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Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI) - Certificate Profiles - Part 3: Certificate profile for certificates issued to legal persons

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# Draft ETSI EN 319 412-3 V1.1.3 (2020-04)



Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI);
Certificate Profiles;

Part 3: Certificate profile for certificates issued to legal persons

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#### **Foreword**

This draft European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI), and is now submitted for the combined Public Enquiry and Vote phase of the ETSI standards EN Approval Procedure.

The present document is part 3 of multi-part deliverable covering the Certificates Profiles. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [i.4].

Proposed national transposition dates			
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa): the latest publication of new National Standard	3 months after ETSI publication		
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	6 months after doa		
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	6 months after doa		

### Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "shall", "shall not", "should", "should not", "may", "need not", "will", "will not", "can" and "cannot" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the <u>ETSI Drafting Rules</u> (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

"must" and "must not" are NOT allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

### Introduction

ITU and ISO issued standards for certification of public keys in Recommendation ITU-T X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8 [i.2] which are used for the security of communications and data for a wide range of electronic applications.

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.3] 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 [i.1] defines requirements on specific types of certificates named "qualified certificates". Implementation of Directive 1999/93/EC [i.1] and deployment of certificate infrastructures throughout Europe as well as in countries outside of Europe, have resulted in a variety of certificate implementations for use in public and closed environments, where some are declared as qualified certificates while others are not.

Applications need support from standardized and interoperable identity certificates profiles, in particular when applications are used for digital signatures, authentication and secure electronic exchange in open environments and international trust scenarios, but also when certificates are used in local application contexts.

ETSI EN 319 412-2 [2] specifies a profile for certificates issued to natural persons, which provides the basis for this profile for certificates issued to legal persons.

The present document aims to maximize the interoperability of systems issuing and using certificates both in the European context under the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.3] and in the wider international environment.

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### 1 Scope

The present document specifies a certificate profile for certificates issued to legal persons. The profile defined in the present document builds on requirements defined in ETSI EN 319 412-2 [2].

The present document supports the requirements of EU qualified certificates as specified in the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.3] as well as other forms of certificate.

#### 2 References

#### 2.1 Normative references

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] Recommendation ITU-T X.520 (10/2012): "Information technology Open Systems Interconnection The Directory: Selected attribute types".
- [2] ETSI EN 319 412-2: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 2: Certificate Profile for certificates issued to natural persons".
- [3] IETF RFC 5280: "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile".

### 2.2 Informative references

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The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures.
- [i.2] Recommendation ITU-T X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8: "Information technology Open Systems Interconnection The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks".
- [i.3] 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.
- [i.4] ETSI EN 319 412-1: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 1: Overview and common data structures".

## 3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

#### 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in ETSI EN 319 412-1 [i.4] apply.

#### 3.2 Symbols

Void.

#### 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ETSI EN 319 412-2 [2] apply.

### 4 Profile requirements

### 4.1 Generic requirements

All certificate fields and extensions shall comply with ETSLEN 319 412-2 [2] with the amendments specified in the present document.

### 4.2 Basic certificate fields

#### 4.2.1 Subject

Clause 4.2.4 of ETSI EN 319 412-2 [2] shall not apply.

The subject field shall include at least the following attributes as specified in Recommendation ITU-T X.520 [1]:

- countryName;
- organizationName;
- organizationIdentifier; and
- commonName.

Only one instance of each of these attributes shall be present. Additional attributes may be present.

The countryName attribute shall specify the country in which the subject (legal person) is established.

The organizationName attribute shall contain the full registered name of the subject (legal person).

The organizationIdentifier attribute shall contain an identification of the subject organization different from the organization name. Certificates may include one or more semantics identifiers as specified in clause 5 of ETSI EN 319 412-1 [i.4].

The commonName attribute value shall contain a name commonly used by the subject to represent itself. This name needs not be an exact match of the fully registered organization name.

If present, the size of organizationName, organizationalUnitName and commonName may be longer than the limit as stated in IETF RFC 5280 [3].

NOTE: If other limits are applied it is expected that this is stated in the TSP's published certification practice statement or terms and conditions.