

Certification Policy

certSIGN

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Important Notice

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ISO 9001-26325/06/R, ISO 14001-EMS-3928/R, OHSAS 18001-OHS-957, ISO 27001-111/10: RINA SIMTEX-RENAR
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Document history

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1.0	April 2006	Releasing the first version	Electronic Services Manager
1.1	July 2009	Changing the company's registered office to 107A Oltenitei Rd., District 4, Bucharest, Romania.	Electronic Services Manager
1.2	March 2014	Adding the new CA Class 3 Enterprise G2	Technical Director
1.3	July 2015	Adding the new certification authorities: certSIGN CA Class 2 G2 certSIGN Qualified CA Class 3 G2 certSIGN Non-Repudiation CA Class 4 G2	Technical Director
1.4	10 January 2016	Adding the new closed circuit certification authorities, that issue certificates for the Electronic Payment System operated by Transfond S.A.	Technical Director
1.5	25 January 2016	Adding a new certification authority designed for issuing code signing certificates. The OID for Non-EV Code Signing 2.23.140.1.4.1. was introduced in the description of the certification policy. Also, the OV 2.23.140.1.2.2. OID was included in the certification policy associated to SSL certificates.	Technical Director
1.6	26 November 2018	Update change headquarters	PKI Policies Manager
1.7	31 January 2019	Annual review	PKI Policies Manager
1.8	31 January 2020	Annual review	PKI Policies Manager
1.9	29 January 2021	Annual review	PKI Policies Manager
1.10	23 March 2021	Updates with SSL CA for DV & EV	PKI Policies Manager
1.11	23 November 2021	Minor updates & corrections	PKI Policies Manager
1.12	31 January 2022	Annual review	PKI Policies Manager
1.13	6 June 2022	Minor correction	PKI Policies Manager
1.14	31 Jan.2023	Annual Review	PKI Policies Manager
1.15	31 July 2023	Add mapping table to RFC 3647 outline	PKI Policies Manager
1.16	31 January 2024	Annual Review	PKI Policies Manager
1.17	18 April 2024	Add cross-certificate	PKI Policies Manager
1.18	15 January 2025	Annual Review	PKI Policies Manager
1.19	15 April 2025	Footer updates	PKI Policies Manager
1.20	15 January 2026	Annual Review	PKI Policies Manager

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1. Introduction

certSIGN ROOT CA PKI system is on the end-of-life, and it is not issuing anymore certificates.

certSIGN's Certification Policy (CP) describes the general rules and principles applied by certSIGN during the certification process of the public keys and in using the time stamping authority (TSA), as well as for other non-repudiation services. The certification policy defines:

- The entities involved within the certification process,
- The responsibilities and obligations of every entity,
- The types of certificates,
- The types of confirmations,
- The identity checking procedures and
- Applicability area.

The detailed description of the above-mentioned rules is presented in the **Certificate Practices Statements (CPS)**.

The knowledge of the Certification Policy, as well as of the CPSs is important especially for the users and for the certSIGN's partner entities.

certSIGN complies with requirements of the latest published version of the Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates published at <http://www.cabforum.org> and current version of Mozilla Root Store Policy, Apple Root Certificate Program, Microsoft Trusted Root Program and Chrome Root Program Policy.

certSIGN complies with Romanian Law no.214/2024 on the use of electronic signatures, time-stamping and the provision of trust services based on them.

certSIGN Root policy is to include Issuing CAs, Subordinate CAs (Subordinate CA means a CA operated by a different party than the Root), and cross-certifications.

2. Certificates

The certificate is a data chain (message) that contains at least the name and the authority's identifier, the subscriber's identifier, its public key, the validity period, serial number and the signature of the issuing authority.

The certificates are used to link the subscriber's personal data with the specific public keys. The certificate's owner is also the owner of the private key corresponding with the certificate's public key. The identification data contained in the certificate allow other parties to determine the exact owner of the certificate. If the private key is used during the electronic signing of a message the receiver can be sure that the message was created using the private key corresponding with the

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certificate's public key (otherwise said it was created by the certificate's owner) and the message was not modified by anybody else.

By issuing a certificate to a subscriber the certSIGN Certification Authority confirms:

- Its identity or the credibility of other data, such as the electronic mail address;
- The public key contained in the certificate belongs to the respective subscriber.

Due to those mentioned above, the partner entities, after receiving a signed message, can determine who the certificate's owner is that signed the message, and optionally, can make him liable for his actions or assumed engagements.

certSIGN provides services in compliance with the legislation and the relevant practices. The certification authority's keys are protected using hardware security modules (HSM), certified according with FIPS 140-2 level 3. certSIGN implements physic and procedural checking of the system. The digital certificates are signed using RSA algorithm in combination with SHA-2 cryptographic digest, and keys with minimum 2048 bits, according to ETSI TS 119 312.

The certSIGN Certification Authority issues certificates of different Classes with different credibility levels. The certificate's credibility depends on the procedure regarding the subscriber's identity checking and, on the effort, made by certSIGN's operators to check the data sent by the solicitant within his registration request. As well, the certificate's class can depend on the security Class of the server or of the network device for which the certificate is issued. certSIGN's experts can check the technical status and the security Class of one subscriber's IT system before issuing a certificate with the highest credibility Class.

The Certification Authority certSIGN CA issues certificates for the large audience and provides services specific for a public key infrastructure. Among the most important applications of the certificates issued by certSIGN CA there can be mentioned (without limiting to):

- Electronic documents signing,
- Security for Web transactions,
- Security for network communications,

2.1. Class 1 certificates

The class 1 certificates are issued by the Certification Authority **certSIGN Demo CA Class 1**. These certificates had been used only for demonstrations and do not provide any warranty regarding the subject's identity. The demo certificates were mainly for testing the applications or devices' performances before buying the final certificates. The Certification Authority certSIGN Demo CA Class 1 issued certificates for almost every purpose. In most cases during the registration process the e-mail address and/or the name and first name of the natural person or the legal entity's representative were checked.

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The class 1 certificates contain the following policy identifier:

{certSIGN}* id-policy(1) id-cp(1)id-Class-1(1)

certSIGN does not assume any financial obligation and does not offer any warranty for the certificates (and their content) issued under the above-mentioned policy. No more certificates are issued with this class.

2.2. Class 2 certificates

The Class 2 certificates had been issued by the **certSIGN CA Class 2 G2** Certification Authority. All Class 2 certSIGN Certification Authorities had expired.

2.3. Class 3 certificates

The Class 3 certificates had been issued by the **certSIGN SSL DV CA Class 3 G2** Certification Authorities. The certificates issued within this class had been certificates for securing the binary objects and the protection of data transmissions using IPsec, SSL and TLS protocols. The certSIGN operators checked the data provided by the clients (organizations or institutions) during the registration process. All data that to be included in the certificate had been thoroughly checked. Based on a certificate issued by certSIGN SSL DV CA Class 3 G2, an organization's authenticity can accurately be determined.

certSIGN SSL DV CA Class 3 G2 used certificates issued with the sha256WithRSAEncryption (OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11) algorithm.

Class 3 Certificates contain the following policy identifier:

{certSIGN} id-policy(1) id-cp(1)id-Class-3(3)

For certificates issued by **certSIGN SSL DV CA Class 3 G2**, the policy identifier is:

{certSIGN} id-policy(1) id-cp(1) id-DV-CA(5) and the following policy identifier is added: **{joint-iso-itu-t(2) international-organizations(23) ca-browser-forum(140) certificate-policies(1) baselinerequirements(2) domain-validated(1)}; (2.23.140.1.2.1).**

certSIGN's financial responsibility for the data in the certificates issued under the above policies is described in the CPSs (CPPs) (see <http://www.certSIGN.ro/repository>). The certificates issued under these policies provide complete warranties and responsibilities.

2.4. Class 4 certificates

All Class 4 certSIGN Certification Authorities had expired.

* {certSIGN}=1.3.6.1.4.1.25017= iso(1). identified-organization(3). dod(6). internet(1). private(4). enterprise(1). certSIGN's IANNA assigned number (20715)

The certificates issued under this policy provide complete warranties and responsibilities.

The certSIGN Subscriber can choose the type of certificate fit for his needs. The certificate types are described in detail within the CPS (CPP) that can be read on certSIGN's Web site. As well, this information can be received by electronic mail after sending a message to the address: office@certSIGN.ro.

3. Non-repudiation counters

The non-repudiation counters are data structures (messages) containing at least:

- The information provided to (for example hash value, serial number of the certificate, request number etc.) a non-repudiation authority and
- The electronic signature of the respective authority.

The non-repudiation authorities that provide services to the clients are affiliated to certSIGN.

By issuing a counter a non-repudiation authority confirms the appearance of an event when it is created or at a previous moment. This event can be: sending a document, the date when the signature was created etc. The partner entity can check, based on the received data, the signature's correctness based on the trust in certSIGN CA.

3.1. OCSP Confirmation Response

OCSP responses (*Online Certificate Status Protocol*) are issued by the **certSIGN Validation Service** Authority. The OCSP responses are used mainly to determine the certificate's status. These services are publicly available and represent an alternative for the Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL). certSIGN Validation Service provides warranties for the OCSP responses issued, within the limits described in the CPS. The way in which the OCSP authority functions and the additional information regarding this service are presented on the web page (please see <https://www.certsign.ro/>) and in the CPS.

4. Warranties provided by certSIGN

Depending on the type of certificate issued, certSIGN warranties that will make the necessary effort to check properly the information included in the certificates (please see the CPS - Chapter 3.2). The information checking is important in first instance for the partner entities that receive messages from a subscriber that identifies himself through a qualified digital certificate issued by certSIGN. Therefore, certSIGN is responsible from financial point of view for the damages resulted following the negligence or the errors made by certSIGN regarding these types of

certificates. certSIGN's responsibilities depend on the subscriber's certificate class and the responsibility is both towards the subscriber and to the partner entities that trust the information in the certificate (please see the CPS – chapter 2 and chapter 9).

The certSIGN warranties can be limited by certain restrictions. These restrictions are announced to the subscriber that confirms this thing within a statement (please see the statement for Certificate Acceptance). certSIGN warrants the uniqueness of its subscribers' electronic signatures.

5. Certificate acceptance

certSIGN ROOT CA PKI system is on the end-of-life, and it is not issuing anymore certificates.

certSIGN's responsibilities and warranties are applicable from the moment the subscriber accepts the certificate. The way the certificate is delivered and its acceptance are described within the CPS (please see chapter 4.4 Certificate Acceptance) and are detailed within the agreements concluded with the subscribers.

6. Certification service

certSIGN ROOT CA PKI system is on the end-of-life, and it is not issuing anymore certificates.

certSIGN provided five basic services:

- (1) registration,
- (2) issuing a digital certificate,
- (3) renewal of a certificate,
- (4) revocation of a certificate and
- (5) checking the status of a certificate.

Moreover, certSIGN also provides non-repudiation services:

- (6) On-line status validation service for digital certificates.

The purpose of the registration is to check a subscriber's identity and precedes the operation of issuing the certificate (please see the CPS, chapter 3 Identification and authentication and chapter 4.1 Certificate application).

The renewal of a certificate takes place when a subscriber already registered wants to obtain a certificate for the same public key with the modification of the availability period (please see the CPS, Chapter 4.6 Certificate Renewal and Chapter 4.7 Certificate Re-Key).

The revocation of a certificate takes place when the corresponding private key from the digital certificate was compromised or is susceptible of being compromised (please see the CPS, Chapter 4.9 Certificate Revocation and Suspension).

The checking of a certificate's status is a service through which certSIGN confirms the validation of a digital certificate using the Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL) issued by the affiliated authorities. The checking of a certificate's status can be done by means of the on-line validation service for the certificate status (please see the CPS, Chapter 4.10 Certificate Status Services).

certSIGN allows that every key pair (private-public) to be generated by the subscriber. certSIGN can make recommendations regarding the devices for key generation. In certain specific conditions, certSIGN can generate unique key pairs and deliver them to the subscribers.

7. The partner entity

It is mandatory for the partner entity to check every electronic signature on the received documents (including the digital certificate). During the checking process the partner entity must use the procedures and resources made available by certSIGN. Among others these specify the need to check the certificate revocation list published by certSIGN and the allowed certification ways (please see the CPS, Chapter 4.5 Key Pair and Certificate Usage).

Every document for which there are problems when checking the digital signature must be rejected and checked using other ways or procedures, such as the document's checking by a public notary.

8. The subscriber

It is mandatory for the subscriber to safely keep his/her private key to prevent the unauthorized access of a third party to it. In case there is the suspicion that the private key was accessed by a third party, the subscriber must immediately inform the authority that issued the respective digital certificate. The information sent to the authority must be detailed enough so as to allow determining the exact identity of the person whose digital certificate will be revoked.

9. Updating the certification policy

certSIGN's Policies and Procedures Management Body is responsible for the approval of this CP. certSIGN's Certification Policy is annually reviewed and updated. These modifications will be available to all subscribers via certSIGN's Web site. The subscribers who do not accept the

modifications brought to the certification policy must send certSIGN a statement in this regard and to renounce the services provided by certSIGN.

10. Taxes

The certification services provided by certSIGN are commercially available. The prices for these services depend on the class of the certificates issued to or owned by a subscriber and on the type of the requested service. The taxes are described in the price lists available on certSIGN's Web site (<https://www.certsign.ro/>).

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RFC 3647 outline to Certification Policy mapping table

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RFC 3647 outline	No	Cert.Policy Outline
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RFC 3647 outline	No	Cert.Policy Outline
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5.5.4 Archive backup procedures	1.	Introduction
5.5.5 Requirements for time-stamping of records	1.	Introduction
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5.5.7 Procedures to obtain and verify archive information	1.	Introduction
5.6 Key changeover	1.	Introduction
5.7 Compromise and disaster recovery	1.	Introduction
5.7.1 Incident and compromise handling procedures	1.	Introduction
5.7.2 Computing resources, software, and/or data are corrupted	1.	Introduction
5.7.3 Entity private key compromise procedures	1.	Introduction
5.7.4 Business continuity capabilities after a disaster	1.	Introduction
5.8 CA or RA termination	1.	Introduction
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6.1.3 Public key delivery to certificate issuer	1.	Introduction
6.1.4 CA public key delivery to relying parties	1.	Introduction
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6.1.6 Public key parameters generation and quality checking	1.	Introduction
6.1.7 Key usage purposes (as per X.509 v3 key usage field)	1.	Introduction
6.2 Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls	1.	Introduction
6.2.1 Cryptographic module standards and controls	1.	Introduction
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6.2.4 Private key backup	1.	Introduction
6.2.5 Private key archival	1.	Introduction
6.2.6 Private key transfer into or from a cryptographic module	1.	Introduction
6.2.7 Private key storage on cryptographic module	1.	Introduction
6.2.8 Method of activating private key	1.	Introduction
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6.2.11 Cryptographic Module Rating	1.	Introduction
6.3 Other aspects of key pair management	1.	Introduction
6.3.1 Public key archival	1.	Introduction

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6.3.2 Certificate operational periods and key pair usage periods	1.	Introduction
6.4 Activation data	1.	Introduction
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6.4.2 Activation data protection	1.	Introduction
6.4.3 Other aspects of activation data	1.	Introduction
6.5 Computer security controls	1.	Introduction
6.5.1 Specific computer security technical requirements	1.	Introduction
6.5.2 Computer security rating	1.	Introduction
6.6 Life cycle technical controls	1.	Introduction
6.6.1 System development controls	1.	Introduction
6.6.2 Security management controls	1.	Introduction
6.6.3 Life cycle security controls	1.	Introduction
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7.1.4 Name forms	2.	Certificates
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7.2.2 CRL and CRL entry extensions	1.	Introduction
7.3 OCSP profile	1.	Introduction
7.3.1 Version number(s)	1.	Introduction
7.3.2 OCSP extensions	1.	Introduction
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9.1.2 Certificate access fees	10.	Taxes
9.1.3 Revocation or status information access fees	10.	Taxes
9.1.4 Fees for other services	10.	Taxes
9.1.5 Refund policy	10.	Taxes

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9.2.1 Insurance coverage	1.	Introduction
9.2.2 Other assets	1.	Introduction
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9.3.2 Information not within the scope of confidential information	1.	Introduction
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9.4 Privacy of personal information	1.	Introduction
9.4.1 Privacy plan	1.	Introduction
9.4.2 Information treated as private	1.	Introduction
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9.4.4 Responsibility to protect private information	1.	Introduction
9.4.5 Notice and consent to use private information	1.	Introduction
9.4.6 Disclosure pursuant to judicial or administrative process	1.	Introduction
9.4.7 Other information disclosure circumstances	1.	Introduction
9.5 Intellectual property rights	1.	Introduction
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9.6.1 CA representations and warranties	4.	Warranties provided by certSIGN
9.6.2 RA representations and warranties	4.	Warranties provided by certSIGN
9.6.3 Subscriber representations and warranties	4.	Warranties provided by certSIGN
9.6.4 Relying party representations and warranties	4.	Warranties provided by certSIGN
9.6.5 Representations and warranties of other participants	4.	Warranties provided by certSIGN
9.7 Disclaimers of warranties	4.	Warranties provided by certSIGN
9.8 Limitations of liability	1.	Introduction
9.9 Indemnities	1.	Introduction
9.10 Term and termination	1.	Introduction
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