private keys.

### 6.2.3 Private Key Escrow

The *Trust Service Provider* shall not escrow its own provider private keys. The end-user authentication private keys shall not be escrowed or copied, and multiple usage is not allowed.

#### 6.2.4 Private Key Backup

The *Trust Service Provider* shall make security copies of its provider private keys, and at least one copy of those shall be stored at a different place from the service provider location.

Making backups may only be done in protected environment, in the simultaneous presence of at least two people holding trusted roles, with the exclusion of other people.

At least the same strict security standards shall be applied to the management and preservation of backups as for the operation of the production system.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall not make any copy of the end-user authentication private keys.

#### 6.2.5 Private Key Archival

The *Trust Service Provider* shall not archive its private keys and the end-user authentication private keys.

#### 6.2.6 Private Key Transfer Into or From a Cryptographic Module

All of the provider private keys of the *Trust Service Provider* shall be created in a cryptographic module that meets the requirements.

The private keys shall not exist in an open form outside of the *Hardware Security Module*.

The *Trust Service Provider* may only export the private key from the *Hardware Security Module* for the purpose of making a secure copy.

The private key transport between the *Hardware Security Modules* is only permitted in the form of a secure copy.

#### 6.2.7 Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module

The *Trust Service Provider* shall store the private keys used for the provision of the service according to the present *Certificate Policies* in a *Hardware Security Module*.

There is no restrictive term applied for the storage form in the *Hardware Security Module*.

#### 6.2.8 Method of Activating Private Key

The *Trust Service Provider's* private keys shall be activated in accordance with the procedures and requirements defined in the used cryptographic module user guide and the certification documents.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that signatures can only be created with the private key of the root unit certificate in case of commands issued directly by the trust official duly authorized to do so.

In case of the end-user private keys generated by the *Trust Service Provider* it shall ensure that the private keys and the private key activation data are generated and managed in a properly secure way that excludes the possibility of the unauthorized usage of the private key.

In case of the private keys handled over by the *Trust Service Provider* to the *Applicant* on a cryptographic hardware device (pl. intelligent card or token): shall be configured and handled over to the *Applicant* so that:

- it can be clearly established that the device has not been used before the handover;
- before the usage of the private key the *Applicant* shall identify itself towards the *Hardware Security Module*.

In case of *Applicant* generated private key the protection of the private key is the *Applicant's* full responsibility.

### 6.2.9 Method of Deactivating Private Key

#### Provider Private Keys

The *Trust Service Provider's* private keys shall be deactivated in accordance with the procedures, requirements defined in the used *Hardware Security Module's* user guide and the certification documents.

#### End-User Private Keys

In case of *Certificate Policies* requiring the use of *Hardware Security Module* the private keys shall be used in accordance with the requirements defined in the used cryptographic module's user guide and in the certification documents.

The *Hardware Security Module* handled over to the *Subject* shall ensure that the private keys become deactivated in the following cases:

- the power supply of the device ceases for any reason ;
- the *Applicant* exits the application that uses the private key;
- the *Applicant* gives a deactivation (exit) instruction from the application to the device.

The deactivated key and the *Hardware Security Module* may only be used for after the re-identification of the *Applicant*.

In case of *Certificate Policies* not requiring the use of a *Hardware Security Module* the proper usage of the private keys is the responsibility of the *Applicant*.

### 6.2.10 Method of Destroying Private Key

#### Provider Private Keys

The discarded, expired or compromised *Trust Service Provider's* private keys shall be destroyed in a way that makes further use of the private keys impossible.

The provider private keys shall be destroyed according to the procedures, requirements defined in the user guide and in the certification documents of the used *Hardware Security Module*, in the

simultaneous presence of two *Trust Service Provider* employees (an infrastructure administrator and a security officer) with the exclusion of other persons.

Each backup copy of the private key shall be destroyed in a documented way in such a way that its restoration and usage becomes impossible.

### **End-User Private Keys**

In case of *Certificate Policies* requiring the use of a *Hardware Security Module* the obsolete private keys shall be destroyed in accordance with the requirements defined in the used cryptographic module user guide and the certification documents. The compliant destruction of the private keys is the responsibility of the *Applicant*.

In case of *Certificate Policies* not requiring the use of a *Hardware Security Module* the proper destruction of the private keys is the responsibility of the *Applicant*.

Discarded authentication private keys of the end users are recommended to be disposed however, the encryption private keys are recommended to be preserved so that the previously encrypted documents can be decrypted later.

#### **6.2.11 Cryptographic Module Rating**

According to the requirements of Section 6.2.1 every provider private key of the *Trust Service Provider* shall be stored in a cryptographic module that

- has a certification according to ISO/IEC 19790 [18], or
- has a certification according to FIPS 140-2 Level 3 [26], or
- has a Common Criteria based certificate attesting compliance with the requirements of the CEN 14167-2 [28] workshop agreement, or
- has a verification issued for this purpose by an independent certification body eligible for evaluating electronic signature products, registered by the National Media and Infocommunications Authority, or in a member state of the European Union

### **6.3 Other Aspects of Key Pair Management**

#### **6.3.1 Public Key Archival**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall archive every *Certificate* issued by it.

#### **6.3.2 Certificate Operational Periods and Key Pair Usage Periods**

##### **The Keys and Certificates of the Root Certification Units**

The validity period of the *Trust Service Provider* root certification unit certificates and the private keys belonging to them shall not exceed the amount of time until which the used cryptographic algorithms can be used safely according to the algorithmic decision of the National Media and Infocommunications Authority.

## The Keys and Certificates of the Intermediate Certification Units

The validity period of the *Trust Service Provider* intermediate certification unit certificates and the private keys belonging to them are:

- shall not exceed the amount of time until which the used cryptographic algorithms can be used safely according to the algorithmic decision of the National Media and Infocommunications Authority;
- shall not exceed the validity period of the issuer root or intermediate provider *Certificate* that issued the intermediate provider *Certificate*.

## End-User Certificates

The validity period of the end user *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider*

- is maximum
  - in case of *Codesigning Certificates* 39 months;
  - in case of other *Certificates* 10 years;from issuance;
- shall not exceed the amount of time until which the used cryptographic algorithms can be used safely according to the algorithmic decision of the National Media and Infocommunications Authority;
- shall not exceed the expiration date of the provider *Certificate* that issued the *Certificate*.

During the Certificate renewal the *Trust Service Provider* may issue the new *Certificate* for the same end-user private key.

Both the service provider and the end-user key validity period is affected, if the National Media and Infocommunications Authority issues a new algorithm decree, according to which the used cryptographic algorithm or key parameter is not secure to the end of the planned usage period.

If this happens, the *Trust Service Provider* revokes the related *Certificates*.

## 6.4 Activation Data

### 6.4.1 Activation Data Generation and Installation

The *Trust Service Provider's* private keys shall be protected in accordance with the procedures, requirements defined in the used *Hardware Security Module* user guide and the certification documents.

In case of password based activation data usage, the passwords need to be sufficiently complex in order to ensure the required level of protection.

In case of *Hardware Security Modules* provided by the *Trust Service Provider* for the *Applicant*, the *Trust Service Provider* shall provide for:

- the activation data to be created and installed to the *Hardware Security Module* is generated in a physically secure environment, with an adequate quality random number generator;
- the activation data to be handed over to the *Applicant* using a safe method.

In case of private keys created for and handed over to the *Applicant* via software by the *Trust Service Provider* the *Trust Service Provider* shall create the activation data and shall assign them to the private key in a physically secure environment, with an adequate quality random number generator;

The creation and installation of the activation data of the *Applicant* created private keys is the duty of the *Applicant*.

#### 6.4.2 Activation Data Protection

The devices, activation data necessary for the private key activation shall be stored securely by the employees of the *Trust Service Provider*, the passwords may only be stored encoded.

In case of *Hardware Security Modules* issued for *Applicants* by the *Trust Service Provider*, and the software private keys generated for the *Applicant*:

- the *Trust Service Provider* may only record the activation data for the purpose of delivering them to the *Applicant*;
- the *Trust Service Provider* shall distribute the activation data to the *Applicants* using a secure method.

The protection of the activation data of the private keys created by the *Applicant*, is the duty and responsibility of the *Applicant*.

#### 6.4.3 Other Aspects of Activation Data

No stipulation.

### 6.5 Computer Security Controls

#### 6.5.1 Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements

During the configuration and operation of the IT system of the *Trust Service Provider* the compliance with the following requirements shall be ensured:

- the user identity is verified before granting access to the system or the application;
- roles are assigned to users and it shall be ensured that all users only have permissions appropriate for its roles;
- a log entry is created for every transaction, and the log entries shall be archived;
- for the security-critical processes it is ensured that the internal network domains of the *Trust Service Provider* are sufficiently protected from unauthorized access;
- proper procedures are implemented to ensure service recovery after loss of key or system failure.



### 6.5.2 Computer Security Rating

In order to provide IT security and service quality the *Trust Service Provider* shall implement a control system by internationally accepted methodologies, and the adequacy of those shall be certified by a certificate issued by an independent certification body.

## 6.6 Life Cycle Technical Controls

### 6.6.1 System Development Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall only use applications and devices in its production IT system that:

- are commercial boxed software, designed and developed by a documented design methodology, or;
- custom hardware and software solutions developed by a reliable party for the *Trust Service Provider* during which design structured development methods and controlled development environment were used, or;
- open source software which comply with the security requirements and their adequacy is ensured by software verification and structured development and life-cycle management.

The procurement shall be conducted in a way that excludes the modification of the hardware and software components.

The hardware and software components applied for the provision of services may not be used for other purposes.

The *Trust Service Provider* with proper protection measures shall prevent malicious software to enter the devices used in the certification service.

Prior to the first use and later on the hardware and software components shall be regularly checked searching for malicious codes.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall act with the same carefulness in case of program update purchases as at the acquisition of the first version.

Reliable, adequately trained staff shall be employed over the course of installing software and hardware.

The *Trust Service Provider* may only install software to its service provider IT equipment necessary for the purpose of service provision.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall have a version control system where every change shall be documented.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall implement procedures for unauthorized change detection.

### 6.6.2 Security Management Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall implement processes for documenting, operating, verifying, monitoring and maintaining the systems used in the service including their modification and further development. The version control system shall detect any kind of unauthorized changes,

data entry that affects the system, the firewall, the routers, programs and other components used in the service. Installing the program used in the service the *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure that the program to be installed is the proper version and that it is free from any unauthorized modification. The *Trust Service Provider* shall regularly check the integrity of the software in its system used in the service.

### 6.6.3 Life Cycle Security Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall ensure the protection of the used *Hardware Security Modules* during their whole life cycle.

- the *Hardware Security Module* used shall have the right certification;
- at the reception of the *Hardware Security Module*, it shall be verified that the protection of the *Hardware Security Modules* against tampering was ensured during transportation;
- the protection of the *Hardware Security Module* against tampering shall be ensured during storage;
- during the operation the requirements of the *Hardware Security Module* appropriation of security, user guide and the certification report shall be continuously observed;
- the private keys stored in the discarded *Hardware Security Modules* shall be deleted in a way that it is practically impossible to restore the keys.

## 6.7 Network Security Controls

The *Trust Service Provider* shall keep its IT system configuration under strict control, and it shall document every change including the smallest modification, development, software update too. The *Trust Service Provider* shall implement proper procedures for the detection of any hardware or software change, system installation, and maintenance occurred on the IT system. The *Trust Service Provider* shall check the authenticity and integrity of every software component at their first loading.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall apply proper network security measures for example:

- shall disable unused network ports and services ;
- shall only run network applications unconditionally necessary for the proper operation of the IT system .

The *Trust Service Provider* shall undergo or perform a vulnerability scan on public and private IP addresses:

- within one week of receiving a request from the CA/Browser Forum;
- after any system or network changes that the CA determines are significant;
- at least once per quarter.

## 6.8 Time-stamping

The *Trust Service Provider* shall use *Time Stamps* provided by a qualified time-stamp provider listed on the trusted list of one of the European Union member states for the protection of the integrity of the log files and other electronic files to be archived.

# 7 Certificate, CRL, and OCSP Profiles

## 7.1 Certificate Profile

The end-user *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider* and the provider certification unit (root and intermediate) *Certificates* used during the service shall comply with the following recommendations and requirements:

- ITU X.509 Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks [25]
- RFC 5280 [22]
- RFC 6818 [23]
- ETSI EN 319 412-1 [11]
- ETSI EN 319 412-2 [12] in case of *Certificates* issued to natural persons
- ETSI EN 319 412-3 [13] in case of *Certificates* issued to legal persons

### 7.1.1 Version Number(s)

The provider certification unit (root and intermediate) *Certificates* used by the *Trust Service Provider* and the end-user *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider* shall be "v3" *Certificates* according to the X.509 specification [25].

The provider certification unit (root and intermediate) *Certificates* used by the *Trust Service Provider* and the end-user *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider* have the following basic fields:

- Version  
The *Certificate* complies with "v3" *Certificates* according to the X.509 specification, so the value "2" is in this field. [22]
- Serial Number  
The unique identifier generated by the *Certificate* issuer certification unit.  
In case of the end-user *Certificates* the "Serial Number" field shall contain a random number with at least 8 byte entropy.
- Algorithm Identifier  
The identifier (OID) of the cryptographic algorithm set used for the creation of the electronic signature or seal certifying the *Certificate*.

- **Signature**  
Electronic signature or seal made by the *Trust Service Provider* certifying the *Certificate*, that has been created with an Algorithm set defined in the "Algorithm Identifier" field.
- **Issuer**  
The unique name of the *Certificate* issuer *Certification Unit* according to the X.501 name format.
- **Valid From & Valid To**  
The beginning and the end of the validity period of the *Certificate*. The time is recorded according to UTC and compliant with RFC 5280 encoding.
- **Subject**  
The unique name of the *Subject* according to the X.501 name format. Always filled out.
- **Subject Public Key Algorithm Identifier**  
  
The Identifier of the *Subject* Public Key Algorithm.
- **Subject Public Key Value**  
The public key of the *Subject*.
- **Issuer Unique Identifier**  
Not filled out.
- **Subject Unique Identifier**  
Not filled out.

### 7.1.2 Certificate Extensions

The *Trust Service Provider* may only use certificate extensions according to the X.509 specification [25], the usage of self-defined critical extensions is not allowed.

Specific requirements concerning certificates extension:

#### Certificate of the Root Certification Unit

- **Certificate Policies – not critical**  
OID: 2.5.29.32  
This field shall not be indicated.
- **Authority Key Identifier – not critical**  
OID: 2.5.29.35  
The 40 character long unique identifier of the provider key used for the electronic signature or seal certifying the *Certificate*.  
Filling in is mandatory.  
The field value: the SHA-1 hash of the provider public key.

- Subject Key Identifier – not critical  
OID: 2.5.29.14  
The 40 character long unique identifier of the *Subject* public key. The field value: the SHA-1 hash of the public key.  
Filling in is mandatory.
- Subject Alternative Names – not critical  
OID: 2.5.29.17  
  
Filling in is optional.
- Basic Constraints – critical  
OID: 2.5.29.19  
The specification whether the *Certificate* has been issued to a certification unit.  
The extension is required and its value is: CA = "TRUE".  
The "pathLenConstraint" field can be present in the *Certificate*.
- Key Usage – critical  
OID: 2.5.29.15  
The scope definition of the approved key usage.  
The field is mandatory and the value shall be: "keyCertSign", "cRLSign".
- Extended Key Usage – not critical  
The further scope definition of the approved key usage. Shall not be present.

There shall not be any more *Certificate* extensions.

### **Certificate of the Intermediate Certification Unit**

- Certificate Policies – not critical  
OID: 2.5.29.32  
This field contains the identifier of the valid certification policy (see section 1.2.1.) at the time of the intermediate certification unit *Certificate* issuance and usage, and other information on the other uses of the *Certificate*.  
Filling in is mandatory for this field, and it shall not be critical.  
In case of *Certificates* issued to the intermediate certification units of the *Trust Service Provider*, the "anyPolicy" Identifier can be present in this field.  
The reference to the related *Certification Practice Statement* can be given in this field.  
In case of certification unit *Certificates* issued to other *Certification Authority*, only that identifier can be in this field, which relates to a *Certificate Policy* which complies to the *Certificate Policy* implemented by the issuer *Certification Authority*, and there can be no "anyPolicy" Identifier.
- Authority Key Identifier – not critical  
OID: 2.5.29.35

The 40 character long unique identifier of the provider key used for the electronic signature or seal certifying the *Certificate*. Filling in is mandatory.

The field value: the SHA-1 hash of the provider public key.

- Subject Key Identifier – not critical  
OID: 2.5.29.14  
The 40 character long unique identifier of the *Subject* public key. The field value: the SHA-1 hash of the public key.  
Filling in is mandatory.
- Subject Alternative Names – not critical  
OID: 2.5.29.17  
Filling in is optional.
- Basic Constraints – critical  
OID: 2.5.29.19  
The specification whether the *Certificate* has been issued to a certification unit.  
The extension is required and its value is: CA = "TRUE".  
The "pathLenConstraint" field may be present in the *Certificate*.
- Key Usage – critical  
OID: 2.5.29.15  
The scope definition of the approved key usage.  
The field is mandatory and the value shall be: "keyCertSign", "cRLSign".
- Extended Key Usage – not critical  
The further scope definition of the approved key usage. Shall not be present.
- CRL Distribution Points – not critical  
OID: 2.5.29.31  
The field contains the CRL availability through http and/or ldap protocol. Mandatory to fill.
- Authority Information Access – not critical  
OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.1  
The definition of the other services related to the usage of the *Certificate* provided by the *Trust Service Provider*.  
Mandatory, and the field contains the following data:
  - For the purpose of the fast and reliable verification of the current *Certificate* revocation status, the *Trust Service Provider* shall provide online certificate status service. The availability of this service shall be indicated here.
  - To the facilitation of the certificate chain building the *Trust Service Provider* shall give the access path through http or ldap protocol of the *Certificate* of the *Certificate* issuer certification unit.

There may not be any more *Certificate* extensions.

### End-User Certificate

- *Certificate Policies* – not critical

OID: 2.5.29.32

This field contains the denomination of the valid certification policy (see Section 1.2.1) at the time of the *Certificate* issuance and other information on the other uses of the *Certificate*.

In case of end-user certificates, the *Trust Service Provider* shall fill in this field in all cases by providing the following data:

- the identifier of the *Certificate Policy* (OID);
- the availability of the *Certification Practice Statement*;
- the textual warning in English and Hungarian from which it can be established that it is a II. or III. certification class certificate, namely personal appearance did or did not happen at the registration, the Subject of the *Certificate* is a natural person, and the private key belonging to the *Certificate* is protected by a cryptographic hardware device.
- The identifier specified by ETSI EN 319 411-1 (OID); the policy with which the *Certificate* complies with.

In all cases of end-user certificates at least one *Certificate Policy* shall be indicated according to what the *Trust Service Provider* issued the *Certificate* and according to what it later acts on. At least one such *Certificate Policy* identifier (OID) and the related *Certification Practice Statement* availability (URL) shall be indicated on the *Certificates* issued by the *Trust Service Provider*.

The end-user *Certificates* that do not contain the "Certificate Policies" field shall be considered test certificates. The test *Certificate* can only be used for testing purposes, and they shall be declined in case of real transactions.

The reference to the related *Certification Practice Statement* may be given in this field.

- *Authority Key Identifier* – not critical

OID: 2.5.29.35

The 40 character long unique identifier of the provider key used for the electronic signature or seal certifying the *Certificate*. Filling in is mandatory.

The field value: the SHA-1 hash of the provider public key.

- *Subject Key Identifier* – not critical

OID: 2.5.29.14

The 40 character long unique identifier of the *Subject* public key. The field value: the SHA-1 hash of the public key.

Filling in is mandatory.

- *Subject Alternative Names* – not critical

OID: 2.5.29.17

See section: 3.1.1.

- Basic Constraints – critical

OID: 2.5.29.19

The specification whether the *Certificate* has been issued to a certification unit.

The default value of the extension is: CA = "FALSE", so this field shall not be present in the end-user *Certificates*.

The "pathLenConstraint" field shall not be present in the end-user *Certificates*.

- Key Usage – critical

OID: 2.5.29.15

The scope definition of the approved key usage.

In case of the different usage purpose *Certificates* the following key usage bits shall be set (other value shall not be allowed) ):

Certificate type	keyUsage (kritikus)	ExtKeyUsage
Authentication	digitalSignature, keyAgreement (ECC)	clientAuth (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2)
Cisco VPN client	digitalSignature, keyAgreement, keyEncipherment (RSA)	clientAuth (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2), ipsecEndSystem (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.5), ipsecIntermediateSystem (1.3.6.1.5.5.8.2.2)
Cisco VPN Server	digitalSignature, keyAgreement (ECC), keyEncipherment (RSA)	serverAuth (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1), ipsecEndSystem (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.5), ipsecIntermediateSystem (1.3.6.1.5.5.8.2.2)
Code Signing	digitalSignature	codeSigning (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.3), softwarePublishing (1.3.6.1.4.1.311.2.1.22)
DomainController	digitalSignature, keyAgreement (ECC), keyEncipherment (RSA)	clientAuth (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2), serverAuth (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1)
Encryption	keyAgreement (ECC), keyEncipherment (RSA)	emailProtection (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.4)
RDP Gateway	keyAgreement (ECC), keyEncipherment (RSA)	serverAuth (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1)
SCEP server	digitalSignature, keyAgreement (ECC), keyEncipherment (RSA)	
Smartcardlogon	digitalSignature, keyAgreement (ECC), keyEncipherment (RSA)	clientAuth (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2), smartcardLogon (1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2.2)
VPN Server	digitalSignature, keyAgreement (ECC), keyEncipherment (RSA)	serverAuth (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1)

- Extended Key Usage – not critical

The further scope definition of the approved key usage.

In case of the different usage purpose end-user *Certificates* the key usage bits of the above table shall be set (other value is not allowed).



- CRL Distribution Points – not critical  
OID: 2.5.29.31  
The field contains the CRL availability relevant to the Certificate through http and/or ldap protocol.  
Mandatory in case of end-user *Certificates*.
- Authority Information Access – not critical  
OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.1  
The definition of the other services related to the usage of the *Certificate* provided by the *Trust Service Provider*.  
Mandatory in case of end-user certificates and the field contains the following data:
  - For the purpose of the fast and reliable verification of the current *Certificate* revocation status, the *Trust Service Provider* shall provide online certificate status service. The availability of this service shall be indicated here.
  - To facilitate the certificate chain building the *Trust Service Provider* shall give the access path through http protocol of the *Certificate* of the *Certificate* issuer certification unit.
- Qualified *Certificate* Statements – not critical  
OID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.3  
The field is intended for the indication of statements related to the qualified *Certificates*, but it has a field, that can be used in case of a non-qualified *Certificate* too.  
Based on the request of the *Client* the enduser *Certificate* may contain the optional statement describing the *Subject's* data regarding the Payment Services EU Directive (PSD2) [2] (OID: 0.4.0.19495.2). If this data is present, its value is a data structure containing the service type of the *Subject's* PSD2 service and the name and the abbreviation of the supervisory authority supervising the *Subject's* financial service.  
In any other case the field shall not be present.

Other *Certificate* extension shall not be used.

### 7.1.3 Algorithm Object Identifiers

The denomination of the cryptographic algorithm that has been used to certify the *Certificate*. Only such signer algorithm shall be used, which is compliant with the requirements defined in section 6.1.5 .

The cryptographic algorithms that can be used by the *Certification Authority* shall be listed in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

### 7.1.4 Name Forms

The *Trust Service Provider* shall use a distinguished name – composed of attributes defined in the standards RFC 5280 [22], ETSI EN 319 412-2 [12], ETSI EN 319 412-3 [13] and ETSI EN 319 412-4 [14] – for the Subject identification in the *Certificates* issued based on this *Certificate Policy*.

The *Certificate* shall contain the globally unique identifier of the *Subject* (OID), filled out as defined in Section 3.1.1.

The value in the "Issuer DN" field of the *Certificate* shall be identical to the value in the "Subject DN" field of the issuer *Certificate*.

### 7.1.5 Name Constraints

The *Trust Service Provider* can use name constraints if needed with the use of the "nameConstraints" field. In this case this field shall be marked as critical.

### 7.1.6 Certificate Policy Object Identifier

The *Trust Service Provider* shall include the not critical (*Certificate Policy*) extension in the *Certificates* issued based on these *Certificate Policies* according to the requirements of the Section 7.1.2..

### 7.1.7 Usage of Policy Constraints Extension

No stipulation.

### 7.1.8 Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics

The *Trust Service Provider* can put short information related to the *Certificate* usage into the *Certificate Policy* extension Policy Qualifier field. The field shall contain the on-line availability of the *Certification Practice Statement* (URI).

### 7.1.9 Processing Semantics for Critical Certificate Policy Extension

No stipulation.

## 7.2 CRL Profile

### 7.2.1 Version Number(s)

The *Certification Authority* shall issue version "v2" certificate revocation lists according to the RFC 5280 [22] specification.

### 7.2.2 CRL and CRL Entry Extensions

The revocation lists issued by the *Certification Authority* shall compulsorily include the following fields:

- Version  
The value of the field is compulsorily "1".

- Signature Algorithm Identifier  
The identifier (OID) of the cryptographic algorithm set used for creating the electronic signature or seal certifying the revocation list . The minimal cryptographic algorithm sets to be supported:
  - "sha256WithRSAEncryption" (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11).
  - "ecdsa-with-SHA256" (1.2.840.10045.4.3.2)
- Signature  
The electronic signature or seal of *Certification Authority* certifying the revocation list. The given certification unit shall certify the revocation list with its key used for signing the *Certificates*.
- Issuer  
The unique identifier of the revocation list issuer certification unit.
- This Update (thisUpdate)  
The date of the entry into force of the revocation list. Value according to UTC with encoding according to RFC 5280 [22].
- Next Update (nextUpdate)  
The issuance time of the next revocation list (see Section 4.10.). Value according to UTC with encoding according to RFC 5280 [22].
- Revoked *Certificates*  
The list of the suspended or revoked *Certificates* with the serial number of the *Certificate* and with the suspension or revocation time.

The revocation list extensions to be filled in by *Certification Authority* as mandatory:

- CRL number – not critical  
The consecutive serial numbers of the revocation lists shall be in this field.

This extension may be used by the *Certification Authority*:

- expiredCertsOnCRL – not critical  
The *Certification Authority* shall indicate with a standard notation according to the X.509 specification that it does not remove the expired *Certificates* from the CRL. (See Section 4.10.)

The certificate revocation list entry extensions that may be used by the *Certification Authority*:

- Reason Code – not critical  
The reason of the revocation can be in this field.  
In case of suspended certificates, it is a mandatory field, its value is: "certificateHold (6)".
- Invalidity Date – not critical  
The time when the private key became compromised can be in this field.
- Hold Instruction – not critical  
The management of the suspended certificate can be in this field.

The *Certification Authority* is not obliged to fill out the extensions.

### 7.3 OCSP Profile

The *Trust Service Provider* shall operate an online certificate status service according to the RFC 2560 [19] and RFC 6960 [24] standard.

The OCSP responses issued by *Certification Authority* contain the following fields:

- Algorithm identifier (signatureAlgorithm )  
The identifier of the cryptographic algorithm used for signing the OCSP response (OID).  
The *Trust Service Provider* shall support at least the following cryptographic algorithms:
  - "sha256WithRSAEncryption" (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11).
  - "ecdsa-with-SHA256" (1.2.840.10045.4.3.2)
- (Signature)  
The digital signature of the *Trust Service Provider*.
- Identifier of the Responder (responderID)  
The unique identifier of the OCSP Responder which issues the OCSP Response.
- This Update (thisUpdate)  
The date of the entry into force of the OCSP Response. Value according to UTC with encoding according to RFC 5280 [22].
- Next Update (nextUpdate)  
The latest issuance time of the next OCSP Response. Value according to UTC with encoding according to RFC 5280 [22]. Optional.
- Certificate Status Response (SingleResponse)  
The field contains the ID of the *Certificate* (CertID) and the revocation status of the *Certificate* (CertStatus).  
  
The *Trust Service Provider* issues positive OCSP response according to the requirements of the CABF BR. The Response contains the "good" value only if the *Certificate* is included in the *Certificate Repository* of the *Trust Service Provider* and its revocation status is not suspended or revoked.

#### 7.3.1 Version Number(s)

The *Trust Service Provider* shall support the "v1" version according to the standards RFC 2560 [19] and RFC 6960 [24] of the online certificate status requests and responses.

#### 7.3.2 OCSP Extensions

The *Trust Service Provider* may optionally include the following OCSP extension:

- ArchiveCutoff – not critical  
The *Certification Authority* may indicate with a standard notation according to the RFC 6960 [24] specification that it retain revocation information beyond the *Certificate's* expiration. (See Section 4.10.)

The *Trust Service Provider* may include the following OCSP registration extension:

- Reason Code – not critical  
The reason of the revocation may be in this field.  
In case of suspended certificates it is a mandatory field, its value shall be: "certificateHold (6)".

## 8 Compliance Audit and Other Assessments

The *Trust Service Provider* shall have its operation periodically examined by independent external auditor. During the audit it shall be examined that the operation of the *Trust Service Provider* complies with the following normative documents:

- REGULATION (EU) No 910/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC [1];
- ETSI EN 319 401 V2.1.1 (2016-02); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); General Policy Requirements for Trust Service Providers [9]
- ETSI EN 319 411-1 V1.1.1 (2016-02); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing certificates; Part 1: General requirements [10]

The result of the screening is a confidential document accessible only to authorized persons.

The conformity certificate issued in accordance with the conformity assessment report shall be published on the webpage of the *Trust Service Provider*.

The *Trust Service Provider* reserves the right to inspect at any time involving an independent expert the operation of the providers who operate according to the present *Certificate Policy(s)* in order to verify compliance with the requirements.

### 8.1 Frequency or Circumstances of Assessment

The *Trust Service Provider* shall have the conformance assessment carried out annually.

If the *Trust Service Provider* cooperates with an external *Registration Authority*, then its processes shall be audited annually.

In case of a provider *Certificate* issued to a certification unit operated by another organization, the operation of the external certification unit shall be audited annually.

### 8.2 Identity/Qualifications of Assessor

The *Trust Service Provider* can perform the internal audits with the help of its employees who hold the independent system auditor role.

The eIDAS and ETSI conformity assessment can be performed by an organization, which has a qualifying mandate issued by the national accreditation organization of an EU Member State.

### 8.3 Assessor's Relationship to Assessed Entity

External audit can be performed only by a person who:

- is independent from the owners, management and operations of the examined *Trust Service Provider*;
- is independent from the examined organization, namely neither himself or herself nor his or her immediate relatives have any employment or business relationship with the *Trust Service Provider*.

### 8.4 Topics Covered by Assessment

The review shall cover at least the following areas:

- compliance with the legislation currently in force;
- compliance with technical standards;
- compliance with the Certification Policy and the *Certification Practice Statement*;
- adequacy of the employed processes;
- documentation;
- physical security;
- adequacy of the personnel;
- IT security;
- compliance with the data protection rules.

If the *Trust Service Provider* cooperates with an external *Registration Authority*, and it issued a provider *Certificate* for the certification unit of another organization then the listed areas shall be examined at these external organizations as well.

### 8.5 Actions Taken as a Result of Deficiency

The independent auditor shall summarize the result of the screening in a detailed screening report that covers the tested system components, processes, and contains the evidence used in the screening and the auditor statements. The discrepancies revealed during the examination and the deadlines set for correcting them shall be recorded in a separate chapter of the report.

The independent auditor may record based on their severity the differences and discrepancies revealed during the examination:

- modification suggestions to be optionally taken into consideration;
- derogations to be averted mandatorily.

## **8.6 Communication of Results**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall publish the summary report on the assessment. It is not needed to disclose the discrepancies revealed during the independent system assessment, they can be treated as confidential information.

# **9 Other Business and Legal Matters**

## **9.1 Fees**

The fees applied by the *Trust Service Provider* shall be publicly disclosed in accordance with the applicable regulations.

### **9.1.1 Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees**

The *Trust Service Provider* may determine fees for its services related to issuance, renewal, modification or re-keying of the *Certificates*.

### **9.1.2 Certificate Access Fees**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall grant free of charge on-line access to its *Certificate Repository* for the *Relying Parties*.

### **9.1.3 Revocation or Status Information Access Fees**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall provide free of charge on-line CRL and OCSP service on the status of the issued *Certificates* for the *Relying Parties*.

### **9.1.4 Fees for Other Services**

The *Trust Service Provider* may determine a service fee for other services provided to the *Subscribers*.

### **9.1.5 Refund Policy**

No stipulation.

## **9.2 Financial Responsibility**

No stipulation.

### **9.2.1 Insurance Coverage**

No stipulation.

### 9.2.2 Other Assets

No stipulation.

### 9.2.3 Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-entities

The *Trust Service Provider* need not have liability insurance. The *Trust Service Provider* indemnification is described in section 9.6.1.

## 9.3 Confidentiality of Business Information

The *Trust Service Provider* shall manage the data of the Clients in accordance with the respective regulations.

### 9.3.1 Scope of Confidential Information

The *Trust Service Provider* shall specify the scope of data that are considered confidential information in its *Certification Practice Statement*.

### 9.3.2 Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information

The *Trust Service Provider* may consider all data public that are not specified as confidential in the *Certification Practice Statement*. Public data is for example:

- all data indicated in the *Certificate*
- data related to the status of the *Certificate*.

### 9.3.3 Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information

The *Trust Service Provider* is responsible for the protection of the confidential data it manages.

The *Trust Service Provider* shall oblige its employees, subcontractors, affiliated partners to protect all confidential data by signing declaration of confidentiality or by contract.

Circumstances when the *Trust Service Provider* may disclose the confidential data shall be determined case-by-case in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

## 9.4 Privacy of Personal Information

The *Trust Service Provider* shall take care of the protection of the personal data it manages. The operation and regulations of the *Trust Service Provider* shall comply with the requirements of the Act CXII of 2011. on the Right to Freedom Of Information [6] and the EU General Data Protection Regulation [3].

The *Trust Service Provider* shall:

- preserve,



- upon expiry of the obligation to retain – unless the *Client* otherwise indicates – delete from the client database

the registered personal data and information on the *Client* in accordance with the legal requirements.

#### **9.4.1 Privacy Plan**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall have a Privacy Policy for data processing that contains detailed requirements for the personal data management. The Privacy Policy for data processing shall be published on the webpage of the *Trust Service Provider*.

#### **9.4.2 Information Treated as Private**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall protect all personal data related to the data subject or containing conclusions on the data subject that cannot be accessed publicly from the Certificate or other public data source.

#### **9.4.3 Information Not Deemed Private**

The *Trust Service Provider* may disclose the data of the *Subjects* indicated in the *Certificate* based on the written consent of the *Applicant*.

The *Trust Service Provider* may indicate the unique provider identifier assigned to the *Subject* in the *Certificate*.

#### **9.4.4 Responsibility to Protect Private Information**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall store securely and protect the personal data related to the *Certificate* issuance and not indicated in the *Certificate*. The data shall be protected by appropriate measures in particular against unauthorized access, alteration, and against disclosure.

#### **9.4.5 Notice and Consent to Use Private Information**

The *Trust Service Provider* shall only disclose personal data indicated in the *Certificates* with the written consent of the *Client*.

#### **9.4.6 Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process**

In cases defined in the relevant legislation the *Trust Service Provider* may disclose the stored personal data about the *Client* without notifying the *Client*.

#### **9.4.7 Other Information Disclosure Circumstances**

No stipulation.

## 9.5 Intellectual Property Rights

During its business operation, the *Trust Service Provider* shall not harm any intellectual property rights of a third person.

The owner of the private and public key issued by the *Trust Service Provider* to clients is the *Subscriber* and the full user is the *Applicant* regardless of the physical media that contains and protects the keys.

The owner of the *Certificate* issued by the *Trust Service Provider* to its clients is the *Trust Service Provider* and its full user is the *Applicant*.

The *Trust Service Provider* may publish, reproduce, revoke and manage the issued end-user *Certificates*, with the public key contained in them in the manner described in the terms and conditions.

The certificate revocation status information is the property of the *Trust Service Provider* which may be disclosed as defined in sections 7.2. and 7.3.

The unique provider identifier issued to the *Clients* by the *Trust Service Provider* is the property of the *Trust Service Provider* which may be disclosed as a part of the *Certificate* by the *Trust Service Provider*.

The named *Subject* and the *Client* is entitled to the use of the identification in the certificate (which identifies the *Certificate* subject).

The present *Certificate Policy* is the exclusive property of the *Trust Service Provider*. The *Clients*, *Applicants* and other *Relying Parties* are only entitled to use the document according to the requirements of the present *Certificate Policy* and any other use for commercial or other purposes is strictly prohibited.

The present *Certificate Policy* may be freely distributed in unchanged form, in full length and with the indication of origin.

The rules of the application of the software provided for the use of the service by the *Trust Service Provider* shall be determined in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

## 9.6 Representations and Warranties

### 9.6.1 CA Representations and Warranties

#### Certification Authority's Responsibility

The *Trust Service Provider* is responsible for the obligations set by the terms of this *Certificate Policy*, in the related *Certification Practice Statement* and in the service agreement concluded with the *Client*.

- The *Trust Service Provider* assumes responsibility for compliance with the procedures described in *Certificate Policies* it supports;
- The *Trust Service Provider* assumes responsibility as its own for the damages caused during the provision of the service by its subcontractors;
- The *Trust Service Provider* is liable under the rules of liability for breach of contract in the Civil Code of the Republic of Hungary [7] in relation to the *Clients* which are in a contractual relationship with it.

- The *Trust Service Provider* is liable under the rules of causing damage outside of contract in the Civil Code of the Republic of Hungary [7] in relation to third parties (such as the *Relying Party*) that are not in a contractual relationship with it.
- The *Trust Service Provider* will pay compensation for damages with the limitations specified in its regulations, and the service contracts concluded with Clients for proven damages that occur in the scope of its responsibility (see the section Limitation of Liability 9.8.).

### **Certification Authority Obligations**

The *Trust Service Provider's* basic obligations is that it shall provide the services in line with the *Certificate Policy*, this *Certification Practice Statement* and other regulations in the public domain, the contractual terms and conditions, furthermore corporate and security related internal regulations. These basic obligations are as follows:

- to establish the legal, regulatory, material, contractual, etc. framework appropriate for the service;
- to provide high standard and secure services in accordance with the applicable regulations;
- to continuously operate and audit organisations associated with the services (certification body, customer service, etc.);
- to abide by the procedures prescribed in the regulations, and to avoid or eliminate any potentially occurring incorrect operation;
- to ensure the Services to every applicant who accepts the terms and conditions specified in the regulations;
- to maintain public and proprietary records, as well as to make them continuously available to anybody over the internet.

### **Certification Organization Obligations**

The certification organization has the task of setting up and operating the certification units (see section: 1.3.1), as well as units necessary for the online certificate status service, to take care of the certificate repository and revocation status related information to manage and make available smart cards, moreover to manage regulations.

The *Trust Service Provider's* internal, operative regulations specify how a certification organization shall be operated. Certification Authority's certificates issued by certification units are managed (for registration staff members, on-call duty staff, etc.) in accordance with the stipulations of operative regulations. This statement only includes stipulations in connection with the public provider and end-user certificates.

Tasks to be performed in the scope of managing regulations:

- the specification, approval, and maintenance of certificate types that are used;
- preparing the public regulations of the services and internal (not public) stipulations, their reconciliation with legal regulations and internal (not public) regulations, furthermore carrying out any updates;

- the recording of observations associated with regulations applicable to the services, and to evaluate recommendations.

The e-Szignó Certification Authority is responsible:

- for the authenticity and accuracy of the *Certificates* it issued;
- for the regulations it has issued, and for their the conformity and compliance with statutory regulations;
- for the compliance of the key pairs it generated, and for the relationship between the private-public key and the *Certificate*;
- for the relationship of the *Electronic Signature Creation Device* activation code and the keys uploaded to the device;
- in general for the compliance with its obligations.

### 9.6.2 RA Representations and Warranties

The *Trust Service Provider* requires from the collaborating *Registration Authorities* to fully comply with the provisions of this *Certificate Policy* and the respective *Certification Practice Statement*.

The responsibilities of the *Registration Authority* are:

- to determine the identity of the *Applicants*;
- to determine the organizational identity of the *Represented Organization*, the identity and the eligibility of representation of the person acting on behalf of the *Represented Organization*;
- to warrant the authentication of the recorded registration data;
- prior to concluding service agreement to inform the user of the services on the availability and content of the *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement* and the terms and conditions of the service;
- in general to fully comply with its obligations.

### 9.6.3 Subscriber Representations and Warranties

#### **Subscriber Responsibility**

The responsibility of the *Subscriber* is set by the service agreement and its attachments (including the terms and conditions).

#### **Subscriber Obligations**

The responsibility of the *Subscriber* is to act in accordance with the contractual terms and regulations of the *Trust Service Provider* while using the service including requesting and applying the *Certificates* and private keys.

The obligations of the *Subscriber* are determined by this *Certificate Policy*, the service agreement and its attachments – in particular the general terms and conditions – and the *Certification Practice Statement*.

***Applicant Responsibility***

The *Applicant* is responsible for:

- the authentication, accuracy and validity of the data provided during registration;
- the verification of the data indicated in the *Certificate*;
- to provide immediate information on the changes of its data;
- using its private key and *Certificate* according the regulations;
- the secure management of its private key and activation code;
- for the immediate notification and for full information of the *Trust Service Provider* in cases of dispute;
- to generally comply with its obligations.

***Applicant obligations***

The *Applicant* shall:

- read carefully this *Certificate Policy* and *Certification Practice Statement* before using the service;
- completely provide the data required by the *Trust Service Provider* necessary for using the service, and to provide truthful data;
- if the *Applicant* becomes aware of the fact that the necessary data supplied for using the service – especially data indicated in the certificate – have changed, it is obliged to immediately:
  - notify the *Trust Service Provider* in writing,
  - request the suspension or suspension or revocation of the *Certificate* and
  - terminate the usage of the *Certificate*;
- use the service solely for the purposes allowed or not proscribed by legal regulations, according to the cited regulations and documents;
- ensure that no unauthorized individuals have access to data and tools (passwords, secret codes, signature-creation devices) necessary for using the service;
- notify the *Trust Service Provider* in writing and without delay in case a legal dispute starts in connection with the *Certificates* associated with the service;
- cooperate with the *Trust Service Provider* in order to validate the data necessary for issuing certificates, and to do everything they can to allow the soonest possible completion of such verification;

- the *Applicant* shall answer to the requests of the *Trust Service Provider* within the period of time determined by the *Trust Service Provider* in case of key compromise or the suspicion of illegal use arises;
- acknowledge that the *Subscribers* entitled to request the revocation and/or suspension and/or suspension of the *Certificate*;
- acknowledge that the *Trust Service Provider* issues *Certificates* in the manner specified in the *Certification Practice Statement*, upon the completion of the validation steps described therein;
- acknowledge that the *Trust Service Provider* only displays data that are corresponding to reality in issued *Certificates*. Accordingly, the *Trust Service Provider* validates data to be entered in *Certificates* according to the *Certification Practice Statement*;
- acknowledge that the *Trust Service Provider* revokes the issued *Certificate* in case it becomes aware that the data indicated in the *Certificate* do not correspond to the reality or the private key is not in the sole possession or usage of the *Applicant* and in this case, the *Applicant* is bound to terminate the usage of the *Certificate*;
- acknowledge that the *Trust Service Provider* has the right to suspend and revoke *Certificates* if the *Subscriber* fails to pay the fees of the services by the deadline;
- in case of requesting an *Organizational Certificate*, acknowledge that the *Trust Service Provider* will issue the *Certificate* solely in the case of the consent of the *Represented Organization*;
- in case of requesting an *Organizational Certificate*, acknowledge that the *Represented Organization* has the right to request the revocation of the *Certificate*;
- acknowledge that the *Trust Service Provider* has the right to suspend and revoke *Certificate* if the *Subscriber* violates the service agreement or the *Trust Service Provider* becomes aware that the *Certificate* was used for an illegal activity (for example phishing, fraud, malware spreading).

The *Certification Practice Statement* may include further obligations for the *Applicant*.

#### 9.6.4 Relying Party Representations and Warranties

The *Relying Parties* decide based on their discretion and/or their policies about the way of accepting and using the *Certificate* . During the verification of the validity for keeping the security level guaranteed by the *Trust Service Provider* it is necessary for the *Relying Party* to act with caution, so it is particularly recommended to:

- comply with the requirements, regulations defined in the present *Certificate Policy* and the corresponding *Certification Practice Statement*;
- use reliable IT environment and applications;

- verify the the *Certificate* revocation status based on the current CRL or OCSP response;
- take into consideration every restriction in relation to the *Certificate* usage which is included in the *Certificate*, in the *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement*.

### 9.6.5 Representations and Warranties of Other Participants

The *Represented Organization* is responsible for the certifications it issues, in particular the certifications, which proves that the *Applicant* is entitled to the usage of the *Certificate* containing the name of the *Organization*.

## 9.7 Disclaimers of Warranties

The *Trust Service Provider* excludes its liability if:

- *Applicants* do not follow the requirements related to the management of the private key;
- it is unable to provide information or fulfil communication obligations due to the problems of the Internet, or part of it;
- the damage comes from a vulnerability or error of the cryptographic algorithms accepted by international standard recommendations.

## 9.8 Limitations of Liability

The *Trust Service Provider* can limit its liability for loss.

## 9.9 Indemnities

### 9.9.1 Indemnification by the *Trust Service Provider*

The detailed rules of the indemnities of the *Trust Service Provider* are specified in the *Certification Practice Statement*, the service agreement, or the contracts concluded with the *Clients*.

### 9.9.2 Indemnification by Subscribers

The *Trust Service Provider* sets the term of claim for damages from *Subscribers* in the *Certification Practice Statement* and the service agreement.

### 9.9.3 Indemnification by Relying Parties

The *Trust Service Provider* sets the term of its claim for damages from Relying parties in the *Certification Practice Statement*.

## 9.10 Term and Termination

### 9.10.1 Term

The effective date of the specific *Certificate Policy* is specified on the cover of the document.

### 9.10.2 Termination

The *Certificate Policy* is valid without a time limit until withdrawal.

### 9.10.3 Effect of Termination and Survival

In case of the withdrawal of the *Certificate Policy* the *Trust Service Provider* publishes the detailed rules of the withdrawal and the rights and obligations persisting after withdrawal on its webpage.

## 9.11 Individual Notices and Communications with Participants

The *Trust Service Provider* shall operate a customer service in order to maintain contact with its *Clients*.

## 9.12 Amendments

The *Trust Service Provider* reserves the right to change the *Certificate Policy* in a controlled way in case of the change of normative rules, security requirements, market conditions or other circumstances.

### 9.12.1 Procedure for Amendment

The *Trust Service Provider* reviews the *Certificate Policy* annually or in case of exceptional request for change with priority and performs the necessary changes. The document will receive a new version number even after the smallest change and by taking into account the time required by the endorsement process, the planned date of coming into effect will be determined too.

The accepted document will be published on the webpage of the *Trust Service Provider* 30 days prior to the planned entry into force date .

The *Trust Service Provider* will accept remarks connected to new regulations published for 14 days prior to their becoming effective, at the following email address:

info@e-szigno.hu

In case of observations that require substantive changes, the document will be amended.

The *Trust Service Provider* will close and publish the version of the regulation as amended with remarks on the 7th day prior to its becoming effective.

### 9.12.2 Notification Mechanism and Period

The *Trust Service Provider* notifies the *Relying Parties* of new document version issuances as described in Section 9.12.1..

### 9.12.3 Circumstances Under Which OID Must Be Changed

The *Trust Service Provider* issues a new version number in case of even the smallest change to the *Certificate Policy* , which is part of the document identifier (OID), so any change to the document will result in an OID change, namely two documents – entered into force – with different content cannot have the same OID.



### 9.13 Dispute Resolution Provisions

The *Trust Service Provider* shall aim for the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the disputes arising from its operation. The settlement shall follow the principle of gradual approach.

### 9.14 Governing Law

The *Trust Service Provider* at all times operates in accordance with the Hungarian legislation in force. The Hungarian law is the proper law of the *Trust Service Provider* contracts, regulations, and their execution, and they are to be construed by the Hungarian law.

### 9.15 Compliance with Applicable Law

The present *Certificate Policy* is compliant with the following regulations.

- REGULATION (EU) No 910/2014 of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC [1];
- (Hungarian) Act CCXXII of 2015 on electronic administration and the general rules of trust services [8];
- (Hungarian) Act CXII of 2011 on the Right to Freedom Of Information [6];
- (Hungarian) Act V of 2013. on the Civil Code. [7].

### 9.16 Miscellaneous Provisions

#### 9.16.1 Entire Agreement

No stipulation.

#### 9.16.2 Assignment

The providers operating according to this *Certificate Policy* may only assign their rights and obligations to a third party with the prior written consent of the *Trust Service Provider*.

#### 9.16.3 Severability

Should some of the provisions of the present *Certificate Policy* become invalid for any reason, the remaining provisions will remain in effect unchanged.

#### 9.16.4 Enforcement (Attorneys' Fees and Waiver of Rights)

The *Trust Service Provider* is entitled to claim payment for damages and attorney fees for reimbursement of the damages, losses, expenses caused by its partners. If in a particular case the *Trust Service Provider* does not exercise its claim for damages that does not mean that in similar cases in the future or in case of violation of other provisions of the present *Certificate Policy*, it would waive the enforcement of claims for damages.

**9.16.5 Force Majeure**

The *Trust Service Provider* is not responsible for the defective or delayed performance of the requirements set out in the *Certificate Policy* and the *Certification Practice Statement* if the reason for failure or delay was a condition that is outside the control of the *Trust Service Provider*.

**9.17 Other Provisions**

No stipulation.

## A REFERENCES

- [1] Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC .
- [2] DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/2366 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC .
- [3] REGULATION (EU) 2016/679 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) .
- [4] (Hungarian) Act LXVI of 1992 on the registration of citizens' personal data and address .
- [5] (Hungarian) Act II of 2007 on the entry and residence of persons enjoying the right of free movement and residence .
- [6] (Hungarian) Act CXII of 2011 on the Right to Freedom Of Information .
- [7] (Hungarian) Act V of 2013. on the Civil Code .
- [8] (Hungarian) Act CCXXII of 2015 on the general rules of electronic administration and trust services .
- [9] ETSI EN 319 401 V2.2.0 (2017-08); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); General Policy Requirements for Trust Service Providers.
- [10] ETSI EN 319 411-1 V1.2.0 (2017-08); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing certificates; Part 1: General requirements.
- [11] ETSI EN 319 412-1 V1.1.1 (2016-02); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 1: Overview and common data structures.
- [12] ETSI EN 319 412-2 V2.1.1 (2016-02); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 2: Certificate profile for certificates issued to natural persons;.
- [13] ETSI EN 319 412-3 V1.1.1 (2016-02); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 3: Certificate profile for certificates issued to legal persons.
- [14] ETSI EN 319 412-4 V1.1.1 (2016-02); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 4: Certificate profile for web site certificates.
- [15] ETSI TS 119 312 V1.2.1 (2017-05); Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Cryptographic Suites.

- 
- [16] ISO 3166-1:2013, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes.
  - [17] MSZ/ISO/IEC 15408-2002 "Information Technology - Methods and Means of a Security - Evaluation Criteria for IT Security" .
  - [18] ISO/IEC 19790:2012: "Information technology – Security techniques – Security requirements for cryptographic modules".
  - [19] IETF RFC 2560: X.509 Internet Public Key Infrastructure - Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP), June 1999.
  - [20] IETF RFC 3647: Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure - Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Framework, November 2003.
  - [21] IETF RFC 4043: Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure - Permanent Identifier, May 2005.
  - [22] IETF RFC 5280: Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure - Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, May 2008.
  - [23] IETF RFC 6818: Updates to the Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure - Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, January 2013.
  - [24] IETF RFC 6960: X.509 Internet Public Key Infrastructure - Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP), June 2013.
  - [25] ITU X.509 Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks.
  - [26] FIPS PUB 140-2 (2001 May 25): Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules.
  - [27] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Part 1 - 3.
  - [28] CEN Workgroup Agreement CWA 14167-2: Cryptographic module for CSP signing operations with backup - Protection profile - CMCSOB PP.
  - [29] CEN CWA 14169: Secure signature-creation devices "EAL 4+", March 2004.