

ADVANCED vs QUALIFIED electronic signature.

What & why, in short



3 essential aspects about electronic signatures

- ⌚ Electronic signatures are regulated by **eIDAS Regulation no. 910/2014** - normative act of the European Union, mandatory as a law in all Member States, applicable with priority over national laws.
- ⌚ An electronic signature is **advanced** if it meets the 4 requirements stipulated in art. 26. of the eIDAS Regulation:
- ⌚ A **qualified** electronic signature is an advanced signature clearly identified by the technology (technical and procedural mechanism) by which it is created, using the qualified certificate and the qualified signature-creation device.

- is uniquely linked to the signatory;
- is capable of identifying the signatory;
- is created using electronic signature creation data that the signatory can, with a high level of confidence, use under his sole control;
- is linked to the data signed therewith in such a way that any subsequent change in the data is detectable.

Every time you validate an **ADVANCED SIGNATURE**, even over 20 years after signing, you must demonstrate compliance, at the time of signing, with the 4 requirements.

Instead, the validation of the **QUALIFIED SIGNATURE** is easy, using a centralized system implemented at EU level.



ADVANCED SIGNATURE

VS

QUALIFIED SIGNATURE

NO

implicit, presumed legal value at EU level.



HAS

implicit, presumed legal value at EU level.

NO

guarantee regarding the fulfillment of the 4 requirements of art. 26 of the eIDAS Regulation, must be demonstrated.

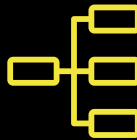


IS

guaranteed the fulfillment of the 4 requirements from art. 26 of the eIDAS Regulation.

NOT

a particular type of electronic signature, but a category of types of electronic signatures.



IS

a clearly defined type of electronic signature, in the category of advanced electronic signatures.

NO

single technology (technical and procedural mechanism) that underlies its creation.



HAS

a clearly defined technology (technical and procedural mechanism) underlying its creation - qualified certificate and qualified device.

NO

standardized mechanism at the level of software applications that allows its automatic identification as an advanced signature.



THERE IS

a standardized mechanism at the level of software applications that allows its automatic identification as a qualified signature.

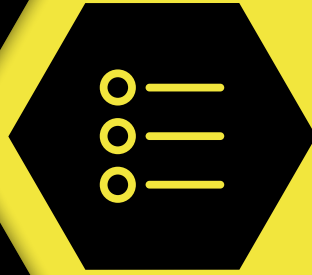
ADVANCED SIGNATURE

VS

QUALIFIED SIGNATURE

NO

list of advanced signature types at European or national level.



THERE IS

a list of providers that issue qualified certificates at European level - EUTL.

NOT

presumed that it belongs exactly to the person who signed, but only after proving the 4 requirements.



IS

presumed that it belongs exactly to the person who signed - qualified certificate issued only after verification of the identity of the holder.

NO

centralized mechanisms at EU level to ensure long-term validation.



THERE ARE

centralized mechanisms at European Union level that ensure long-term validation.

NOT

guaranteed to be recognized by all Member States / private or public organizations in other states.



IS

recognized by any Member State, it is accepted anywhere in the EU and beyond.



Extra responsibilities for the user of an advanced signature

for its validation, compared to the case of using a qualified electronic signature

- ⌚ to identify the technology underlying the creation of that advanced signature;
- ⌚ to identify the procedures that ensure the secure connection between that signature and the person alleged to have signed;
- ⌚ to demonstrate the fulfillment of the 4 conditions of art. 26 of the eIDAS Regulation;
- ⌚ to keep all this evidence, connections, for a very long time.



Watch here how to implement the electronic signature in HR (video)



Download the Guide to using electronic signatures in organizations (romanian)

Invocation of advanced signature in court

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Evidence based on computer expertise to demonstrate the 4 conditions

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Time resources and costs