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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI).

The present document is part 5 of the multipart deliverable covering the Certificates Profiles. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [i.1].

The present document was previously published as ETSI TS 101 862 [i.4].

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 ETSI Drafting Rules (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 X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8 [i.7] which are used for the security of communications and data for a wide range of electronic applications.

The IETF qualified certificate profile, IETF RFC 3739 [2] defines an extension to X.509 certificates, the qcStatements extension, which can include statements relevant for qualified certificates. IETF RFC 3739 [2] defines qualified certificates in a general context as "a certificate whose primary purpose is to identify a person with a high level of assurance, where the certificate meets some qualification requirements defined by an applicable legal framework". The use of IETF RFC 3739 [2] qcStatements in the present document goes beyond the scope of the RFC which is directed at natural persons only.

The qcStatements certificate extension can contain any statement by the certificate issuer that can be useful to the relying party in determining the applicability of the certificate for an intended usage. Such statement can be a declaration that the certificate fulfils specific legal requirements for qualified certificates according to a defined legal framework.

The present document is aiming to meet the general requirements of the international community to provide trust and confidence in electronic transactions including, amongst others, applicable requirements from Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] annexes I, III and IV.

1 Scope

The present document defines specific QCStatement for the qcStatements extension as defined in IETF RFC 3739 [2], clause 3.2.6, including requirements for their use in EU qualified certificates. Some of these QCStatements can be used for other forms of certificate.

The QCStatements defined in the present document can be used in combination with any certificate profile, either defined in ETSI TS 119 412-2 [i.2], ETSI TS 119 412-3 [i.5] and ETSI TS 119 412-4 [i.6], or defined elsewhere.

The QCStatements defined in clause 4.3 may be applied to regulatory environments outside the EU. Other requirements specified in clause 4 are specific to Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] but may be adapted for other regulatory environments.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

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

- [1] ISO 639-1:2002: "Codes for the representation of names of languages -- Part 1: Alpha-2 code".
- [2] IETF RFC 3739: "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure: Qualified Certificates Profile".
- [3] Recommendation ITU-T X.680-X.699: "Information technology Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)".
- [4] ISO 4217: "Codes for the representation of currencies and funds".
- [5] IETF RFC 2818: "HTTP Over TLS".

2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

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]	ETSI TS 119 412-1: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 1: Overview and common data structures".
[i.2]	ETSI TS 119 412-2: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 2: Certificate Profile for certificates issued to natural persons".
[i.3]	Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures.

[i.4] ETSI TS 101 862: "Qualified Certificate profile".

[i.5]	ETSI TS 119 412-3: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 3: Certificate Profile for certificates issued to legal persons".
[i.6]	ETSI TS 119 412-4: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 4: Certificate Profile for website certificates issued to organisations".
[i.7]	Recommendation ITU-T X.509/ISO/IEC 9594-8: "Information technology - Open systems interconnection - The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks".
[i.8]	Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC.
[i.9]	IETF RFC 5280: "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile".
[i.10]	ETSI TS 119 411-2: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing certificates; Part 2: Requirements for trust service

3 Definitions and abbreviations

providers issuing EU qualified certificates".

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ETSI TS 119 412-1 [i.1] and the following apply:

EU qualified certificate: qualified certificate that is stated to be in accordance with Annex I, III or IV of the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] or annex I of the Directive 1999/93/EC [i.3] whichever is in force at the time of issuance

QCStatement: statement for inclusion in a qcStatements certificates extension as specified in IETF RFC 3739 [2]

qualified electronic signature/seal creation device: As specified in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8].

secure signature creation device: As specified in Directive 1999/93 [i.3].

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
CA	Certification Authority
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
ISO	International Standards Organisation
PDS	Policy Disclosure Statements
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
QC	Qualified Certificate
QSCD	Qualified electronic Signature/Seal Creation Device
RFC	Request For Comments
URL	Uniform resource locator

4 Qualified certificate statements

4.1 General requirements

The qcStatements extension shall be as specified in clause 3.2.6 of IETF RFC 3739 [2]. The qcStatements extension shall not be marked as critical.

The following clauses define a number of individual QCStatements to be included in the qcStatements extension.

The syntax of the defined statements shall comply with ASN.1 [3]. The complete ASN.1 module for all defined statements shall be as provided in Annex B; it takes precedence over the ASN.1 definitions provided in the body of the present document, in case of discrepancy.

NOTE: This extension is not processed as part of IETF RFC 5280 [i.9] path validation and there are no security implications with accepting a certificate in a system that cannot parse this extension.

4.2 QCStatements claiming compliance with the EU legislation

4.2.1 QCStatement claiming that the certificate is a EU qualified certificate

This QCstatement claims that the certificate is an EU qualified certificate that is issued according to Directive 1999/93/EC [.i.3] or the Annex I, III or IV of the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] whichever is in force at the time of issuance.

Syntax:

```
esi4-qcStatement-1 QC-STATEMENT ::= { IDENTIFIED BY id-etsi-qcs-QcCompliance }
```

id-etsi-qcs-QcCompliance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 1 }

The precise meaning of this statement is enhanced by the QC type statement defined in clause 4.2.3 according to the table 1.

QC type statement (clause 4.2.3)	Meaning of this statement (esi4-qcStatement-1)
Absent	The certificate is issued according to Directive 1999/93/EC [i.3] or Annex I of the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] (for electronic signatures).
Present	The certificate is issued according to Annex I, III or IV of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] as of the types declared by the QC type statement in accordance with clause 4.2.3.

Table 1: esi4-qcStatement-1 meaning

A certificate that includes this statement shall comply with all requirements defined in clause 5.

4.2.2 QCStatement claiming that the private key related to the certified public key resides in a QSCD

This QCstatement declares that the private key related to the certified public key resides in a Qualified Signature/Seal Creation Device (QSCD) according to the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] or a secure signature creation device as defined in the Directive 1999/93/EC [i.3].

Syntax:

```
esi4-qcStatement-4 QC-STATEMENT ::= { IDENTIFIED BY id-etsi-qcs-QcSSCD }
id-etsi-qcs-QcSSCD OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 4 }
```

4.2.3 QCStatement claiming that the certificate is a EU qualified certificate of a particular type

This QCStatement declares that a EU qualified certificate is issued as one or more specific types according to Annexes I, III or IV of the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] when used in combination with the qcStatement as defined in clause 4.2.1. When used on its own it indicates that it is used for the purposes of electronic signatures, seals or web sites for "non-qualified certificates" within the context of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8].

NOTE: This statement, without the one defined in clause 4.2.1, can be potentially used in other regulatory environments which use electronic signature, electronic seal or web site with the same meaning.

Syntax:

4.3 Generic QCStatements

4.3.1 Introduction

QCStatements defined in the following clauses may be used with any applicable regulatory framework.

4.3.2 QCStatement regarding limits on the value of transactions

This QCStatement declares a limitation on the value of transaction for which a certificate can be used.

Syntax:

```
esi4-qcStatement-2 QC-STATEMENT ::= { SYNTAX QcEuLimitValue IDENTIFIED
BY id-etsi-qcs-QcLimitValue }
QcEuLimitValue ::= MonetaryValue
MonetaryValue::= SEQUENCE {
   currency Iso4217CurrencyCode,
                   INTEGER .
    amount
   exponent
                   INTEGER }
   -- value = amount * 10^exponent
 Iso4217CurrencyCode ::= CHOICE {
     alphabetic PrintableString (SIZE (3)), -- Recommended
                INTEGER (1..999) }
     numeric
     -- Alphabetic or numeric currency code as defined in ISO 4217
     -- It is recommended that the Alphabetic form is used
                              OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 2 }
id-etsi-gcs-OcLimitValue
```

The currency codes shall be as defined in ISO 4217 [4]. The alphabetic form should be used.

NOTE 1: This QCStatement was aimed at supporting Directive 1999/93/EC [i.3] which declared that qualified certificates could declare "limits on the value of transactions for which the certificate can be used, if applicable". The definition of EU qualified certificates according to the Regulation EU No 910/2014 [i.8] does not include any requirements on such declaration.

NOTE 2: It is outside the scope of this QCStatement to define how CA liability is affected by inclusion of this QCStatement. Relying parties can consult the certificate policy for further understanding of the implications of this statement.

4.3.3 QCStatement indicating the duration of the retention period of material information

Reliance on qualified certificates can depend on the existence of external information retained by the CA.

This QCStatement declares a retention period for material information relevant to the use of and reliance on a certificate, expressed as a number of years after the expiry date of the certificate.

Syntax:

```
esi4-qcStatement-3 QC-STATEMENT ::= { SYNTAX QcEuRetentionPeriod IDENTIFIED
BY id-etsi-qcs-QcRetentionPeriod }
QcEuRetentionPeriod ::= INTEGER
id-etsi-qcs-QcRetentionPeriod OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 3 }
```

NOTE: A significant aspect for an EU qualified certificate is that the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] allows name forms in certificates, such as pseudonyms, which can require assistance from the CA or a relevant name registration authority, in order to identify the associated physical person in case of a dispute.

4.3.4 QCStatement regarding location of PKI Disclosure Statements (PDS)

This QCStatement holds URLs to PKI Disclosure Statements (PDS) in accordance with clause 7.3.4 of ETSI TS 119 411-2 [i.10].

Syntax:

```
esi4-qcStatement-5 QC-STATEMENT ::= { SYNTAX QcEuPDS IDENTIFIED
BY id-etsi-qcs-QcPDS }
QcEuPDS ::= PdsLocations
PdsLocations ::= SEQUENCE SIZE (1..MAX) OF PdsLocation
PdsLocation::= SEQUENCE {
    url IA5String,
    language PrintableString (SIZE(2))} --ISO 639-1 language code
id-etsi-qcs-QcPDS OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 5 }
```

The language shall be as defined in ISO 639-1 [1].

Referenced PKI Disclosure Statements should be structured according to Annex B of ETSI TS 119 411-2 [i.10].

The signature of the certificate does not cover the content of the PDS and hence does not protect the integrity of the PDS which can change over time. End users trust in the accuracy of a PDS is therefore based on the mechanisms used to protect the authenticity of the PDS. As a minimum, a URL to a PDS provided in this statement shall use the "https" scheme [5].

5

Requirements on <code>QCStatements</code> in EU qualified certificates

 $EU\ qualified\ certificates\ shall\ include\ QCStatements\ in\ accordance\ with\ table\ 2.$

The column "Presence" contains the specification of the presence of the statement as follows:

- M: Mandatory. The statement shall be present. •
- **O**: Optional. The statement may be present. •

Table 2: Requirements on QCStatements

Clause	QCStatement	Presence	Additional requirements
4.2.1	esi4-qcStatement-1	М	-
4.2.2	esi4-qcStatement-4	0	When the certificate is issued as a certificate where the private key related to the certified public key resides in a qualified signature/seal creation device in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] or in a secure signature creation device as defined in Directive 1999/93/EC [i.3], this statement shall be present.
4.2.3	esi4-qcStatement-6	0	When the certificate is issued in accordance with Annex III or Annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8], this statement shall be present.
4.3.2	esi4-qcStatement-2	0	-
4.3.3	esi4-qcStatement-3	0	-
4.3.4	esi4-qcStatement-5	М	 a) It shall provide at least one URL to a PDS in English. Other PDS documents in other languages may be referenced using this QCStatement provided that they provide information that corresponds to the information given in the referenced English PDS; and b) It shall not reference more than one PDS per language.

Annex A (informative): Relationship with the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014

A.1 EU qualified certificates for electronic signatures

Table A.1: Mapping with Annex I of the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8]

	Requirement from Annex I in the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8]	Implementation according to the present document and referenced standards
(a)	an indication, at least in a form suitable for automated processing, that the certificate has been issued as a qualified certificate for electronic signature;	Inclusion of QC statements defining this property as defined in clauses 4.2.1 and 4.2.3.
(b)	 a set of data unambiguously representing the qualified trust service provider issuing the qualified certificates including at least, the Member State in which that provider is established and: for a legal person: the name and, where applicable, registration number as stated in the official records, for a natural person: the person's name; 	By information stored in the issuer field as defined in clause 5.2.4 of ETSI TS 119 412-2 [i.2].
(c)	at least the name of the signatory, or a pseudonym; if a pseudonym is used, it shall be clearly indicated;	As defined in clause 5.2.6 of ETSI TS 119 412-2 [i.2].
(d)	electronic signature validation data that corresponds to the electronic signature creation data;	The public key with the associated information provided in the certificate according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(e)	details of the beginning and end of the certificate's period of validity;	The validity period according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(f)	the certificate identity code, which must be unique for the qualified trust service provider;	The serial number of the certificate according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(g)	the advanced electronic signature or advanced electronic seal of the issuing qualified trust service provider;	The digital signature of the issuer according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(h)	the location where the certificate supporting the advanced electronic signature or advanced electronic seal referred to in point (g) is available free of charge;	Information provided in the Authority Info Access extension according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(i)	the location of the services that can be used to enquire about the validity status of the qualified certificate;	Provided by information in the CRL Distribution point extension and/or the Authority Info Access extension according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
<i>(j)</i>	where the electronic signature creation data related to the electronic signature validation data is located in a qualified electronic signature creation device, an appropriate indication of this, at least in a form suitable for automated processing.	Inclusion of an explicit statement defining this property as defined in clause 4.2.2.

A.2 EU qualified certificates for electronic seals

Table A.2: Mapping with Annex III of the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8]

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	Requirement from Annex III in the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8]	Implementation according to the present document and referenced standards
(a)	an indication, at least in a form suitable for automated processing, that the certificate has been issued as a qualified certificate for electronic seal;	Inclusion of QC statements defining this property as defined in clauses 4.2.1 and 4.2.3.
(b)	 a set of data unambiguously representing the qualified trust service provider issuing the qualified certificates including at least, the Member State in which that provider is established and: for a legal person: the name and, where applicable, registration number as stated in the official records, for a natural person: the person's name; 	By information stored in the issuer field as defined in clause 5.2.4 of ETSI TS 119 412-2 [i.2].
(c)		As defined in clause 4.2.1 of ETSI TS 119 412-3 [i.5].
(d)	electronic seal validation data that corresponds to the electronic seal creation data;	The public key with the associated information provided in the certificate according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(e)	details of the beginning and end of the certificate's period of validity;	The validity period according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(f)	the certificate identity code, which must be unique for the qualified trust service provider;	The serial number of the certificate according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(g)	the advanced electronic signature or advanced electronic seal of the issuing qualified trust service provider;	The digital signature of the issuer according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(h)	the location where the certificate supporting the advanced electronic signature or advanced electronic seal referred to in point (g) is available free of charge;	Information provided in the Authority Info Access extension according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(i)	the location of the services that can be used to enquire about the validity status of the qualified certificate;	Provided by information in the CRL Distribution point extension and/or the Authority Info Access extension according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(j)	where the electronic signature creation data related to the electronic signature validation data is located in a qualified electronic signature creation device, an appropriate indication of this, at least in a form suitable for automated processing.	Inclusion of an explicit statement defining this property as defined in clause 4.2.2.

A.3 EU qualified certificates for website authentication

Table A.3: Mapping with Annex IV of the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8]

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	Requirement from Annex IV in the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8]	Implementation according to the present document and referenced standards
(a)	an indication, at least in a form suitable for automated processing, that the certificate has been issued as a qualified certificate for website authentication;	Inclusion of an explicit statement defining this property as defined in clause 4.2.1 and clause 4.2.3.
(b)	 a set of data unambiguously representing the qualified trust service provider issuing the qualified certificates including at least, the Member State in which that provider is established and: for a legal person: the name and, where applicable, registration number as stated in the official records, for a natural person: the person's name; 	By information stored in the issuer field as defined in clause 5.2.4 of ETSI TS 119 412-2 [i.2].
(c)	for natural persons: at least the name of the person to whom the certificate has been issued, or a pseudonym. If a pseudonym is used, it shall be clearly indicated; for legal persons: at least the name of the legal person to whom the certificate is issued and, where applicable, registration number as stated in the official records;	For natural persons; as defined in clause 5.2.6 of ETSI TS 119 412-2 [i.2]. For legal persons; as defined in clause 4.2.1 of ETSI TS 119 412-3 [i.5].
(d)	elements of the address, including at least city and State, of the natural or legal person to whom the certificate is issued and, where applicable, as stated in the official records;	Information provided in the subject field in the certificate according to ETSI TS 119 412-4 [i.i.6].
(e)	the domain name(s) operated by the natural or legal person to whom the certificate is issued;	Information provided in the dNSName subject alternative name and means as defined in ETSI TS 119 412-4 [i.6].
(f)	details of the beginning and end of the certificate's period of validity;	The validity period according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(g)	the certificate identity code, which must be unique for the qualified trust service provider;	The serial number of the certificate according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(h)	the advanced electronic signature or advanced electronic seal of the issuing qualified trust service provider;	The digital signature of the issuer according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(i)	the location where the certificate supporting the advanced electronic signature or advanced electronic seal referred to in point (h) is available free of charge;	Information provided in the Authority Info Access extension according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].
(j)	the location of the certificate validity status services that can be used to enquire as to the validity status of the qualified certificate.	Provided by information in the CRL Distribution point extension and/or the Authority Info Access extension according to IETF RFC 5280 [i.9].

Annex B (normative): ASN.1 declarations

ETSIQCstatementsMod { itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) id-qc-statements(194125) idmod(0) id-mod-qc-statements(0) }

DEFINITIONS EXPLICIT TAGS::=

BEGIN

-- EXPORTS All -

IMPORTS

```
QC-STATEMENT, qcStatement-2
FROM PKIXqualified97 {iso(1) identified-organization(3) dod(6)
internet(1) security(5) mechanisms(5) pkix(7) id-mod(0)
id-mod-qualified-cert-97(35)};
```

-- statements

```
-- EU qualified certificate declaration
esi4-qcStatement-1 QC-STATEMENT ::= { IDENTIFIED BY id-etsi-qcs-QcCompliance }
-- Declaration of limit value
esi4-qcStatement-2 QC-STATEMENT ::= { SYNTAX QcEuLimitValue IDENTIFIED
BY id-etsi-qcs-QcLimitValue }
  QcEuLimitValue ::= MonetaryValue
  MonetaryValue::= SEQUENCE {
                    .
Iso4217CurrencyCode,
     currency
     amount.
                     INTEGER .
     exponent
                    INTEGER }
    -- value = amount * 10^exponent
  Iso4217CurrencyCode ::= CHOICE {
      alphabetic PrintableString (SIZE (3)), -- Recommended
                 INTEGER (1..999) }
      numeric
      -- Alphabetic or numeric currency code as defined in ISO 4217
      -- It is recommended that the Alphabetic form is used
 - Retention period declaration
esi4-qcStatement-3 QC-STATEMENT ::= { SYNTAX QcEuRetentionPeriod IDENTIFIED
BY id-etsi-qcs-QcRetentionPeriod }
  QcEuRetentionPeriod ::= INTEGER
-- SSCD and QSCD declaration
esi4-qcStatement-4 QC-STATEMENT ::= { IDENTIFIED BY id-etsi-qcs-QcSSCD }
-- PKI Disclosure statements
esi4-qcStatement-5 QC-STATEMENT ::= { SYNTAX QcEuPDS IDENTIFIED
BY id-etsi-qcs-QcPDS }
  QcEuPDS ::= PdsLocations
  PdsLocations ::= SEQUENCE SIZE (1..MAX) OF PdsLocation
  PdsLocation::= SEQUENCE {
     url
               IA5String.
              PrintableString (SIZE(2))} --ISO 639-1 language code
     language
-- Certificate type
esi4-qcStatement-6 QC-STATEMENT ::= { SYNTAX QcType IDENTIFIED
BY id-etsi-qcs-QcType }
QcType::= SEQUENCE {
                 OBJECT IDENTIFIER {{id-etsi-qct-esign | id-etsi-qct-eseal |
    qcType
                                      id-etsi-qct-web, ...}}}
```

```
-- object identifiers
```

OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) id-etsi-qcs id-qc-profile(1862) 1 } OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 1 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 2 id-etsi-qcs-QcCompliance id-etsi-qcs-QcLimitValue Id-etsi-qcs-qcRetentionPeriodOBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 3id-etsi-qcs-qcSCDOBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 4id-etsi-qcs-qcPDSOBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 5 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs 6 } id-etsi-qcs-QcType -- QC type identifiers id-etsi-qct-esign OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs-QcType 1 }
 -- Certificate for electronic signatures as defined in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 id-etsi-qct-eseal OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs-QcType 2 } -- Certificate for electronic seals as defined in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 id-etsi-qct-web OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-qcs-QcType 3 } -- Certificate for website authentication defined in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 -- supported statements SupportedStatements QC-STATEMENT ::= { qcStatement-2 esi4-qcStatement-1 | esi4-qcStatement-2 | esi4-qcStatement-3 | esi4-qcStatement-4 | esi4-qcStatement-5 | esi4-qcStatement-6, ...}

END

History

Document history			
V1.1.1	December 2000	Publication as ETSI TS 101 862	
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V1.3.1	March 2004	Publication as ETSI TS 101 862 (Withdrawn)	
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