GTS TSA CERTIFICATION PRACTICE STATEMENT

Global Trusted Sign

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Revisions

Version Number	Creation	Approval	Reason
	Security Administration	**Management Group**	Annual review of the document, including the replacement of DN references with CN references, updates to identity validation processes, the strengthening of subscribers' rights, and the revision of the platform's registration and security requirements.
18	Assinado com Assinatura Digital Qualificada por: CLÁUDIA BAETA DA SILVA Data: 07-07-2026 18:29:14	Assinado com Assinatura Digital Qualificada por: TOLENTINO DE DEUS FARIA PEREIRA ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda Com poderes de representação de acordo com a delegação de poderes com data de 20 de Agosto de 2020. Data: 07-07-2026 18:31:07	

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1. Introduction

a) Scope

This document sets out the policies and procedures adopted by Global Trusted Sign (GTS), in its capacity as a Qualified Trust Service Provider, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), as well as with all other applicable legislation and technical standards in force.

This document defines the operational framework for the provision of qualified electronic time-stamping services by the Global Trusted Sign Chronological Validation Certification Authority, hereinafter referred to as TSA GTS, ensuring compliance with all legal, regulatory and technical requirements applicable to its activities.

b) Target Audience

This document is publicly available and is addressed to all participants related, somehow, to the GTS TSA certification authority.

c) Document Structure

This document follows the structure defined and proposed by the PKIX working group (Public-Key Infrastructure X.509), of the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), in document RFC 3647. Within the scope of this Certification Practice Statement, it is assumed that the reader is familiar with the concepts of cryptography, public key infrastructures, and electronic signature. In case this situation does not occur, we recommend the previous study of the referred topics, thus enabling a better understanding of this statement.

1.1. Overview

This document is the Timestamping Practice Statement, or TSPS, and it specifies security requirements, policies and practices applicable by the trust service provider issuing qualified timestamps. The security policies and requirements are defined in terms of requirements to manage the qualified timestamps life cycle in accordance with existing certificates policies.

1.2. Document Name and Identification

1.2.1. Revisions

This document is the GTS TSA Certification Practice Statement and the information on which is as follows:

Document information	
Document Name	GTS TSA Certification Practice Statement
Document Version	18.0

Document Status	Approved
OID	Practice Statement - 1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.1.3.1.0 Principles Statement - 1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.3.3.1.0
Date of Issue	July 7th, 2026
Validity	July 7th, 2027
Location	https://pki.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html

Note: When necessary, regular updates of this document will be done.

1.2.2. Relevant Dates

Version ID	Version date	Reason for amendment
Version 1	31-07-2017	GTS CA Certification Practices Statement
Version 2	12-09-2017	Content Update
Version 3	12-02-2018	Content Update
Version 4	05-03-2018	Content Update
Version 5	09-05-2018	Change of architecture (Section 9) and Change of source of legal time (Section 9.4.4)
Version 6	05-04-2019	Modification of the associated documents and contents.
Version 7	04-05-2020	Update of the GTS CA hierarchy with SUBCA of advanced certificates
Version 8	24-06-2020	Update of the hierarchy of the GTS CA with SUBCA 03
Version 9	17-09-2020	Update of GTS Trust Group employee records.
Version 10	06-05-2021	Update of document structure according to RFC 3647
Version 11	23-06-2021	General update of contents
Version 12	21-07-2021	OID correction
Version 13	22-07-2022	Annual validation of the document.
Version 14	15-02-2023	Update of the PKI hierarchy and document structure.
Version 15	04-07-2023	Annual verification of the document and update of values associated with telephone contacts
Version 16	05-09-2024	Annual verification of the document and merge with DP06
Version 17	09-09-2025	Annual verification of the document
Version 18	07-07-2026	Annual review of the document, including the amendment of references from DN to CN, updates to identity verification processes, enhanced subscribers' rights, and revised platform registration and security requirements. Annual review of the document, including the amendment of references from DN to CN, updates to identity verification processes, enhanced subscribers' rights, and revised platform registration and security requirements.

1.3. PKI Participants

1.3.1. Certification Authorities

ACIN-iCloud Solutions, acts as the Certification Authority, with the following corporate data:

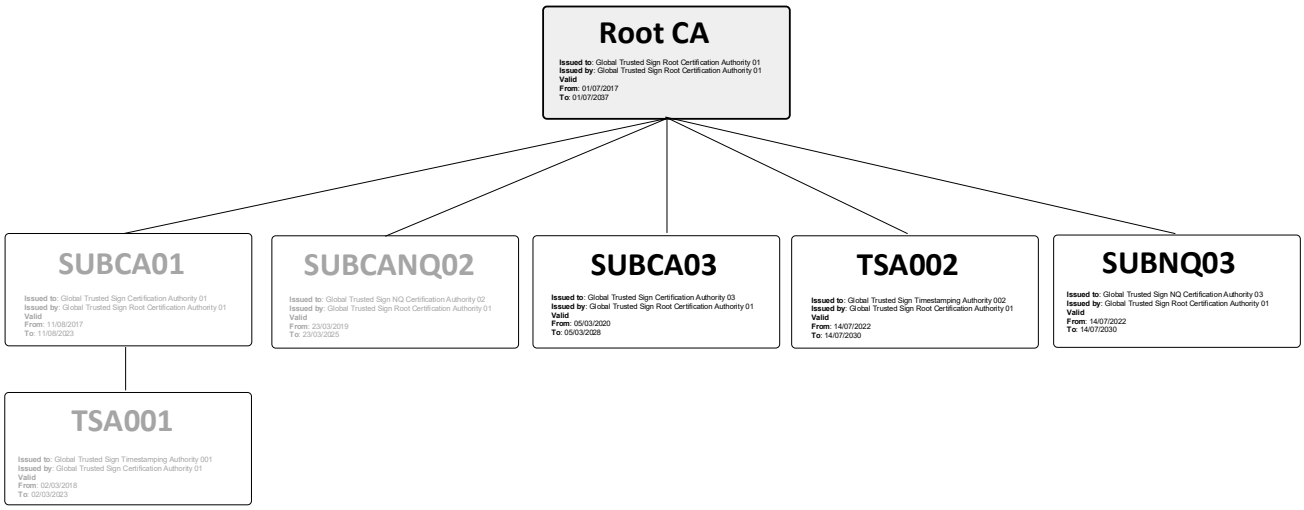
Social denomination: ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda.

VAT Number: 511 135 610

Address: Estrada Regional 104, Nº 42 A, 9350-203 Ribeira Brava

Phone Number: Local: 707 451 451[1] / International +351 291 957 888[2]

Web Page: www.acin.pt



ACIN-iCloud Solutions, through its Global Trusted Sign (GTS) brand, as a qualified trust service provider, has a trust hierarchy accredited by the National Security Office -*Gabinete Nacional de Segurança*- (http://www.gns.gov.pt/trusted-lists.aspx), in accordance with the Portuguese and European legislation. The GTS trust hierarchy has a group of devices, applications, human resources and procedures required to implement diverse available certification services and to ensure the life cycle of certificates described in this document. The GTS trust hierarchy is composed by the GTS Root Certification Authority (GTS ROOT CA), the GTS Certification Authorities (GTS CA 01 – SUBCA01 and GTS CA 03 – SUBCA03), the GTS Non-Qualified Certification Authority (GTS NQ CA – SUBCANQ02 and SUBNQ03) and the GTS Time Stamps Certification Authority (GTS TSA GTS – TSA001 and TSA002).

Legend:
1 – GTS Root CA – GTS Root Certification Authority
2 – SUBCA01 - Certification Authority
3 – TSA001 - GTS Timestamping Certification Authority
4 – SUBCANQ02 - GTS Non-Qualified Certification Authority

[1]Maximum amount to be paid per minute: 0.09€ (+VAT) for calls from fixed networks and 0.13€ (+VAT) for calls from mobile networks.
[2] Coast of an international call to a fixed network, according to the current rate.

5 – SUBCA03– GTS Certification Authority
6 – TSA002 – GTS Timestamping Certification Authority
7 – SUBNQ03 – GTS Non-Qualified Certification Authority

a) GTS Root Certification Authority (GTS ROOT CA)

The GTS ROOT CA is a certification authority accredited by the National Security Office, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, which amends Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), as well as all other applicable legislation and technical standards. As such, it is legally authorised to issue certificates to Subordinate Certification Authorities.

GTS ROOT CA certificate:

Certificate Information	
Distinguished Name	CN = Global Trusted Sign Root Certification Authority 01, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT
Signature Algorithm	Sha256RSA
Serial Number	7d 9f 44 7c b2 77 97 a8 59 57 bf 11 dd 8f 99 f5
Validity	01/07/2017 a 01/07/2037
Thumbprint	70 d1 2e f7 f5 90 18 87 47 88 42 c6 4e 05 ef 2c 0a 63 92 9d
Issuer	CN = Global Trusted Sign Root Certification Authority 01, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT

b) GTS Certification Authority (GTS CA)

The GTS Certification Authority issues:

✓ **Qualified certificates for Website authentication (SSL/TLS)**

Website authentication services provide means that guarantee website visitors that there is a genuine and legitimate entity responsible for the website. These services contribute trust security and building when conducting online business, as users trust websites that have been authenticated, through an authenticity, ownership and confidentiality guarantee of the information transmitted. The GTS CA practice in issuing qualified certificates for website authentication meets the CA/Browser forum requirements available at http://www.cabforum.org:

- Organization Validation: Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates;
- Extended Validation: Guidelines for the issuance and management of Extended Validation Certificates.

The validation of the domain of the requested certificates (domain owner, domain wild-card, and CAA Records) as defined in the CA/B Forum:

- Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates v1.8.4 chapter 3.2.2.

In case of inconsistency between this CPS and these CA / B Forum Requirements, the latter will prevail.

✓ **Certificates for qualified electronic signature**

Certificates for qualified electronic signature enable the creation of qualified digital signatures in electronic documents with a legal effect equivalent to a handwritten signature, acting as a proof of issuance of an electronic document by a certain natural person and confirms, at least, his/her name or pseudonym, as well as the document integrity.

✓ **Certificates for electronic seals**

Certificates for electronic seals allow the creation of qualified digital signatures in electronic documents with the same legal effect of a handwritten signature, as it works as an electronic document proof of issuance by a certain legal person, certifying the document origin and integrity.

GTS CA certificates EC GTS – SUBCA01:

Certificate Information	
Distinguished Name	CN = Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority 001, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT
Signature Algorithm	Sha256RSA
Serie Number	5d f5 55 01 8c 89 45 56 59 8d cf d9 13 3b 87 ab
Validity	11/08/2017 a 11/08/2023
Thumbprint	2b 30 32 d4 9d 12 74 af 30 ab a3 ec 29 a6 a0 25 ae f6 dc bc
Issuer	CN = Global Trusted Sign Root Certification Authority 01, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT

GTS CA certificates EC GTS – SUBCA03:

Certificate Information	
Distinguished Name	CN = Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority 03, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT
Signature Algorithm	Sha256RSA
Serie Number	1e 0a 5a 4e b2 45 99 3c 5e b9 2f 31 48 db 0c f6
Validity	11/05/2020 a 11/05/2028
Thumbprint	60 2f 17 18 96 72 78 f5 88 4f 33 16 f2 65 9b c1 f3 cc b2 46
Issuer	CN = Global Trusted Sign Root Certification Authority 01, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT

c) GTS Timestamping Certification Authority (GTS TSA)

The GTS TSA is a chronological validation certification authority, authorised to issue qualified timestamps. Monitoring the issuance service of timestamps is intended to detect any major diversion larger than the requirements established by standard ETSI EN ETSI EN 319 421. All offsets between devices that support timestamps issuance service will be properly monitored, with the aim of identifying significant alarms that will be used to take corrective measures. The GTS TSA is responsible for operating in one or more TSU (*time-stamping unit*) to create and to sign timestamps on behalf of GTS. Each TSU has a distinct signature key, whose clock, used to issue timestamps is synchronized, is synchronised not only with the GTS's own atomic clock, but also, for redundancy purposes, with two other sources accredited in accordance with ETSI EN 319 421.

GTS TSA certificate – TSA001:

Certificate Information	
Distinguished Name	CN = Global Trusted Sign Timestamping Authority 001, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT
Signature Algorithm	Sha256RSA
Serie Number	04 bd 81 30 e4 ae 61 40 5a 99 43 db 7a 72 4f 47
Validity	02/03/2018 a 02/03/2023
Thumbprint	21 16 db 77 7e 72 fd 57 61 2a 24 27 8f d2 05 c8 bc fd a3 98
Issuer	CN = Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority 01, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT

GTS TSA certificate – TSA002:

Certificate Information	
Distinguished Name	CN = Global Trusted Sign Timestamping Authority 002, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT
Signature Algorithm	sha256RSA
Serie Number	21 ee 9d 30 24 e9 0c 7e 62 cf f9 ac 3f f1 0c 08
Validity	14/07/2022 a 14/07/2030
Thumbprint	bf e9 50 86 06 35 80 b8 91 ea 42 e3 c1 e6 70 43 b5 3f 11 e4
Issuer	CN = Global Trusted Sign Root Certification Authority 01, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT

d) GTS Non-Qualified Certification Authority (GTS NQ CA)

The GTS NQ CA issues advanced non-qualified electronic signature certificates in its capacity as a Trust Service Provider, in accordance with the applicable requirements of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), as amended and consolidated by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, as well as the ETSI EN 319 401 – Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); General Policy Requirements for Trust Service Providers and ETSI EN 319 411-1 – Policy and Security Requirements for Trust Service Providers Issuing Certificates – Part 1: General Requirements standards, in their current versions.

GTS NQ CA certificate - SUBCANQ02:

Certificate Information	
Distinguished Name	CN = Global Trusted Sign NQ Certification Authority 02, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN-iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT
Signature Algorithm	Sha256RSA
Serie Number	7e 88 a8 ed 54 02 9f c6 5c 96 00 8e 0a cf bd c1
Validity	23/03/2019 a 23/03/2025
Thumbprint	7e 55 0f f3 8f 70 2e eb 5d 8f f0 e2 02 75 78 3f be 83 57 38
Issuer	CN = Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority 01, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT

GTS NQ CA certificate - SUBCANQ03:

Certificate Information	
Distinguished Name	CN = Global Trusted Sign NQ Certification Authority 03, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT
Signature Algorithm	sha256RSA
Serie Number	5b 12 f7 4a cb ca 73 e0 62 cf f2 13 84 35 c5 64
Validity	14/07/2022 a 14/07/2030
Thumbprint	13 c5 be fc 66 be 0f fe 82 97 97 ec 44 5f a9 e4 96 d2 f1 a8
Issuer	CN = Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority 01, OU = Global Trusted Sign, O = ACIN iCloud Solutions, Lda, C = PT

1.3.2. Registration Authorities

The Registration Authority (RA) is the entity responsible for approving the distinguished names (CN) of the holders of certificates and evaluates the veracity of the documents and identity of the holders of the requests. Based on this evaluation, it accepts or rejects the request.

Additionally, the RA has the authority to approve the revocation of certificates.

The Global Trusted Sign Registration Authorities comply with the requirements set out in this document and are subject to independent External Audits, as well as to Internal Audits carried out on a regular basis at Global Trusted Sign.

The issuance of digital certificates is subject to acceptance of the Certificate Terms and Conditions set out in FO23_GTS – Certificate Terms and Conditions and FO31_GTS – General Terms and Conditions.

a) Internal Registration Authority

Within the scope of the Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority, the registration authority is composed by the internal services of the same, which have the responsibility to validate the required data, in accordance with each specific Policy of the services provided by Global Trusted Sign.

b) External Registration Authority

Global Trusted Sign does not have External Registry Authorities, as no contract exists with third parties to validate the domain of the SSL certificates and the identity of the advanced and qualified certificates.

1.3.3. Subscribers

Within the scope of this certification practice statement, subscribers/holders are all final users to whom certificates have been attributed by the Global Trusted Sign PKI. The holders of certificates issued by Global Trusted Sign are considered those whose name is inscribed in the "*Subject*" field of the certificate and use it, as well as the respective private key in accordance with that set forth in the various certificate policies described in this document, with certificates being issued for the following categories of holders:

- Natural or legal person;
- Legal person (organizations);
- Services (computers, firewalls, etc.);
- The members of the working groups, namely the Security Administration, act as subscribers, taking responsibility for the correct use of the certificate, as well as for the protection and safeguard of the respective private key.

Access to Global Trusted Sign services requires prior registration of the user on the Global Trusted Sign platform.

The subscriber undertakes to keep their contact details up to date, in particular their email address. Loss of access to the registered email account may result in the inability to renew or manage certificates and may lead to their revocation for security reasons.

1.3.4. Relying Parties

The relying parties or recipients are natural persons, entities or equipment that trust in the validity of the mechanisms and procedures used in the association process of the name of the holder with its public key, that is, they trust that the certificate really corresponds to whom it says it belongs to. In this document, a relying party is considered to be that which trusts the content, validity and applicability of the certificate issued by the Global Trusted Sign PKI.

1.3.5. Other Participants

a) Supervisory Authority

The Supervisory Authority is the competent entity for the accreditation and supervision of certification authorities providing qualified trust services. At the national level, this function is performed by the National Security Office -*Gabinete Nacional de Segurança* (GNS)-. The supervisory authority contributes to the trust on qualified certificates, due to the functions exercised on the issuing Certificate Authority (CA). As part of its duties regarding Certification Authorities, the supervisory authority has the following tasks:

- **Notice of intent:** procedure to approve trust services conducted by qualified service providers, based on an assessment made of several parameters, such as physical security, hardware, software, access and operational procedures;
- **Conformity assessment body:** as a competent body to assess the conformity on trust services by qualified service providers;
- **Monitoring:** Inspections carried out to confirm that both qualified trust service providers and the trust services they provide comply with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, which amends Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), of the European Parliament and of the Council.

b) External Entities

Activities of service providers that support Global Trusted Sign in its capacity of a qualified trust service provider are based on a contract to ensure the formal assignment of functions and responsibilities of each party, as well as the compliance with policies and practices established by Global Trusted Sign.

c) Conformity Assessment Body

A Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) is a body as defined in Article 2(13) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008, in its consolidated version, which lays down the requirements for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies. Such a body is accredited in accordance with that Regulation to carry out the conformity assessment of Qualified Trust Service Providers (QTSPs) and the qualified trust services they provide, in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, which amends Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), as well as all other applicable legislation and technical standards.

1.4. Certificate Usage

The purpose of time stamps is to provide proof that a document or file existed at a specific point in time. This assurance is achieved through the generation of a qualified time stamp issued by an accredited certification authority, such as EVC GTS, and linked to the hash of the document to which the time stamp is to be applied.

Accordingly, the association of a time stamp with a document certifies not only the accuracy of the date and time of the request, but also the integrity and non-repudiation of its contents.

In accordance with this Certification Practice Statement (CPS), the time stamps issued by EVC GTS are qualified certificates that comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, which amends Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), as well as all other applicable legislation and technical standards.

1.4.1. Appropriate Certificate Uses

Timestamps are issued at the request of subscribers in accordance with ETSI EN 319 421 and comply with the requirements imposed by RFC 3161. They are also used by Relying Parties to validate the association of date/time with the datum and for that purpose, they must:

- Verify that the timestamp has been correctly signed and that the private key used to sign the timestamp has not been compromised until the time of verification. During the validity of the TSU certificate, the validity of the signature key can be verified by checking the revocation status of the TSU certificate;

- Take into account the limitations on the use of timestamps as defined in this certificate practice statement and in the certificate policy;

- Take into consideration any other precautions applicable to the use of timestamps defined, for example, in agreements.

Note: The requirements and rules defined in this document apply to all timestamps issued by the GTS TSA.

1.4.2. Prohibited Certificate Uses

Timestamps cannot be used for any other purpose outside the context of the aforementioned uses except for the possibility that they can be used in other contexts when legally permitted by the applicable legislation.

1.5. Policy Administration

1.5.1. Organization Administering the Document

The management of the GTS TSA Certification Practice Statement is responsibility of the Global Trusted Sign Trust Group.

1.5.2. Contact Person

	GTS Trusted Group
Managers	Tolentino de Deus Faria Pereira José Luís de Sousa
Address	ACIN iCloud Solutions, Lda. Estrada Regional 104 Nº42-A 9350-203 Ribeira Brava Madeira – Portugal
General e-mail	info@globaltrustedsign.com
Report e-mail	report@globaltrustedsign.com
Web Page	https://www.globaltrustedsign.com
Phone Numbers	National: 707 451 451 [1] International: + 351 291 957 888 [2] (GTS - Option 3) [1] Maximum amount to be paid per minute: 0.09€ (+VAT) for calls from fixed networks and 0.13€ (+VAT) for calls from mobile networks. [2] Cost of an international call to a fixed network, according to the current rate.

When any of the grounds for revocation set out in point 4.9.1. is identified, it should be communicated to the above-mentioned contacts.

1.5.3. Person Determining CPS suitability for the policy

The Certification Practice Statement (CPS) should be internally applied, as well as audited by the Audit working group in order to ensure its conformity. This audit should produce a report, which must be submitted to the GTS TSA Management Group, for its approval.

1.5.4. CPS Approval Procedures

The validation of this CPS and/or related CP and all corrections or updates are performed by the Global Trusted Sign Security Administration. All corrections or updates are published as new versions of this CPS and/or related CP, replacing any CPS and/or related CP previously defined. The Global Trusted Sign Security Administration is responsible for determining when the changes on the CPS and/or respective CP will result in a change on the object identifiers (OID) of the CPS and/or respective CP. After validation, the CPS (and/or its CP) is submitted to the Global Trusted Sign Trust Group, which is responsible for the approval and authorisation of the changes in this type of document.

1.6. Definitions and Acronyms

1.6.1. Definitions

Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
Electronic signature	Data in electronic form which is attached to or logically associated with other data in electronic form and which is used by the signatory to sign
Advanced electronic signature	An electronic signature which meets the following requirements: a) It is uniquely linked to the signatory; b) It is capable of identifying the signatory; c) It is created using electronic signature creation data that the signatory can, with a high level of confidence, use under his sole control; and d) It is linked to the data signed therewith in such a way that any subsequent change in the data is detectable
Authentication	Electronic process that enables the electronic identification of a natural or legal person, or the origin and integrity of data in electronic form to be confirmed
Certificate	Structure of electronic data signed by a certification service provider, which links the holder to the data of validation of signature that confirms his/her identity.
Certificate for Electronic Signature	Electronic attestation which links electronic signature validation data to a natural person and confirms at least the name or the pseudonym of that person
Certificate for Website Authentication	Attestation that makes possible to authenticate a website and links the website to the natural or legal person to whom the certificate is issued
Certificate for Electronic Seal	Electronic attestation that links e-seal validation data to a legal person and confirms the name of that person
Qualified Certificate for Electronic Signature	Certificate for electronic signatures, that is issued by a qualified trust service provider and meets the requirements laid down in Annex I of the European Regulation 910/2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183
Qualified Certificate for Website Authentication	Certificate for website authentication, which is issued by a qualified trust service provider and meets the requirements laid down in Annex IV of the European Regulation 910/2010, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183.
Qualified Certificate for Electronic Seals	Certificate for electronic seals, that is issued by a qualified trust service provider and meets the requirements laid down in Annex III of the European Regulation 910/2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183
Private Key	Element of the asymmetric key pairs meant to be known only to its holder, on which the digital signature is added on the electronic document, or which deciphers a previously encrypted electronic document, with the corresponding public key.
Public Key	Element of the asymmetric key pairs meant to be released, on which the digital signature affixed on the electronic document is verified, or an electronic document is encrypted to be transmitted to the holder of the key pairs.

Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
Accreditation	An act whereby a service provider is recognised or requesting that the activity of the certification entity may be exercised in accordance with requirements set by European Regulation 910/2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183
Creator of a Seal	Legal person who creates an electronic seal.
Personal Identification Data	Set of data enabling to determine the identity of a natural or legal person, or that of a natural person representing a legal person.
Validation Data	Data that is used to validate an electronic signature or an e-seal.
Electronic Seal Creation Data	Unique group of data used by the creator of the e-seal to create an e-seal.
Electronic Signature Creation Data	Unique group of data used by the signatory to create an electronic signature.
Electronic Signature Creation Device	Configured *software* or *hardware*, used to create an electronic signature
Electronic Seal Creation Device	Configured *software* or *hardware* used to create an electronic seal.
Qualified Electronic Signature Creation Device	Electronic signature creation device that meets the requirements laid down in Annex II of the European Regulation 910/2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183
Qualified Electronic Seals Creation Device	Electronic seal creation device that meets *mutatis mutandis* the requirements laid down in Annex II of the European Regulation 910/2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183
Electronic Document	Any content stored in electronic form, in particular text or sound, visual or audio-visual recording.
Electronic Address	Identification of computer equipment, proper to receive and file electronic documents.
Certification Authority	Natural or legal person, accredited as a qualified service provider by the supervisory authority.
Registration Authority	Entity that approves Distinct Names (CN) of subordinated entities and, by assessing the request, approves or rejects the request.
Supervisory Authority	Appointed entity for the accreditation and inspection of certification authorities.
Hash Function	Operation done by a group of data in any size, so that the result is another fixed size group of data independent from its original size and is uniquely linked to initial data and ensures it is impossible to obtain distinct messages that manage the result when applying that function.
Hash or Fingerprint	Fixed size result obtained after the application of a hash function to a message that complies the requirement of being uniquely linked to initial data.
HSM	Cryptographic security module used to store keys and cryptographic operations in a secure way.
Electronic Identification	The process of using personal identification data in electronic form, representing uniquely either a natural or legal person, or a natural person representing a legal person.

Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
Public Key Infrastructure	Hardware, software, persons, processes and policies structure that uses digital signature technology to provide trusted third parties a verifiable association between the public component of an asymmetric pair of keys and a specific signatory.
CRL	Revoked certificates list created and signed by the Certification Authority (CA) that issued the certificates. A certificate is introduced on the list when has been revoked (for example, by suspecting the key's compromise). In certain circumstances, the CA can divide a CRL into smaller CRLs.
Electronic Identification Mean	A material and/or immaterial unit containing personal identification data and which is used for authentication for an online service.
OID	Unique alphanumeric/numeric identifier registered according to an ISO norm, to refer to a specific object or to a specific class of objects.
Conformity Assessment Body	A designated body accredited in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, as being competent to carry out the conformity assessment of qualified trust service providers and the qualified trust services they provide.
Public Body	National, regional or local government body, a body subject to public law or an association formed by one or more of those entities or by a body subject to public law, or a private entity authorised by, at least, one of those authorities, bodies or associations as being of public interest, under the current mandate.
Relying Party	Relying parties or final recipients are natural or legal people that trust in the validity of mechanisms and procedures used in the linking process of a time stamp to a datum. In other words, they rely on the time stamp's accuracy.
Certificate Policy	Group of rules that indicate the certificate's applicability to a specific community and/or application class with common security requirements.
Trust Service Provider	Natural or a legal person who provides one or more trust services either as a qualified or as a non-qualified trust service provider.
Qualified Trust Service Provider	A trust service provider who provides one or more qualified trust services and is granted the qualified status by the supervisory body.
Product	Hardware or software, or relevant components of hardware or software, which are intended to be used for the provision of trust services.
Electronic Seal	Data in electronic form, which is attached to or logically associated with other data in electronic form to ensure the latter's origin and integrity.

Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
Advanced Electronic Seal	Electronic seal which meets the following requirements: a) it is uniquely linked to the creator of the seal b) it is capable of identifying the creator of the seal c) it is created using e-seal creation data that the creator of the seal can, with a high level of confidence under its control, use for e-seal creation; and d) d) it is linked to the data to which it relates in such a way that any subsequent change in the data is detectable.
Qualified Electronic Seal	Advanced electronic seal, which is created by a qualified electronic seal creation device, and that is based on a qualified certificate for electronic seal.
Qualified Timestamp	An electronic timestamp which meets following requirements: a) it binds the date and time to data in such a manner as to reasonably preclude the possibility of the data being changed undetectably b) it is based on an accurate time source linked to Coordinated Universal Time; and c) it is signed using an advanced electronic signature or sealed with an advanced electronic seal of the qualified trust service provider, or by some equivalent method.
Timestamps	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.
Trust Service	Electronic service normally provided for remuneration which consists of: a) the creation, verification, and validation of electronic signatures, e-seals or electronic time stamps, electronic registered delivery services and certificates related to those services, or b) the creation, verification and validation of certificates for website authentication; or c) the preservation of electronic signatures, seals or certificates related to those services.
Qualified Trust Service	Trust service that meets the applicable requirements laid down in the European Regulation 910/2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183
Electronic Registered Delivery Service	Service that makes it possible to transmit data between third parties by electronic means and provides evidence relating to the handling of the transmitted data, including proof of sending and receiving the data, and that protects transmitted data against the risk of loss, theft, damage or any unauthorised alterations.

Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
Qualified Electronic Registered Delivery Service	Electronic registered delivery service which meets the following requirements: a) they are provided by one or more qualified trust service provider(s); b) they ensure with a high level of confidence the identification of the sender; c) they ensure the identification of the addressee before the delivery of the data; d) the sending and receiving of data is secured by an advanced electronic signature or an advanced e-seal of a qualified trust service provider in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of the data being changed undetectably; e) any change of the data needed for the purpose of sending or receiving the data is clearly indicated to the sender and addressee of the data; f) the date and time of sending, receiving and any change of data are indicated by a qualified electronic time stamp.
Signatory	Natural person that creates an electronic signature.
Electronic Identification System	Electronic identification system under which electronic identification means are produced for natural or legal people or for natural people in representation of legal people.
Holder	See Signatory.
User	Natural or legal person that uses electronic identification or a trust service.
Validation	Process of verifying and confirming that an electronic signature or a seal is valid.
Chronological Validation	Declaration of a TSA that certifies the date and hour of creation, expedition or reception of an electronic document.
High Security Zone	Access controlled area in which an entry point is limited to authorised staff duly accredited and visitors properly accompanied. High security zones must be closed around its perimeter and watched 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by security personnel, other personnel or by electronic means.

1.6.2. Acronyms

Acronyms	
C	Country
CN	Common Name
CPS	Certification Practice Statement
RD	Regulatory Decree
CA	Certification Authority
RA	Registry Authority
GNS	National Security Office -Gabinete Nacional de Segurança
GTS	Global Trusted Sign
HSM	Hardware Secure Module
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
O	Organization
OU	Organization Unit
OID	Object Identifier
CP	Certificate Policy
PKCS	Public-Key Cryptography Standards
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
SSL/TLS	Secure Sockets Layer / Transport Layer Security

1.6.3. References

- ✓ 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, in its consolidated version, including the amendments introduced by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024.
- ✓ ETSI 319 401 Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI) General Policy Requirements for Trust Service Providers;

- ✓ ETSI 319 421, v.1.3.1 - Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI) Policy and Security Requirements for Trust Service Providers Issuing Time Stamps;
- ✓ ETSI 319 422, v.1.1.1 - Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI) Time-stamping protocol and time-stamp token profiles;
- ✓ RFC 3161 – Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure - Time-Stamp Protocol (TSP);
- ✓ RFC 3647 - Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure – Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Framework, 2003;
- ✓ FIPS 140-2 Nível 3;
- ✓ CA/Browser Forum: Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates, v.1.8.4.

1.6.4. Conventions

No stipulation.

2. Publication and Repository Responsibilities

2.1. Repositories

The GTS CA provides a repository, in web environment, with information regarding practices adopted and the status of certificates issued, namely:

a) GTS Root Certification Authority (GTS ROOT CA)

- GTS ROOT CA Certificate;
- GTS ROOT CA Certificate Revocation List (CRL);
- GTS ROOT CA Certification Practice Statement (CPS);
- GTS ROOT CA Certificate Policies (CP);
- Other relevant information.

b) GTS Certification Authority (GTS CA)

- GTS CA Certificate;
- GTS CA Certificate Revocation List (CRL);
- GTS CA Certification Practice Statement (CPS);
- GTS CA Certificate Policies;
- Other relevant information.

c) GTS Timestamping Certification Authority (GTS TSA)

- GTS TSA Certificate;

- GTS TSA Certification Practice Statement (CPS);
- GTS TSA Certificates Policies;
- Other relevant information.

d) GTS Non-Qualified Certification Authority (GTS NQ CA)

- GTS NQ CA Certificate;
- GTS NQ CA Certificate Revocation List (CRL);
- GTS NQ CA Certification Practice Statement (CPS);
- GTS NQ CA Certificates Policies;
- Other relevant information.

2.2. Publication of Information

The repository of the different certification authorities can be accessed 24x7 at https://pki.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html and at https://pki02.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html. The repository will be updated when an amendment is made to any published documents.

2.3. Time or Frequency of Publication

The GTS TSA conducts the following publications, with the following frequency of publication:

- The GTS TSA certificate is published after its issuance;
- New versions or amendments of CPS and/or respective Certificate Policies (CP), are published after approval by the Management Group.

2.4. Access Controls on Repositories

The following security access control mechanisms have been implemented:

- Any amendments to the information published in the repository is done through formal procedures of document management;
- The technological infrastructure that supports the repository and its publications is in conformity with the good practices of information security, including physical requirements, as well as the management by a team with skills required to perform those activities;
- It is guaranteed that the access to the information contained in the repository is carried out, only and exclusively, in read mode. To that end, security mechanisms have been implemented to ensure that only authorised persons may write or modify the information contained in the repositories.

3. Identification and Authentication

3.1. Naming

The GTS TSA ensures the issuance of certificates with a *Common Name* (CN) X.509 to all holders who submit documentation containing a verifiable name according to what is set in RFC 5280. The allocation of names follows the conventions below:

- Certificates for website authentication assign a qualified name of the domain and/or trust service, according to ETSI EN ETSI EN 319 412-4 v1.2.1;
- Certificates for qualified signature of natural persons assign the real name of the holder, according to ETSI EN ETSI EN 319 412-2 v2.3.1;
- Certificates for qualified signature of natural persons in association with legal persons assign the name of the holder and the relationship with the legal person, according to ETSI EN 319 412-2 v2.3.1;
- Certificates for electronic seals assign the name of the legal person, according to ETSI EN 319 412-3 v1.3.1.

Name allocation complies with the requirements specified in the certificate policies, with identification in each of the policies:

Policy Identifier	OID
Root CA Certificate Policy	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.2.1.1.0
SSL EV Certificate Policy	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.2.2.1.0
SSL OV Certificate Policy	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.1.2.1.1
Electronic Signature Certificate Policy	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.1.2.1.2
Electronic Seals Certificate Policy	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.1.2.1.3
Policy for Qualified Certificate with authentication	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.2.4.1.0
Advanced Signature Certificate Policy	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.2.6.1.0
Advanced Electronic Seals Certificate Policy	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.2.7.1.0
Timestamp Policy	1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.1.1.2.3.1.0

3.1.1. Types of Names

The GTS TSA guarantees that the allocation of names complies with the requisites specified in the certificate policies for each type of profile presented. The various types of certificates may contain the following fields in the CN:

Attribute	Code	Rules
Country	C	Code of the certificate holder's country.
Organization	O	This field corresponds to the organization (or equivalent) to which the certificate holder belongs.
Organization Unit	OU	This field corresponds to the information regarding the organization unit (or equivalent) to which the certificate holder belongs.
Common Name	CN	Unique name of the certificate holder. In the case of web servers, it will be designated by FQDN (CN = "FQDN".), being forbidden its designation by the IP address. In the case of qualified signature certificates, they contain the name of the holder or the pseudonym. In the case of electronic seals certificates, they contain the name of the legal person.
Serial Number	serialNumber	Follows ETSI EN 319 412 recommendations.

3.1.2. Need for Names to be Meaningful

The GTS TSA ensures that the names used in the certificates it issues identify in a significant and clear manner their holders, ensuring that the CN used is appropriate for a certain holder and that the "***Common Name***" component of the CN represents it in a manner that can be easily identified by the interested parties. The GTS CA ensures that any ***Common Name*** field in the Subject CN of the certificate is equal to one of the ***Subject Alternative Names*** FQDN, which was validated using at least one of the procedures specified in section 3.2.2.4 of the Baseline Requirements CA/B Forum.

3.1.3. Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers

The GTS TSA does not allow the anonymity of holders in the certificate issuance process.

3.1.4. Rules for Interpreting Various Names Forms

The rules used by the GTS TSA to interpret the name format follow that established in "*RFC5280 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile",* thus guaranteeing that all "*DirectoryString*" attributes of the issuer and subject fields of the certificate are encoded in a "*UTF8String"*, with the exception of the "*country*" and "*serialnumber*" attributes which are encoded in a "*PrintableString"*.

3.1.5. Uniqueness of Names

In the GTS TSA, there are controls that ensure that the CN and the "*KeyUsage*" extension content are unique, unambiguous and related only to one entity, thus guaranteeing the rejection of certificates issued by it that, having the same unique name, identify distinct entities.

3.1.6. Recognition, Authentication and Role of Trademarks

CNs issued by the GTS TSA are unique for each holder and take into account the registered trademarks, not allowing the deliberate use of registered names whose entity cannot prove it has the right to the trademark, and may refuse to issue the certificate with registered trademark names if it concludes that another identification is more convenient. Before issuing the certificate, during the authentication procedure, the entity/holder shall present documents that demonstrate the right to use the requested CN.

3.2. Initial Identity Validation

In order for the qualified certificates of the Certification Authorities to be issued in the GTS trust hierarchy, it is mandatory that the Global Trusted Sign TSA verifies the request and the parameters associated to it.

3.2.1. Method to Prove Possession of Private Key

In cases in which the GTS TSA is not the entity responsible for generating the cryptographic pair of keys to attribute to the user, the latter, before issuing it, shall assure that the user possesses the private key corresponding to the public key included in the certificate request.
The method of proof shall necessarily be more complex and precise according to the importance of the type of certificate requested, being documented in the Certificate Policy of the certificate in question – Document PL14.

3.2.2. Authentication of Organization and Domain Identity

CNs issued by the GTS TSA take into account the trademarks, not allowing the deliberate use of registered names whose entity cannot prove it has the right to the trademark, and may refuse to issue the certificate with registered trademarks if it concludes that another identification is more convenient.
The GTS CA validates the authenticity of the data through one of the following ways:

a) By using documents issued by government agencies (Commercial Registry, Electronic Commercial Registry, etc.);

b) Authentication of the certificate request form containing the data of the organisation, by a legal entity with powers for such an act (lawyer, notary or solicitor);

c) A periodically updated third party database;

d) Method of Proof of Email Address Control

When an email address is included in the ***Distinguished Name*** or ***Subject Alternative*** **Name** attributes of a digital certificate, the subscriber shall prove that he/she controls the email address. For this, the GTS CA performs a challenge-response procedure, which consists in generating a token and sending it by email to the email address to be included in the certificate. To prove the control of the email address, the subscriber must click on the link containing the token, which is included in the email. The CA receives the reply and the proof of email address control is successfully completed;

This procedure is also carried out to confirm the email address of the subscriber included in the certificate request form (subscriber's email contact);

e) Domain Name / Address Validation Method

The GTS CA validates the right of use or control by the domain name applicant, which shall be listed in the ***Common Name*** and ***Subject Alternative Name*** of the certificate, using at least one of the procedures described in section 3.2.2.4 of the CA/B Forum Baseline Requirements.

3.2.2.1. Identity

Before issuing and making available a certificate issued for a legal or natural person with the attribute of association with an entity, it is necessary to authenticate the data regarding the creation and legal person of the entity.

For these certificates, the identification of the entity is required in all cases, for which the RA shall require the relevant documentation depending on the type of entity.

The relevant documentation may be found on the Global Trusted Sign website, in the corresponding certificate information section.

In the case of entities located outside the Portuguese territory, the documentation to be submitted will be that of the Official Registry of the respective country, duly apostilled and officially translated into Portuguese or English, whenever there are doubts regarding the documentation or the entity.

This verification is done through an analysis of the legal regime applicable to the applicant entity and through consultation of the records of the business activity of the market or through the physical delivery of the notarial deeds that prove all the information.

In addition, it is also verified:

- That the data or documents provided are within the validity period.

- That the legal existence of the organisation is at least 1 year.
- That they are not eradicated companies in countries where there is a government ban on doing business or on a BCFT risk related list.

3.2.2.2. DBA/Tradename

See section 3.1.6.

3.2.2.3. Verification of Country

See section 3.2.2.

3.2.2.4. Validation of Domain Authorization or Control

For each domain, it is confirmed that the applicant has control over that domain by means of a verification at the registry at https://www.whois.net and/or https://www.dns.pt

3.2.2.5. Authentication for an IP Address

For each IP address, it is confirmed that the applicant has control over that address by a verification in the registry at https://www.ripe.net or https://whois.arin.net/

3.2.2.6. Wildcard Domain Validation

The Global Trusted Sign does not issue Wildcard certificates

3.2.2.7. Data Source Accuracy

The Global Trusted Sign has a list of reliable sources to analyse the data prior to issuing the certificates.

3.2.2.8. CAA Records

The verification of CAA Records is done through the tool https://www.entrustdatacard.com/products/categories/ssl-certificates/caa-tool
For further information please see section 4.2.1.

3.2.3. Authentication of Individual Identity

The verification of the identity of the subscribers and/or holders will be carried out by the working group of Administrators, after confirmation of payment and document validation, and can be done in the following ways:

- **In person**, in Portuguese or English, by prior appointment, at the company's headquarters in the Madeira island, or at its premises in Lisbon, OPorto or Ponta Delgada. The applicant must present a valid original identification document, and identity verification shall be carried out by two Registration Administrators in accordance with GTS internal procedures. This identification method is performed in accordance with Article 24(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, or
- **Remotely,** through remote identification, including by videoconference or by other remote identification methods implemented by GTS and permitted under the applicable legislation, in Portuguese or English, by prior appointment. The applicant, or the duly authorised legal representative of the legal entity, must be physically present during the identification process and present a valid original identification document for identity verification prior to the issuance of the qualified certificate. Remote identification shall be carried out through a technological platform that complies with the applicable legal, regulatory and technical requirements, ensuring a level of assurance equivalent to physical presence, in accordance with Article 24(1)(d) and the “substantial” or “high” assurance levels provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, as well as the requirements set out in Order No. 154/2017 of the National Security Office and all other applicable legislation and technical standards, or
- **Through a notified electronic identification means,** namely by using the authentication certificate of the Portuguese Citizen Card or the Digital Mobile Key (CMD) via the Autenticacao.gov.pt portal, provided that the applicant holds a compatible electronic identification document and digital certificate. This method is available to Portuguese citizens and is used in accordance with Article 24(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183; or
- **By using a valid qualified electronic signature certificate or a qualified electronic seal certificate issued by a Qualified Trust Service Provider**, for the purpose of verifying the identity of the applicant, in accordance with Article 24(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183. This method is applicable, in particular, to the renewal of qualified certificates, provided that the relevant legal and regulatory requirements continue to be met.

a) Natural Person Identification

If the holder is a natural person, the identity may be verified through:

- Names and surnames (in accordance with national practices for the identification of persons);
- Date and place of birth;
- Nationally recognized identification document that allows to distinguish the holder from others with the same name;
- Documents with probative value equivalent to physical presence.

If the holder is a natural person in associated with a legal person:

- Names and surnames (in accordance with national practices for the identification of persons);
- Date and place of birth;
- Nationally recognized identification document that allows to distinguish the holder from others with the same name;
- Documents with probative value equivalent to physical presence;
- Full name and data of the legal person;
- Evidence of the association of the physical person with the legal person that will appear in the attributes of the certificate.

If the holder is a natural person of the Professional Type:

- Names and surnames (in accordance with national practices for the identification of persons);
- Date and place of birth;
- Nationally recognized identification document that allows to distinguish the holder from others with the same name;
- Documents with probative value equivalent to physical presence;
- Indication with evidence of the Profession exercised;
- License number of the professional association and submission of proofs;
- Organization / Entity where the profession is practiced, with evidence to be submitted.

b) Legal Person Identification

If the holder is the representative of a legal person, the identity may be verified through:

- Names and surnames of the applicant (in accordance with national practices for the identification of persons);
- Date and place of birth;
- Nationally recognized identification document that allows to distinguish the holder from others with the same name;
- Documents with probative value equivalent to physical presence;
- Data of the legal person:

- Full name of the legal person;
- Address;
- Tax identification number (TIN);
- Access code of the Electronic Commercial Registry.

- In case the applicant is not the legal representative of the legal person, a power of attorney for issuing the electronic seal is requested.

If the holder is a natural person of the professional type in association with a legal person:

- Names and surnames (in accordance with national practices for the identification of persons);
- Date and place of birth;
- Nationally recognized identification document that allows to distinguish the holder from others with the same name;
- Documents with probative value equivalent to physical presence;
- Full name and data of the legal person;
- Evidence of the association of the natural person with the legal person that shall appear in the attributes of the certificate;
- License number of the professional association and submission of proofs;
- Exercised Responsibilities/Position;
- Area/Department to which belongs.

c) Device or System Identification

Registration and authentication process will be guaranteed by the Registry Administration Working Group to properly register final users of the certificate, through all necessary means for an adequate and legal identification of the applicant. Among the actions to be taken to meet this goal, are the following:

- Verification of documents officially recognized by the State in which the Subscriber (natural or legal person) is registered;
- Full name;
- Contact information, including contact address;
- Unique legal identification.

Identification must be authenticated through tests of identity in accordance with the following provisions:

- To be officially recognized in the jurisdiction in which the subscriber is registered;
- To indicate the complete Subscriber name and address official;
- To have at least a proof of identity that contains a photograph of the subscriber;
- To indicate a unique registry number within the jurisdiction that had been issued.

The Global Trusted Sign will verify if each candidate has the right or privilege to obtain the certificate in question. In order for qualified certificates for website authentication with *extended validation* to be issued in the Global Trusted Sign trust hierarchy, it is mandatory that the GTS TSA verifies the identity and address of the requesting legal person, and that the indicated address is the one in the articles of association, or where its activity is carried out.

In the case of requests for timestamping service - Timestamps, GTS will verify the data in the registration process carried out by the subscriber, in the respective service request form available at www.globaltrustedsign.com, according to that described in section 3.2.2.1.

3.2.4. Non-Verified Subscriber Information

All the information provided by the subscriber is verified.

3.2.5. Validation of Authority

See Organization and Domain Identity Authentication, section 3.2.2 and Individual Identity Authentication, section 3.2.3.

3.2.6. Criteria for Interoperation or Certification

Certificates issued on the Global Trusted Sign PKI are issued under a single trust hierarchy.
In order to ensure total interoperability between applications that use digital certificates, it is recommended to use only alphanumeric characters with o graphic accentuation, space, underline, minus symbol and full stop ([a-z], [A-Z], [0-9], ‘ ’, ‘_’, ‘-’, ‘.’) on X.500 directory inputs.

3.3. Identification and Authentication for Re-Key Requests

3.3.1. Identification and Authentication for Routine Re-Key

Many public key infrastructures allow automatic updating of certificates for a subscriber before the expiration of the validity date of the current certificate. This action is known as routine renewal and is possible at the moment when there is already a trust relationship with the underwriter.
Global Trusted Sign does not operate a certificate renewal process. Whenever a certificate needs to be replaced, including in cases where its validity period is approaching expiry, a new issuance (re-issuance) is performed, subject to the applicable issuance process and compliance with the legal, regulatory and procedural requirements in force.

Each re-issuance constitutes a new certificate issuance, resulting in a new certificate with a new validity period and, where applicable, a new verification of the applicant's identification details in accordance with this Certification Practice Statement.
Consequently, any request for the replacement of a certificate is treated by Global Trusted Sign as a new certificate issuance request, and no automatic certificate renewal process is available.

3.3.2. Identification and Authentication for Re-Key after Revocation

The renewal is treated like a new issuance request by the GTS TSA. The Global Trusted Sign requires the subscriber to use the same authentication details used in the original certificate request.

3.4. Identification and Authentication for Revocation Request

The revocation request must comply with the conditions described in detail in section 4.10.

4. Certificate Life Cycle Operational Requirements

4.1. Certificate Application

A request to the GTS TSA for the issuance of certificates begins with the completion of a form, designed for each type of certificate supported and with the acceptance of the terms and conditions established by the GTS TSA.

4.1.1. Who Can Submit a Certificate Application

Certificate subscription requests may be submitted by:

- The certificate holder;
- A representative of the certificate holder, duly authorized by a power of attorney to that aim;
- A legal person who is the holder of the certificate;
- A GTS representative.

4.1.2. Enrollment Process and Responsibilities

After receiving the request for the timestamping service, a process of validation of the information and identity of the holder and, when applicable, requesting entity is initiated. This process is carried out by the Registry Administrators, with the purpose of verifying the authenticity of the data provided, depending on the type of certificate requested. The Global Trusted Sign does not use external registration entities to provide the registration service. A certificate request does not imply its obtainment in case the applicant does not meet the requirements established in this

CPS. Accepted or rejected submitted requests will be stored and preserved by a period of 7 years, in accordance with CAB Forum section 5.5.2.

4.2. Certificate Application Processing

4.2.1. Performing Identification and Authentication Functions

As soon as Global Trusted Sign receives the certificate issuance request form, as well as the necessary information for issuing the request, it shall proceed to validate all information provided in order to verify the authenticity of the data. The identification domain of the GTS TSA in the CAA *records* is globaltrustedsign.com. The GTS CA limits the reuse of the supporting information for the renewal of the certificate, in accordance with point "11.14.3- Age of Validated Data" of the Guidelines for the Issuance and Management of Extended Validation Certificates do CA/ Browser Forum.

4.2.2. Approval or Rejection of Certificate Applications

Certificate requests shall only be accepted if all request data is authentic. In case of information contained in the evaluation process, the application shall be rejected, and the party responsible for the same shall be informed.

4.2.3. Time to Process Certificate Applications

The Global Trusted Sign makes the certificates available after validation of the subscribed order and successful payment, according to the general terms and conditions available in the public area –(FO31 General Terms and Conditions).

4.3. Certificate Issuance

The certificate issuance process is carried out by the GTS TSA Registration Administrators through a specific procedure for that purpose. The certificates are issued through the interaction of the GTS TSA with a cryptographic module in hardware (*Hardware Secure Module* - HSM). The issued certificate begins its validity at the moment it is issued.

4.3.1. CA Actions during Certificate Issuance

Access to the certificate information is available in the private area of the platform, through login, as well as through the email associated with the registration and service request.

4.3.2. Notification to Subscriber by the CA of Issuance of Certificate

The subscriber of the certificate is notified via electronic mail, and the public key certificate is sent through this channel.

4.4. Certificate Acceptance

4.4.1. Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance

Before the delivery of the public key certificate, the subscriber and holder must agree the certificate use conditions, only after that, the certificate will be considered as accepted. Regarding the issued certificate, the subscriber must be aware of the following issues:

- Knowledge of the features and content of the certificate;
- Knowledge of rights and responsibilities.

4.4.2. Publication of the Certificate by the CA

The GTS TSA does not publish the list of issued certificates.

4.4.3. Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to other Entities

The GTS TSA does not notify other entities about their issuance.

4.5. Key Pair and Certificate Usage

4.5.1. Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage

Certificate holders use their private key, only and exclusively, for the intended purpose (in accordance with the provisions in the field of the certificate "*keyUsage*") and always for legal purposes. The holder always is responsible for the use of the certificate. The use of the certificate is only allowed, and applicable to the type of certificate:

- To whoever is designated in the Subject field of the certificate;
- After accepting the terms and conditions associated with the type of certificate;
- Whilst the certificate is valid and is not included in the CRL of GTS TSA.

4.5.2. Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage

Relying parties shall use software that complies with the X.509 standards and shall only trust the certificate if it is not expired or revoked. The GTS TSA supplies in this CPS information about the appropriate services available to verify the validity status of the certificate, such as OCSP and CRL.

4.6. Certificate Renewal

GTS TSA does not operate a certificate renewal process. Whenever a certificate needs to be replaced, including where its validity period is approaching expiry, the certificate holder must submit a new issuance request (re-issuance), retaining, where applicable, the same parameters as the previous certificate.

Each re-issuance involves the generation of a new cryptographic key pair and the issuance of a new certificate, with a new serial number and a new validity period.

The re-issuance process follows the same authentication, identification and validation procedures applicable to the initial issuance. Previously accepted identification methods may be reused where permitted by the applicable legislation and by this Certification Practice Statement and Certificate Policy.

4.6.1. Circumstance for Certificate Renewal

No stipulation.

4.6.2. Who may Request Renewal

No stipulation.

4.6.3. Processing Certificate Renewal Request

No stipulation.

4.6.4. Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber

No stipulation.

4.6.5. Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewal Certificate

No stipulation.

4.6.6. Publication of the Renewal Certificate by the CA

No stipulation.

4.6.7. Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

No stipulation.

4.7. Certificate Re-Key

4.7.1. Circumstance for Certificate Re-Key

TSA GTS does not support the re-keying of certificates

4.7.2. Who may Request Certification of a New Public Key

No stipulation.

4.7.3. Processing Certificate Re-Key Requests

No stipulation.

4.7.4. Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber

No stipulation.

4.7.5. Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Re-Keyed Certificate

No stipulation.

4.7.6. Publication of the Re-Keyed Certificate by the CA

No stipulation.

4.7.7. Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

No stipulation.

4.8. Certificate Modification

Certificate modification is a process that requires the issuance of a new certificate to a Subscriber, with associated changes. The modification of certificates is not supported by the GTS TSA.

4.8.1. Circumstances for Certificate Modification

No stipulation.

4.8.2. Who May Request a Certificate Modification

No stipulation.

4.8.3. Processing Certificate Modification Requests

No stipulation.

4.8.4. Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber

No stipulation.

4.8.5. Conduct Constituting Acceptance of Modified Certificate

No stipulation.

4.8.6. Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA

No stipulation.

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

No stipulation.

4.9. Certificate Revocation and Suspension

The revocation of certificates is a mechanism used when, for any reason, certificates are not reliable, before the originally intended end period. In practice, certificates revocation is an action through which the certificate ceases its validity before the expiration period, losing, in this way, its functionality. The suspension of certificates is not supported by the GTS TSA.

In the case of time stamps, certificate revocation is effected by the deactivation of the purchased service package.

Access to the services provided by Global Trusted Sign requires users to register on the Global Trusted Sign platform by creating a user account with personal and non-transferable credentials.

The subscriber is responsible for keeping their email address active and up to date, as it constitutes the primary communication channel for notifications relating to renewal, suspension or revocation.

Loss of access to, or unavailability of, the registered email account may prevent communication with the subscriber and may justify the revocation of the certificate for security reasons.

4.9.1. Circumstances for Revocation

A certificate can be revoked due to any of the following reasons:

- Cease of activities;
- Theft, loss, destruction or deterioration of the supporting device of the certificates;
- Inaccuracies in data supplied;
- Risk or suspicion of risk of the holder private key;
- Risk or suspicion of risk of the certificate access password;
- Risk or suspicion of risk of the GTS TSA private keys;
- Breach of responsibilities under the CPS by the GTS TSA or by the holder;
- Whenever there are credible reasons to suppose that certification services are under risk, so there are doubts about the certificate reliability;

- By legal or administrative resolution;
- Whenever it is determined that, for some reason, certificates were not issued in accordance with the GTS Certificate Policy or Certification Practices Statement;
- Whenever the GTS CA receives notification or has implied knowledge of any circumstance that indicates that the certificate's email address is no longer legally authorised;
- Use of the certificate for abusive activities.

4.9.1.1. Reasons for Revoking a Subscriber Certificate

a) A certificate can be revoked due to any of the following reasons

- The Subscriber requests in writing the revocation of the Certificate;
- The Subscriber notifies that the original certificate request was not authorised and does not grant authorisation retroactively;
- Cease of functions;
- Theft, loss, destruction or deterioration of the supporting device of the certificates;
- Inaccuracies in data supplied;
- Risk or suspicion of risk of the holder private key;
- Risk or suspicion of risk of the certificate access password;
- Risk or suspicion of risk of the GTS ROOT CA private keys;
- Breach of responsibilities under the CPS by the GTS ROOT CA or by the holder;
- When the GTS CA is aware of a demonstrated or proven method that can easily calculate the Private Key of the Subscriber based on the Public Key in the Certificate (as a Debian weak key, according to https://wiki.debian.org/SSLkeys;
- When the GTS CA obtains evidence that the validation of domain authorisation or control for any Fully Qualified Domain Name or IP address in the Certificate should not be relied upon;
- Whenever there are credible reasons to suppose that certification services are under risk, so there are doubts about the certificate reliability;
- By legal or administrative resolution;
- Whenever it is determined that, for some reason, certificates were not issued in accordance with the GTS Certificate Policy or Certification Practices Statement;
- Whenever the GTS CA receives notification or has implied knowledge of any circumstance that indicates that the certificate's email address is no longer legally authorised;
- Use of the certificate for abusive activities.

The CA shall revoke a certificate between 24 hours and 5 days if one or more of the following occurs:

- The Certificate does not comply with the requirements of Section 6.1.5 and Section 6.1.6;
- The GTS ROOT CA obtains evidence that the Certificate has been misused;

- The GTS ROOT CA is informed that a subscriber has breached one or more of its material obligations under the terms and conditions;
- The GTS ROOT CA is aware of any circumstances indicating that the use of a Fully Qualified Domain Name or IP address in the Certificate, which is no longer legally authorized (e.g., a court or arbitrator has revoked the right of a Domain Name Subscriber to use the Domain Name, a relevant licensing or services agreement between the Domain Name registry and the Applicant has been terminated, or the Domain Name registry has not renewed the Domain Name);
- The GTS ROOT CA is informed that a wildcard Certificate has been used to authenticate a fraudulently misleading fully qualified subordinate domain name;
- The GTS ROOT CA becomes aware of a material change in the information contained in the Certificate;
- The GTS ROOT CA is aware that the Certificate has not been issued in accordance with these Requirements or the CA Certificate Policy or Certification Practices Statement;
- The GTS ROOT CA determines or becomes aware that any information contained in the Certificate is inaccurate;
- The right of the GTS ROOT CA to issue certificates under these requirements expires, is revoked or terminated unless the GTS ROOT CA has resolved to maintain the CRL/OCSP Repository;
- Revocation is required by the GTS ROOT CA Certification Policy and/or Certification Practice Statement; or
- The GTS CA is informed of a demonstrated or proven method that exposes the Private Key of the subscriber upon compromise or if there is clear evidence that the specific method used to generate the Private Key was incorrect or defective.

4.9.1.2. Reasons for Revoking a Subordinate CA Certificate

The issuing CA shall revoke a GTS TSA Certificate within seven (7) days if one or more of the following situations occur:

- The GTS CA requests the revocation in writing;
- The GTS CA notifies the Issuing CA that the original certificate request was not authorized and does not grant authorization retroactively;
- The GTS CA obtains evidence that the GTS CA Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate has suffered a Key Compromise or no longer meets the requirements of Section 6.1.5 and Section 6.1.6;
- The GTS CA obtains evidence that the Certificate has been misused;
- The GTS CA is informed that the Certificate has not been issued in accordance with or that the Subordinate CA has not complied with this document or the applicable Certificate Policy or Certification Practice Statement;

- The GTS CA determines that any information contained in the certificate is inaccurate or misleading;
- The GTS ROOT CA or the GTS CA ceases operations for any reason and has not made arrangements for another CA to provide revocation support for the Certificate;
- The right of the Issuing CA or Subordinate CA to issue certificates under these Requirements expires or is revoked or terminated, unless the Issuing CA has made arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL/OCSP Repository; or
- Revocation is required by the Certificate Policy and/or Certification Practices Statement of the Issuing CA.

4.9.2. Who can Request Revocation

Revocation can be legitimately requested by any of the following parties:

- The Certificate holder;
- The Certification Authority or Requesting Entity of the certificate of the subordinate entity;
- The Global Trusted Sign, when aware that:
  - Data contained in the certificate does not correspond to reality;
  - The certificate is not in the possession of its holder;
- The Supervisory Authority;
- A relying party, when proves that the certificate has been used for purposes other than those intended to be used.

4.9.3. Procedure for Revocation Request

Any Revocation Request must be submitted through the service available for that purpose at https://www.globaltrustedsign.com. The GTS TSA will process the revocation request in the next 24 hours after the revocation request has been received. During that period of time, the identity and authenticity of the applicant will be verified.

4.9.4. Revocation Request Grace Period

The revocation request grace period is the time available for the Subscriber to take the necessary actions to request the revocation of a certificate over which there is suspicion of compromising the key, discovery of inaccurate information contained in the certificate, or outdated information. In this case, the Subscriber shall request the revocation within 24 hours after its detection.

4.9.5. Time within which CA must Process the Revocation Request

Following the submission of a revocation request and receipt of the signed documentation, the revocation shall be completed within no more than 24 hours.
Upon confirmation of the identity and authenticity of the applicant, the GTS TSP will proceed, within 60 minutes, to change the certificate status to revoked.

4.9.6. Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties

Before relying on the information contained in a certificate, the Relying Party shall validate the appropriateness of the certificate for the intended purpose and ensure that the certificate is valid. To verify the status of the certificate, the Relying Parties need to consult the OCSP or CRL responses identified in each certificate.

4.9.7. CRL Issuance Frequency (if applicable)

The status of certificates issued by the GTS CA can be checked by consulting the CRL, which is issued every 24 hours or whenever there is a revocation of the certificates issued, in which case a new CRL is issued immediately. The availability in the repositories is done in a period no longer than 30 minutes, and it is downloaded in less than 10 seconds. In order to guarantee its availability, the CRL is released in the following repositories:

- https://pki.globaltrustedsign.com/download/crl/root/gts_root_crl.crl;
- https://pki02.globaltrustedsign.com/download/crl/root/gts_root_crl.crl..

4.9.8. Maximum Latency for CRLs (if applicable)

The Global Trusted Sign has sufficient resources to guarantee normal operating conditions, namely a response time, for CRL and OCSP, less or equal to 10 seconds.

4.9.9. On-line Revocation/Status Checking Availability

The Global Trusted Sign Root CA has an OCSP validation service for the status of the certificates online. This service can be accessed at http://ocsp.globaltrustedsign.com

4.9.10. On-line Revocation Checking Requirements

Before using a certificate, the relying parties have the responsibility of verifying the status of all the certificates, through the CRL or a verification server of the online status (via OCSP).

The CRL can be accessed at https://pki02.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html, guaranteeing its availability 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, except in the occurrence of a scheduled maintenance stoppage and duly communicated to the parties involved.
The end of the subscription of a certificate occurs when the validity period is expired or the certificate is revoked, according to RFC 3647. The service updates OCSP responses with a periodicity of 10m as defined in the ***nextupdate*** field.

4.9.11. Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available

No stipulation.

4.9.12. Special Requirements Re-Key Compromise

In addition to the reasons mentioned in section 4.9.1 of this Certification Practices Statement, the parties may use the email report@globaltrustedsign.com to demonstrate the compromising of the private key of the subscribed certificates.

4.9.13. Circumstances for Suspension

No stipulation.

4.9.14. Who can Request Suspension

No stipulation.

4.9.15. Procedure for Suspension Request

No stipulation.

4.9.16. Limits on Suspension Period

No stipulation.

4.10. Certificate Status Services

4.10.1. Operational Characteristics

The status of issued certificates is publicly available using CRL and the OCSP service.

4.10.2. Service Availability

The certificate status service is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. If a certificate is revoked, it does not remain in the CRL after the expiration date.

4.10.3. Optional Features

No stipulation.

4.11. End of Subscription

The end of a certificate subscription occurs when the validity period is expired or the certificate is revoked, according to RFC 3647.

4.12. Key Escrow and Recovery

4.12.1. Key Escrow and Recovery Policy and Practices

The GTS TSA retains its private key and the private keys of all its customers through an HSM stored in a secure environment.

- They are archived internally in secure environments and for long periods of time;
- They are generated and stored in HSM and their transfer to other media or devices is not possible;
- The private keys of the GTS TSA have at least one backup copy, with the same security level as the original key and are subject to backup copies;
- They are stored in encrypted form in HSM.

4.12.2. Session Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices

See section 4.12.1.

5. Management, Operational and Physical Controls

5.1. Physical Security Controls

5.1.1. Site Location and Construction

The Global Trusted Sign was designed to provide a safe environment capable of protecting the systems that support the activities of the Certification Authority. The Global Trusted Sign activities are conducted in a room located in a high security zone, within a building which guarantees the existence of various levels of security, accessible only to the people required for the performance of its trust

activities. The Global Trusted Sign also guarantees that its high security zones possess all the features, as well as the necessary mechanisms to guarantee security conditions related to:

- Physical location and type of construction, with masonry, concrete or brick walls;
- Ceiling and floor with similar construction to the walls;
- No windows;
- Security door, with steel plate, with fixed hinges and shoulder also in steel, with security lock electronically operated, fire-resistant features and functionality anti-panic;
- Physical access to the premises;
- Power and air conditioning;
- Exposure to water / flooding;
- Prevention and protection against incidents/disasters such as fire, flood and similar;
- Waste disposal;
- Safeguard of database backups.

5.1.2. Physical Access

In order to offer confidentiality, integrity and availability of information to the technological infrastructure, the Global Trusted Sign is organised into six security levels:

- Level 1;
- Level 2;
- Level 3;
- Level 4;
- Level 5;
- Level 6.

Security Level 1 is identified by a large part of the infrastructure area. The first security perimeter found is the reception area of the building, where the staff of the organisation is subject to a biometric system and visitors are subject to appropriate registration by the reception staff. This area is also equipped with CCTV cameras capable of monitoring all access points to the building. The next security area is called Level 2. This level is located in a floor of the building for this purpose and represents the corridor between level 01, the systems room (Level 3) and the TSP's room (Level 4), being that, to access this area, a positive authentication in the passage of an access control by the TSP's trust groups is required. In the case of visitors (auditors and maintenance) will be provided an access card for authentication in access controls. These cards only validate access with the prior authentication of members that perform organic functions within the TSP structure. The area represented by security level 3 comprises the antechamber area and the systems room. The main function of the antechamber zone is to prevent direct passage from Security Level 2 to Level 4. Access to these areas is intended only for authorised personnel, while visitors (auditors and maintenance) can only access when accompanied by the TSP Trusted Groups. Entry or exit made at this level is only allowed after a positive identification in the

access controls, and these identifications are based on the biometric factor. The access control system is managed through software that controls all access points to the infrastructure. Access to Security Level 4 is performed from an access controls device. Access is only allowed after the positive identification of two employees from different trust groups. Two identification mechanisms are used simultaneously, biometrics and PIN code. Level 5 of security is materialised by the Security Vault located within Level 4, where the smartcards of the TSP Administrators/Operators are located for access to the certificate lifecycle management systems. Access to them is only authorised to the members of the trust group with functions established in the TSP's organisation and with access to the services provided by the TSP. It should also be noted that the Security Vault is approved according to the EN 1143-1 standard. The last security level, Level 6, is defined by the individual compartments within the Security Vault (Level 5), where the devices to access the functionalities of the TSP system are located. Each compartment identifies an authorized individual and with functions established in the TSP's organization, to which only the individual can have access.

5.1.3. Power and Air Conditioning

The Global Trusted Sign safe environment has redundant equipment, which guarantees operating conditions 24 hours a day / 7 days a week, of:

- Uninterruptible continuous power supply with sufficient power to autonomously maintain the power grid during periods of power failure and to protect the equipment from electrical fluctuations that could damage it (the redundant equipment consists of uninterruptible power supply batteries, and diesel electricity generators);
- Refrigeration/ventilation/air conditioning which control the temperature and humidity levels, ensuring suitable conditions for the correct operation of all the electronic and mechanical equipment present within the environment. A temperature sensor activates a GSM alert whenever the temperature reaches abnormal values. This GSM alert consists of phone calls with a pre-recorded message to the maintenance team members.

5.1.4. Water Exposures

The high security zones have the appropriate mechanisms installed (flood detectors) to minimise the impact of floods on the GTS systems.

5.1.5. Fire Prevention and Protection

The Global Trusted Sign safe environment has installed the necessary mechanisms to prevent and extinguish fires or other incidents derived from flames or fumes. These mechanisms comply with existing regulations:

- Fire detection and alarm systems are installed on the various physical levels of security;

- Fixed and mobile fire extinguishing equipment is available, placed in strategic and easily accessible locations so that it can be quickly used at the beginning of a fire and successfully extinguished;
- There are well defined emergency procedures in case of fire.

5.1.6. Media Storage

Media with sensitive information are stored securely, in vaults and in accordance with the type of media and classification of the information. Access to these areas is restricted to duly authorized persons.

5.1.7. Waste Disposal

At the end of their life cycle, documents and paper materials containing critical information should be disposed of by effective methods that do not allow for their reconstruction.
Other storage equipment (hard disks and the like) shall be properly cleaned, so that it is not possible to recover any information through secure formatting, or physical destruction of the equipment. In the case of cryptographic peripherals, these shall be destroyed in accordance with the instructions and recommendations of the respective manufacturers.

5.1.8. Off-Site Backup

All backup copies are kept in a secure environment in external facilities.

5.2. Procedural Controls

The GTS digital certificate issuing activity, as a qualified certification authority, requires compliance with a set of European standards. These same standards define a set of working groups, with distinct competences, activities and rules, which shall be guaranteed by GTS. In the trust functions are included all personnel with access to the CA certification systems and that in practice may materially affect:

- Manipulation of subscriber information and validation of Certificate issuance information;
- Functions of the life cycle of the certificates;
- Configuration and maintenance of the certification systems;

Within the scope of its organisational structure, the following are considered to be trust functions, and are divided and differentiated by the nature of their activity, whether they are software for digital certification. Each of them is entrusted with the following responsibilities depending on their scope.

5.2.1. Trusted Roles

a) System Administration Working Group (AdmSist)

Responsible for the installation, configuration and maintenance of the systems, but with controlled access to security-related settings. This group has the following responsibilities:

- Production environment management;
- Installation, configuration, maintenance of systems and network with controlled access to application components settings;
- Management of the performance of the systems supporting Global Trusted Sign's operations, in order to ensure that the infrastructure remains continuously available and operational, and to anticipate future requirements arising from Global Trusted Sign's activities and the associated costs.
- Management of hardware and software incidents and failures;
- Restitution of the system through backup copies, when necessary;
- Execution and maintenance of documents (procedures) related to the execution of its functions;
- Safeguard of artefacts under its custody.

b) Security Administration Working Group (AdmSeg)

Global responsible for security systems, in particular, for the management and implementation of rules and safety practices within the scope of services provided by Global Trusted Sign. This group has the following responsibilities:

- Definition of documentation related to Global Trusted Sign information security practices;
- Definition of procedures related to cryptographic keys management;
- To ensure that all Global Trusted Sign documentation is updated, adapted to the reality and stored in a secure manner, depending on their classification;
- Management of the implementation of security practices and policies, including logical and physical access control;
- Management of risks associated with services provided by Global Trusted Sign;
- Security events monitoring and related alarm management;
- Participation and response to security incidents;
- Safeguard of artefacts under its custody.

c) Systems Operation Working Group (OpSist)

Responsible for routine functioning of the trust system, being authorized to make security backups and its recovery. This group has the following responsibilities:

- Systems daily operation;
- Routine operations;
- Security backups;
- Safeguard of artefacts under its custody.

d) Registry Administration Working Group (AdmReg)

Responsible for the approval of the issuance, suspension and revocation of digital certificates (qualified signature, electronic seals, website authentication and timestamps certificates). This group has the following responsibilities:

- Certificate issuance and revocation;
- Submission of *Certificate Signing Request* (CSR) for the implementation of registration processes;
- Videoconferencing to validate the identity of the holders;
- Creation or update of entities requesting certification services;
- Validation of the documentation to be submitted by the holder for certificates issuance / revocation;
- Validation of the identity of the holders by videoconference;
- Notification to holders, when necessary;
- Safeguard of artefacts under its custody.

e) Audit Working Group (Auditor)

Responsible for the internal analysis, in accordance with national and European rules applicable to the activities of Global Trusted Sign, in its capacity of a qualified trust service provider, being authorized to check and monitor activities archives of trust systems. This group has the following responsibilities:

- Registration and monitoring of all sensitive system operations;
- Registration of all procedures subject of being audited;
- Periodic verification of the conformity with processes, policies and procedures in force within the context of the activity of a qualified service provider;
- Safeguard of artefacts under its custody;
- Submission of proposals for improvement.

f) Management Working Group (Management)

Responsible for assuring technical, financial and personnel means, for the adequate functioning of Global Trusted Sign, in its capacity of a qualified trust service provider. This group has the following responsibilities:

- Appointment of members of the other Working Groups;
- Review and approval of GTS Policies and Practice Statements;
- Safeguard of artefacts under its custody.

5.2.2. Number of Individuals Required per Task

Each group have 2 members to ensure the redundancy of resources.

5.2.3. Identification and Authentication for each Role

See section 5.2.1.

5.2.4. Roles Requiring Separation of Duties

The composition of the working groups must respect the principles of minimum privilege and segregation of functions. The following table shows the incompatibilities between the different groups existing in Global Trusted Sign, in order to avoid any conflicts of interest.

Working Group	Incompatible with				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(a) Security Administration		X	X	X	X
(b) System Administration	X				X
(c) Registry Administration	X				X
(d) Systems Operation	X				X
(e) Audit	X	X	X	X	

5.3. Personnel Controls

5.3.1. Qualifications, Experience and Clearance Requirements

All members included in any Global Trusted Sign working groups should meet the following requirements:

- Proof of qualification and experience for the performance of the respective duty;
- Ensure confidentiality related to Global Trusted Sign sensitive information or identification data of holders;
- Guarantee that they do not perform functions that may arise a conflict with their responsibilities concerning Global Trusted Sign activities;
- Ensure knowledge of the terms and conditions for the performance of the respective function;
- Have the necessary documentation for the performance of the respective function;
- Have been formally appointed for the function to be exercised.

5.3.2. Background Check Procedures

Background check is derived from the process of accreditation of persons appointed to pursue activities in any of the Working Groups and that includes the verification of identity and criminal record, as well as references mentioned in the curriculum vitae.

5.3.3. Training Requirements and Procedures

The members of the Working Groups must be subject to a specific training and education plan, which covers the following topics:

- Legal aspects related to certification services;
- Digital certificate and public key infrastructure;
- General concepts on information security;
- Specific training for the related Working Group;
- Global Trusted Sign software and/or hardware operation;
- Certification Policies and Certification Practice Statements;
- Procedures for continuity of the activity;
- Recovery in case of disasters.

5.3.4. Retraining Frequency and Requirements

The occurrence of any technological change, or the introduction of new tools, or the modification of existing procedures, should trigger an adequate training process in all Working Groups. In addition, training sessions should be addressed to members of Certification Authorities when Global Trusted Sign Certification Policies or Certification Practice Statement are amended. Such facts must be taken into account in order to guarantee the intended level of knowledge for the successful implementation of responsibilities incumbent to the different Working Groups.

5.3.5. Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence

No stipulation.

5.3.6. Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions

All unauthorized actions and those actions violating Global Trusted Sign Certification Practice Statement and Certification Policies shall be subject to disciplinary measures, either that they have been deliberate or caused by negligence. In addition, and depending on the seriousness of the infringement, legal sanctions may be applied.

5.3.7. Independent Contractor Controls

The access to the High Security Zone by consultants or providers of independent services, requires the continuous supervision from members of the Working Groups, as well as the registration in the book of attendance.

5.3.8. Documentation Supplied to Personnel

Members of the Working Groups shall be provided with the information and documentation necessary in relation to the Certificate Policies, the Global Trusted Sign Certification Practice Statement, documentation describing their responsibilities, obligations and duties according to their role, as well as technical documentation relating to the software and hardware used by the Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority.

5.4. Audit Logging Procedures

5.4.1. Types of Events Recorded

All significant events, able to be auditable, should be recorded, in particular the following:

- Security backups, restoration or data file;
- Physical security of input/output of the different levels of security devices;
- System maintenance;
- Software and hardware modifications and updates;
- Change of personnel;
- Connect and disconnect applications or systems involved in the certification activity;
- Operations conducted by members of the Working Groups;
- Attempts, successful or not, to access sensitive resources of Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority;
- Attempts, successful or not, to modify security parameters;
- Attempts, successful or not, to create, modify, or delete system accounts;
- Attempts, successful or not, to start and end of session;
- Attempts, successful or not, of transactions related to the request, issuance, renewal, modification, suspension and revocation of certificates and keys;
- Attempts, successful or not, to generate, issue or update the CRL;
- Attempts, successful or not, to create, modify or delete information of certificates holders;
- Attempts, successful or not, to access GTS CA High Security Zones.

The record of events, by automatic or manual means, must contain, at least, information such as event date and time, category, description and serial number, as well as the identification of the agent that caused them.

5.4.2. Frequency of Processing Audit Log

The audit of records shall be conducted on a regular basis, in particular on the occurrence of events which may be considered suspicious or which may compromise in any way the activity in question. All such events should be recorded in an analysable summary report, as well as the decisions and actions taken in response.

5.4.3. Retention Period for Audit Log

Audit records must be kept in the system for at least 1 month after being processed. After that time, they must be filed according to as is defined in section 5.5 of this document.

5.4.4. Protection of Audit Log

Audit records are protected against unauthorized access, amendments, manipulation or destruction attempts. As a rule, electronic records must be protected using cryptographic techniques so nobody, except the own records visualization applications, with appropriate access control, can access them. Manual records are stored in premises which meet the requirements defined for that purpose, within the GTS CA safe facilities. This type of audit records is considered as sensitive information.

5.4.5. Audit Log Backup Procedures

Backups of audit logs are made on a regular basis.

5.4.6. Audit Collection System (Internal vs. External)

Logs are centrally collected and processed.

5.4.7. Notification to Event-Causing Subject

Events likely to be audit are recorded in Global Trusted Sign internal systems, being stored in a secure manner. It is not envisaged any notification to the event-causing subject.

5.4.8. Vulnerability Assessment

Although significant changes in GTS TSA global environment are not yet produced, vulnerability assessments must be conducted, with the aim to minimize or eliminate potential attempts of security breaches in the system. The outcome of these evaluations should be informed to the responsible managers so they can review and approve, when required, an implementation plan and the correction of detected vulnerabilities.

5.5. Records Archival

The Global Trusted Sign ensures the retention of records relevant to the provision of trust services in a manner that guarantees their integrity, authenticity, confidentiality and availability throughout the retention period defined in this Certification Practice Statement and under the applicable legislation.
The records retained include, in particular, those relating to certificate issuance, re-issuance, suspension and revocation requests, applicant identification and authentication processes, actions performed by Registration Administrators, security events, audit logs, and any other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the services provided.
Archived records are protected against alteration, destruction, unauthorised access and loss, and are retained for the periods required by applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

5.5.1. Types of Records Archived

The GTS TSA shall archive, at minimum, the following types of data:

- Audit records specified in paragraph 14.4.1 of the present document;
- Security copies of systems that are part of the CA infrastructure;
- Documentation related to certificates life cycle;
- Keys for confidentiality purposes (where applicable);
- Contracts celebrated between the CA and other entities.

5.5.2. Retention Period for Archive

The retention time of data subject to archiving is defined in accordance with the provisions of national legislation, for a period of no less than 7 years.

5.5.3. Protection of Archive

The archive is protected according to what is also foreseen for the protection of audit records. Furthermore, the archive is protected so that only authorised members of the Working Groups may consult and access it.

5.5.4. Archive Backup Procedures

See section 5.4.5.

5.5.5. Requirements for Time-Stamping of Records

Information systems used by the GTS TSA must ensure the record of the date and time of the moment, based on a secure time source.

5.5.6. Archive Collection System (Internal vs. External)

See section 5.4.6.

5.5.7. Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information

Only duly authorised members of the Working Groups have access to the archives for the purpose of checking the integrity of the information to ensure that it is in good condition and can be recovered.

5.6. Key Changeover

No stipulation.

5.7. Compromise and Disaster Recovery

This section describes the requirements related to notification and recovery procedures in the event of a disaster or compromise.

5.7.1. Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures

In case of a serious security incident or compromise of the GTS TSA, the following procedures shall be performed:

- Notification without undue delay, but always within a period of 24 hours after detecting the event, to the supervisory authority and, if necessary, to other entities, such as the competent national body on information security or the authority responsible for data protection, of all the breaches of security or loss of integrity that have a significant impact on the trust service provided or on stored personal data.
- If the security breach of loss of integrity is likely to harm the natural or legal person to whom the trust service is provided, that person will be notified, without undue delay, about the above-mentioned security breach or loss of integrity.

- In addition, and depending on the type of incident, the affected CA may be disconnected.

If necessary, if the security breach or integrity loss affect two or more Member States, the notified supervisory authority shall inform about this fact to supervisory authorities of the other Member States concerned and to ENISA.
The notified supervisory authority shall inform to the public, or will demand the trust service provider to do so, if considers that the disclosure of the security breach or loss of integrity is of public interest.

5.7.2. Recovery Procedures if Computing Resources, Software and/or Data are Corrupted

When hardware, software, and/or data resources have been altered or there is suspicion that these have been corrupted, an event management procedure will be activated to restore secure conditions adding new credible efficiency components. The Global Trusted Sign will suspend its services and will notify all entities involved in case it is verified that this situation has affected issued certificates, including notification to the holders thereof.

5.7.3. Recovery Procedures after Key Compromise

If any of the algorithms, or associated parameters, used by the GTS TSA or its owners become insufficient for their intended purpose, the GTS TSA shall:

- Inform all holders and other entities with which the GTS TSA has agreements or other form of established relationships. Additionally, this information shall be made available for other dependent entities;
- Inform the Mozilla Root Repository and other root repositories that have established a trust relationship with the GTS PKI hierarchy;
- Schedule the revocation of any affected certificate.

5.7.4. Business Continuity Capabilities after a Disaster

The Global Trusted Sign has a business continuity plan, which describes all the procedures to be implemented in the event of a disaster where there is loss or corruption of data, software and equipment. The Continuity Plan should ensure that services identified as critical due to their availability necessity are accessible at the Alternative Location and that GTS TSA data necessary to resume operations is copied and stored in safe and adequate locations to allow the proper return to operations of GTS TSA in case of incidents/disasters. Backup copies of essential information and software are performed regularly. Adequate support facilities must be provided to ensure that essential information and software can be recovered after a disaster or failure in the media. Safeguard mechanisms must be tested regularly to ensure that they meet the requirements of the plans for business continuity.

5.8. CA or RA Termination

In the event of termination of activities, the Global Trusted Sign should proceed promptly to the following actions:

- Inform the Supervisory Authority (National Security Department -*Gabinete Nacional de Segurança* - GNS);
- Inform all holders of certificates through a notification explaining in advance the cessation of formal activities of GTS TSA;
- Revocation of all certificates;
- Ensure the transfer (for its retention by another organisation) of all information concerning the CA activity, in particular, CA key, certificates, documents in files (internal or external), repositories and events records files;
- Proceed to the complete destruction of all classified information or ensure its transfer (for permanent retention by another organisation) of all information regarding GTS TSA, activity, in particular, CA key, certificates, documents in files (internal or external), repositories, and events records files.

In case of changes in the responsible body/structure for managing the GTS TSA activity, the GTS TSA shall inform the entities listed in the previous paragraphs of such fact.

6. Technical Security Controls

6.1. Key Pair Generation and Installation

This section defines the security measures implemented for the GTS PKI in order to protect the cryptographic keys generated by it, and respective activation data. The security level assigned for key maintenance shall be maximum so that private keys and secure keys, as well as activation data, are always protected and only accessed by duly authorised persons. The generation of key pairs of the GTS TSA is processed in accordance with the requisites and algorithms defined in this policy.

6.1.1. Key Pair Generation

The generation of key pairs of the GTS ROOT CA is processed in accordance with the requisites and algorithms defined in this statement, through a formal procedure dated, carried out, and signed by authorised members of the Security Administration Working Group. The GTS CA does not generate key pairs for certificates that have the EKU extension containing the ***KeyPurposeIds, id-kp-serverAuth*** or ***anyExtendedKeyusage*** attributes.

6.1.1.1. CA Key Pair Generation

The generation of key pairs of the GTS TSA is processed in accordance with the requisites and algorithms defined in this statement, through a formal procedure dated, carried out, and signed by authorised members of the Security Administration and Audit Working Groups. The GTS CA does not generate key pairs for certificates that have the EKU extension containing the ***KeyPurposeIds***, ***id-kp-serverAuth*** or ***anyExtendedKeyusage*** attributes.

6.1.1.2. RA Key Pair Generation

No stipulation.

6.1.1.3. Subscriber Key Pair Generation

No stipulation.

6.1.2. Private Key Delivery to Subscriber

No stipulation.

6.1.3. Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer

See section 4.1.

6.1.4. CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties

See section 2.2.

6.1.5. Key Sizes

Concerning the size of the keys, the recommendations of the ETSI TS 119 312 - Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures - Cryptographic Suites standard were followed. The size defined for the keys is the following:

- 4096 bits RSA for the key of the GTS Certifying Authorities;
- 2048 bits RSA for keys associated with the remaining certificates that are issued by GTS with the sha256RSA signature algorithm.

6.1.6. Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking

The key generation process is, necessarily, carried out directly in a cryptographic module in hardware (HSM). The cryptographic module complies with the FIPS 140-2 level 3 requisites. These certificates are signed by the GTS ROOT CA. The GTS ROOT CA works in offline mode.
The generation of the GTS TSA keys shall be carried out in accordance with that stipulated in PKCS#11.

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

See section 1.4.

6.2. Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls

This section addresses the requirements for the protection of the private keys and for the cryptographic modules of the GTS PKI. Global Trusted Sign has implemented a combination of physical, logical and procedural controls, duly documented, in order to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the private keys of the GTS PKI.

6.2.1. Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls

The GTS TSA uses cryptographic modules (HSM) for activities related to the generation, storage and signature. Cryptographic modules are compliant with Common Criteria v2.3, FIPS 140-2 level 3 (for GTS TSA cryptographic module). The GTS TSA cryptographic module security is guaranteed during its life cycle, ensuring the following:

- The installation and activation of keys in the cryptographic module is conducted by members of the Working Groups duly;
- The private keys for signature stored in the cryptographic module are deleted at the end of their lifecycle;
- The cryptographic module was not tampered with during its transport;
- The cryptographic module is not tampered with while remaining at Global Trusted Sign secure premises;
- The cryptographic module has proper operation.

6.2.2. Private Key (n out of m) Multi Person Control

The generation and installation of the activation data for the private key of the GTS TSA is carried out by authorized personnel in a safe environment through an initial setup of the HSM, which requires simultaneous control by two members of the working groups.

6.2.3. Private Key Escrow

The GTS TSA retains its private key and the private keys of all its customers through an HSM kept in a safe environment.

- Are internally archived in a safe environment and for long periods of time;
- Are generated and stored in the HSM, being unable to be transferred to other media or devices.
- The GTS TSA private keys have, at least, a backup copy with the same level of security than the original key and they are subject of backups;
- Are stored in encrypted form in the HSM.

6.2.4. Private Key Backup

Refer to previous point.

6.2.5. Private Key Archival

See section 6.2.3.

6.2.6. Private Key Transfer into or from a Cryptographic Module

The transmission of the activation data of the private keys to other HSM is made, only and exclusively when necessary, in order to guarantee its protection and availability.

6.2.7. Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module

See section 6.2.3.

6.2.8. Activating Private Keys

The private key must be activated when the ROOT CA system/application is connected. This activation must be performed only when, previously, the authentication in the cryptographic module is made by the persons indicated for this purpose, being mandatory the use of authentication by quorum *k* in *N*, where *k* = 2. That means, it is necessary *k* users in *N* to make an administrative operation in the HSMs (including the activation of the private key).

6.2.9. Deactivating Private Keys

The private key must be deactivated when the ROOT CA system/application is disconnected. This deactivation must only be performed when, previously, the authentication has been made in the cryptographic module by the persons indicated for this purpose, being mandatory the use of authentication by quorum *k* in *N*, where *k* = 2. That means, it is necessary *k* users in *N* to make an administrative operation in the HSMs (including the deactivation of the private key).

6.2.10. Destroying Private Keys

The GTS TSA different keys shall be destroyed when they are no longer necessary. Usually, keys destruction must be always preceded by the certificate revocation, in the case of still being valid, or in case that it has reached the end of their date of validity. Accordingly, keys must be deleted/destroyed by an auditable formal method, to avoid their reconstruction. Also, respective backup copies must be subject to destruction.

6.2.11. Cryptographic Module Capabilities

See section 6.2.1.

6.3. Other Aspects of Key Pair Management

6.3.1. Public Key Archival

The GTS TSA archives its keys, and those keys issued by it (for digital signatures purposes), remaining stored after the expiry of corresponding certificates for verification of digital signatures generated during its validity period.

6.3.2. Certificate Operational Periods and Key Pair Usage Periods

The period to use the keys is determined by the validity period of the certificate, so that after the certificate expires, the keys can no longer be used, originating the permanent termination of their operability and of the use for which they were meant. The validity of the various types of certificates and the period in which they should be renewed is as follows:

- The GTS ROOT CA certificate has a minimum validity of 20 years;
- A subordinate entity certificate issued by the GTS TSA has a minimum validity of 1 year, and a maximum validity of 3 years.

6.4. Activation Data

6.4.1. Activation Data Generation and Installation

See section 6.2.2.

6.4.2. Activation Data Protection

The private key activation data are stored in secure environments (see Section 6.2: Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls).

6.4.3. Other Aspects of Activation Data

Activation data is destroyed once the associated private key has been also destroyed.

6.5. Computer Security Controls

6.5.1. Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements

Access to the GTS PKI servers is restricted to the members of the Working Groups. The GTS ROOT CA is an offline CA, only activated within the scope of periodic maintenance and deactivated immediately afterwards. The Subordinate CAs of the GTS PKI have an active operation, and the request for issuing certificates is made from the Certificate Life Cycle Management System (CLCMS) and/or from the operation console.

6.5.2. Computer Security Rating

The various systems and products used by the GTS PKI are reliable and protected against modification. The cryptographic modules comply with Common Criteria v2.3, FIPS 140-2 and FIPS 140-2 level 3 for the GTS ROOT CA cryptographic module.

6.6. Life Cycle Technical Controls

6.6.1. System Development Controls

All development, settings, and modifications on the software/hardware associated with the public key infrastructure are implemented and audited by authorized members of the GTS TSA. The GTS TSA has mechanisms to control and monitor GTS TSA system settings, from its initial activation until eventual termination of activities. All upgrade and maintenance operations are carried out by authorised members in accordance with the appropriate procedures.

6.6.2. Security Management Controls

All GTS TSA systems are in the High Security Zone (HSZ). Through the implemented controls, it is possible to guarantee the identification, authentication and administration of accesses.
For security reasons, authenticated sessions on the Global Trusted Sign platform are subject to a maximum inactivity period of 10 minutes. If no user activity is detected during this period, the session shall be automatically terminated, and the user shall be required to re-authenticate in order to regain access to the platform.

6.6.3. Life Cycle Security Controls

Updates and maintenance operations relating to PKI products and systems are carried out in accordance with the same security controls applicable to the initial installation. Such operations are performed exclusively by duly authorised, qualified and appropriately trained members of the Global Trusted Sign Trust Services teams, in accordance with approved internal procedures.

6.7. Network Security Controls

Global Trusted Sign's PKI is protected by perimeter security mechanisms, including firewall systems, designed to safeguard the infrastructure against unauthorised access and other security threats.
The infrastructure implements the necessary controls relating to identification, authentication, access control, administration, auditing and the secure exchange of information. Global Trusted Sign ensures that the security controls implemented within its PKI comply with the network security requirements set out by **the CA/Browser Forum's Network and Certificate System Security Requirements**, as well as all other applicable legal, regulatory and normative requirements.

6.8. Time-Stamping

Information related to the GTS TSA is registered with the date and time of creation. All the infrastructure is time-synchronized through internal atomic clock, and by two alternative UTC sources:

- Royal Observatory of Belgium (ORB), Brussels, Belgium - ntp1.oma.be
- Observatoire de Paris (LNE-SYRTE), Paris, France - ntp-p1.obspm.fr.

7. Certificate, CRL and OCSP Profiles

7.1. Certificate Profile

The issuance of certificates meets the profile of the certificates recommended by the ITU-T X.509 version 3. The storage of the keys involved in all signature or certificate generation processes are stored

in a certified Secure Hardware Device (HSM) that complies with the requisites defined in national and European legislation. The profile of the GTS TSA certificate is in accordance with the set of standards:

- 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 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183;
- ETSI EN 319 401 – General Policy Requirements for Trust Service Providers, and standards on qualified trust services;
- Other national and European legislation related to the activity of qualified trust services provision.

Detailed information regarding TSA GTS certificate profiles is available at https://pki.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html and https://pki02.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html, or by consulting PL14.

7.1.1. Version Number(s)

The "*version*" field of the certificate describes the version used in encoding the certificate. In this profile, the version used is 3 (V3).

7.1.2. Certificate Content and Extensions; Application of RFC 5280

The components and extensions defined for X.509 v3 certificates provide methods to associate attributes to users or public keys, as well as to manage the certification hierarchy.

7.1.2.1. Root CA Certificate Profile

Information may be obtained from the certificate profiles available in Section 7.1 of this document, through access to the repositories at https://pki.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html and https://pki02.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html, and by consulting DP01_PL11 – GTS ROOT Certificate Policy.

7.1.2.2. Subordinate CA Certificate

See section 7.1.2.1.

7.1.2.3. Subscriber Certificate

See section 7.1.2.1.

7.1.2.4. All Certificates

Information is available in the archived certificates, which may be consulted through the repositories at https://pki.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html and https://pki02.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html, as well as through PL14_GTS – Certificate Policy for Time Stamps.

7.1.2.5. Application of RFC 5280

The components and extensions defined for X.509 v3 certificates provide methods to associate attributes to users or public keys, as well as to manage the certification hierarchy.

7.1.3. Algorithm Object Identifiers

The certificate "*signatureAlgorithm*" field contains the OID of the cryptographic algorithm used by the GTS CA to sign the certificate (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11 - sha256WithRSAEncryption).

7.1.3.1. SubjectPublicKeyInfo

Information is accessible in the profiles of the certificate, section 7.1 of PL14.

7.1.3.2. Signature AlgorithmIdentifier

The certificate "*signatureAlgorithm*" field contains the OID of the cryptographic algorithm used by the GTS CA to sign the certificate (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11 - sha256WithRSAEncryption)

7.1.4. Name Forms

See section 3.1.

7.1.4.1. Name Encoding

See section 3.1.

7.1.4.2. Subject Information - Subscriber Certificates

See section 3.1.

7.1.4.3. Subject Information - Root Certificates and Subordinate CA Certificates

See section 3.1.

7.1.5. Name Constraints

To ensure full interoperability between applications that use digital certificates, it is recommended (but not mandatory) that only unaccented alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens and full stops ([a-z], [A-Z], [0-9], ' ', '_', '-', '.') be used in X.500 Directory entries.
GTS may include name constraints in the "*nameConstraints*" field when applicable.

7.1.6. Certificate Policy Object Identifier

7.1.6.1. Reserved Certificate Policy Identifiers

The certificate of the Root does not contain OID. However, the certificates issued by the GTS PKI Subordinates contain the following qualifiers: "*policyQualiflierID*= CPS" and "*cPSuri*", which points to the URL where the Certification Practices Statement with the OID identified by the "*policyIdentifier*" is found.
Other certificate policy object identifiers are included, depending on the type of certificate.
All certificates that have a policy identifier have as the following base number: 1.3.6.1.4.1.50302.

7.1.6.2. Root CA Certificates

See section 7.1.6.1.

7.1.6.3. Subordinate CA Certificates

See section 7.1.6.1.

7.1.6.4. Subscriber Certificates

See section 7.1.6.1.

7.1.7. Usage of Policy Constraints Extensions

No stipulation.

7.1.8. Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics

The "*certificate policies*" extension contains a type of policy qualifier to be used by certificate issuers and certificate policy authors. The type of qualifier is "*CPSuri*", which contains a pointer, in the form of URL, to the Certification Practices Statement published by the CA and the "*Own policyIdentifier*", which contains a pointer, in the form of URL, to the Certificate Policy.

7.1.9. Processing Semantics for the Critical Certificate Policies Extension

No stipulation.

7.2. CRL Profile

7.2.1. Version Number(s)

The issued CRLs contain the basic fields and contents, which are detailed in the following table:

Field	Value
Version	V2
Signature Algorithm	The algorithm used by the CA to sign the certificate is sha256WithRSAEncryption
Issuer	CN of the certification authority issuer of the CRL
Effective date	Indication of when the CRL was generated
Next update	Indication of when a new CRL will be generated
Revoked Certificates	Certificate revocation list that provides information on the status of the certificates regarding serial number of the revoked certificate, date when it was revoked and the reason for its revocation

More detailed information on the CRL and OCSP profiles can be found at:

- GTS TSA Certificate Revocation List (CRL)
    - https://pki.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html
    - https://pki02.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html

The profile of the certificates used by the OCSP service may be consulted at:

- http://ocsp.globaltrustedsign.com

7.2.2. CRL and CRL Entry Extensions

Extension	Value
Authority Key Identifier	Identifier of the CA issuing the CRL
CRL Number	Sequential number of the CRL

7.3. OCSP Profile

7.3.1. Version Number(s)

OCSP requests and responses issued by the GTS PKI comply with RFC 6960 version 1.

7.3.2. OCSP Extensions

No stipulation.

8. Compliance Audit and Other Assessments

The Global Trusted Sign shall perform regular audits and conformity assessments to ensure the conformity of Certification Authorities which are part of its trust hierarchy in accordance with the applicable national legislation, as well as international standards.

8.1. Frequency or Circumstances of Assessment

Conformity audits in the GTS TSA will be conducted regularly in accordance with the applicable legislation by an external entity registered and recognized for that purpose, on the basis of existing standards, and results will be communicated to the supervisory authority.
The documents (practice statements and certificate policies) are validated annually in accordance with the reference date identified in the document itself, or whenever an amendment is made.

8.2. Identity/Qualifications of Assessor

A Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) is a body as defined in Article 2(13) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008, in its consolidated version, and accredited to carry out conformity assessment activities.
For the purposes of assessing Qualified Trust Service Providers (QTSPs) and the qualified trust services they provide, the CAB must be accredited in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 and comply with the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, as well as the applicable ETSI standards.

8.3. Assessor´s Relationship to Assessed Entity

The conformity assessment body and its team members are independent, not acting either partially or discriminatory in relation to the entity that is subject to audit. On the relationship between the Auditor and the entity subject to audit, it must be assured the absence of any contractual link. The Auditor and the audited party (Certification Authority) must not have any relationship, current or expected, financial, legal or any other which may lead to a conflict of interest. The Auditor must take into consideration the

compliance with the provisions of the legislation in force of aspects related to personal data protection, to the extent allowed to the auditor to access personal data contained in the GTS TSA holders' files.

8.4. Topics Covered by Assessment

A security audit is carried out on the basis of the requirements set out in this document and in accordance with the applicable national legislation. Its purpose is to determine whether EVC GTS services comply with this Certification Practice Statement and the applicable Certificate Policies.
The audit shall also assess compliance with a range of related documents and controls, including, but not limited to, the security policy, physical security measures, technology assessments, CA service management, personnel selection procedures, current Certification Practice Statements and Certificate Policies, contractual arrangements and privacy policy.
The audit may be conducted in whole or in part and may cover any type of document or process.

8.5. Actions Taken as a Result of Deficiency

When irregularities are detected in an audit, the CAB shall:

- Document all the deficiencies found during the audit;
- At the end of the audit process, meet with the persons responsible of the authority under audit and submit a brief first impressions report (FIR);
- Prepare the audit report in accordance with the rules and practices established by the Supervisory Authority;
- Submit the audit report to the audited Authority;
- The entity under audit must send an irregularities correction report (ICR) to the Supervisory Authority, describing actions, methodology and time required for the correction of identified deficiencies;
- After the analysis of the report submitted, and depending on the level of seriousness/severity of irregularities, the Supervisory Authority shall select one of the following three options:
    - Accept the terms, allowing business continuity until the next inspection;
    - Allow authority business continuity for a maximum period of 90 days for the correction of irregularities;
    - Immediate revocation of activities.

8.6. Communication of Results

Results of the whole process shall be communicated to the responsible auditors and to Global Trusted Sign.

8.7. Self-Audits

During the period in which CA GTS issues certificates, it continuously monitors compliance with its Certificate Policies and Certification Practice Statements, thereby ensuring that all service quality assurance requirements are met through internal audits conducted every six months. These audits are performed on a randomly selected sample representing at least three per cent of the certificates issued during the period covered by the audit. The audit is carried out by members of the Global Trusted Sign Trust Services team in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the CA/Browser Forum.

The following are considered significant events giving rise to auditable records:

– Security-related events, including:

- Successful and unsuccessful attempts to access sensitive CA GTS resources;
- Operations performed by members of the Working Groups;
- Physical security devices controlling entry to and exit from the various security zones.

– Certificate issuance requests;

– Updates to Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs).

Audit log entries include the following information:

- Event category;
- Date and time of the event;
- Description of the event;
- Identity of the subject responsible for the event;
- Event serial number.

Audit logs shall remain available for at least one month following processing and shall thereafter be archived in accordance with the applicable national legislation.

9. Other Business and Legal Matters

It is important to highlight some legal and commercial aspects:

- Fees may be charged for certificate issuance and/or re-issuance processes.
- Fees derived from chronological validation services may be charged;
- Fees by the availability of certificates in repository will not be charged;
- Access to information about the status or the revoked certificates list (CRL) is free, and no fee is applicable;
- No refunds are available in respect of certificate revocation services (please refer to the current terms and conditions set out in FO31 and FO23).

9.1. Fees

9.1.1. Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees

The fees applicable to the issuance and re-issuance of certificates by Global Trusted Sign are published at https://globaltrustedsign.com are specified in a formal commercial proposal issued by Global Trusted Sign.
The Global Trusted Sign does not operate a certificate renewal process. Whenever a certificate needs to be replaced, including where its validity period has expired or is approaching expiry, a new certificate issuance (re-issuance) is carried out. The fees in force for that service shall apply to such re-issuance.

9.1.2. Certificate Access Fees

No stipulation.

9.1.3. Revocation or Status Information Access Fees

Access to information on the certificate or revocation status (CRL) is free of charge.

9.1.4. Fees for Other Services

Fees for other services are identified in a formal proposal.

9.1.5. Refund Policy

The GTS CA does not have a specific refund policy.
The correct issuance of a digital certificate, of any kind, implies the start of the execution of a contract, therefore, in accordance with the legislation applicable to consumer protection, in these cases, the Subscriber loses the right of termination, and consequently, of reimbursement.

9.2. Financial Responsibility

9.2.1. Insurance Coverage

The Global Trusted Sign maintains a professional indemnity insurance policy intended to ensure adequate coverage of the civil liability arising from its trust service activities, in accordance with the provisions of Decree-Law No. 12/2021 of 9 February and Ordinance No. 62/2021 of 17 March, as well as Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183.

9.2.2. Other Assets

No stipulation.

9.2.3. Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities

The professional indemnity insurance policy is maintained in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, Decree-Law No. 12/2021 of 9 February, and Ordinance No. 62/2021 of 17 March.
The insurance policy provides cover for civil liability arising from any damage resulting from non-compliance with the legal, regulatory and contractual obligations applicable to Global Trusted Sign in its capacity as a Qualified Trust Service Provider, in accordance with the applicable legislation and technical standards.

9.3. Confidentiality of Business Information

9.3.1. Scope of Confidential Information

The following is considered as confidential information:

- Certification Authorities private keys;
- Certificate holders' private keys;
- All information concerning parameters of security, control and audit procedures;
- All personal information supplied to GTS TSA during the registration process of certificate subscribers, unless there is an explicit authorization for its disclosure;
- Business continuity and recovery plans;
- Transactions records, including complete records and audit records of transactions;
- GTS TSA working groups members data.

9.3.2. Information not Within the Scope of Confidential Information

The following is considered as public access information:

- Certification Practice Statements;
- Certification Policies;
- Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs);
- All information classified as "public".

The GTS TSA provides access to non-confidential information, without prejudice to the provisions set out in this Certification Practice Statement (CPS), subject to the security controls necessary to protect its authenticity and integrity.

9.3.3. Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information

The GTS TSA practices ensure the protection of confidentiality and integrity of the registration data, especially when transmitted between the GTS TSA and the subscribers and holders, as well as during the communication between the distributed components of the GTS TSA systems. Within the scope of the services provided, it is necessary to maintain digital evidence for compliance matters with the legislation in force and applicable to the GTS TSA. These evidences are kept in order to guarantee their safe collection, transmission, and storage.

9.4. Privacy of Personal Information

9.4.1. Privacy Plan

The Certificate Life Cycle Management System (CLCMS) is responsible for implementing measures that ensure the privacy of personal data, in accordance with applicable Portuguese and European legislation.

9.4.2. Information Treated as Private

Private information is any information supplied by the holder of the certificate that is not publicly available.

9.4.3. Information not Deemed Private

Non-private information is information made public from certificates and therefore is not considered private.

9.4.4. Responsibility to Protect Private Information

The Global Trusted Sign ensures the protection of private information processed in the course of providing its trust services, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 (General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR), Law No. 58/2019 of 8 August, and all other applicable national and European legislation relating to the protection of personal data and privacy.

The Global Trusted Sign implements appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, availability and resilience of personal data, ensuring that such data are processed lawfully, fairly and transparently, solely for authorised purposes and in strict compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

9.4.5. Notice and Consent to Use Private Information

The procedures for notification and obtaining consent for the use of private information are carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 (General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR), Law No. 58/2019 of 8 August, and all other applicable national and European legislation relating to the protection of personal data.
Global Trusted Sign ensures that data subjects are duly informed of the purposes, legal bases and conditions governing the processing of their private information, as well as of their rights, through its Privacy Policy and other information made available at the time the data are collected.
Where the processing of personal data is based on the data subject's consent, such consent shall be obtained freely, specifically, informedly and unambiguously, and may be withdrawn at any time, without affecting the lawfulness of the processing carried out prior to its withdrawal. Where processing is based on another lawful basis provided for under the GDPR, Global Trusted Sign shall ensure compliance with the corresponding legal requirements.

9.4.6. Disclosure Pursuant Judicial or Administrative Process

There is no transfer of personal data to third parties, except for duly substantiated legal reasons.

9.4.7. Other Information Disclosure Circumstances

The conditions applicable to the disclosure of personal data are described in the documents relating to the terms and conditions, namely FO23 – Certificate Terms and Conditions and FO31 – General Terms and Conditions.
Global Trusted Sign does not disclose personal data to third parties except where such disclosure is necessary to comply with legal or regulatory obligations, is required by a competent authority, or is otherwise based on a valid legal basis, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR) and all other applicable legislation.

9.5. Intellectual Property Rights

All intellectual property rights, including those referred to issued certificates and CRL, OID, CPS, CP, as well as any other related documents, are property of GTS. The private keys and the public keys are property of the holder, independent of the physical means used for storage. The holder always retains the right to its brands, products or commercial name contained in the certificate.

9.6. Representations and Warranties

The subscriber is entitled, at any time, to obtain a complete copy of FO23 – Certificate Terms and Conditions, applicable to the provision of trust services, which constitutes the contractual agreement

between the parties and governs the rights and obligations arising from the use of certificates issued by Global Trusted Sign.

For face-to-face validation procedures, the document shall be issued in duplicate, with one copy being provided to the subscriber and the other retained by Global Trusted Sign, duly signed by both parties for evidential and record-keeping purposes.

9.6.1. CA Representations and Warranties

The GTS TSA is obliged to comply with the following directives:

- To conduct its operations in accordance with this Practice Statement;
- To clearly state all its Certification Practices in the appropriate document;
- To comply with specifications defined in the law on Personal Data Protection;
- To protect, where they exist, their private keys and those under its custody;
- To issue certificates in accordance with standard X.509;
- To issue certificates in accordance with the information known at the time of its issuance and free of data input errors;
- To ensure confidentiality during the process of generation of data provided for the creation of signature and its delivery to its holder through a safe procedure;
- To use reliable products and systems that are protected against any alteration and which ensure the technical and cryptographic security of the certification procedures;
- To use reliable systems to store recognized certificates, enabling to verify its authenticity and to prevent unauthorised data alteration;
- To archive, without amendments, issued certificates;
- To ensure that it can be determined, with accuracy of date and time, that a certificate has been issued, or revoked, or suspended;
- To employ staff with skills, knowledge and experience required for the provision of certification services;
- To revoke certificates under the terms provided in the present document, and to update the revoked certificates list in the CRL, with the frequency stipulated in the present CPS;
- To publish its CPS and applicable policies in its repository guaranteeing the access to current and previous versions;
- To notify certificate holders by email, and without delay, when GTS TSA proceeds to their revocation or suspension, indicating the reason that caused the situation;
- To collaborate with external audits required by the Supervisory Authority;
- To operate in accordance with the policies, standards and regulations that may apply;
- To ensure the availability of the CRL in accordance with provisions set in this document, as well as the availability of the OCSP service;
- To notify the Supervisory Body, at least three months in advance, in the event of cessation of activities, as well as to all holders of certificates issued by the GTS TSA;

- To preserve all information and documentation concerning a qualified certificate and the Certification Practice Statements in force at any time during the period set out in the present document;
- To provide the GTS TSA certificates.

9.6.2. RA Representations and Warranties

Global Trusted Sign Registration Authorities meet the requirements set forth in this document and are subject to independent External Audits, as well as Internal Audits performed by Global Trusted Sign on a regular basis.

a) Internal Registration Authority

Within the scope of the Global Trusted Sign Certification Authority, the registration authority is executed by its internal services, which have the responsibility of validating the necessary data, as explained in the specific Global Trusted Sign Policies, for each one of the services provided.

b) External Registration Authority

Global Trusted Sign has no External Registration Authorities.

9.6.3. Subscriber Representations and Warranties

Holders of issued certificates are obliged to comply with the following directives:

- To limit and to adapt the use of certificates in accordance with the legislation in force and with the uses established in this document;
- To adopt all care and measures necessary to ensure the possession of their private key;
- To immediately request the revocation of a certificate, when there is knowledge or suspicion of compromise of the private key associated to the public key contained in the certificate, in accordance with the procedures specified herein;
- Not to use a digital certificate that has lost its effectiveness, either by having been revoked, suspended or by having expired its validity period;
- To submit to Certification Authorities (or Registration Entities) information deemed accurate and complete in relation to the data requested to conduct the registration process. CA must be notified of any change of such information;
- Not to monitor, manipulate or perform actions of "reverse engineering" on the technical implementation (hardware and software) of certification services, without the GTS TSA prior authorization, in writing.

9.6.4. Relying Party Representations and Warranties

Parties relying on the certificates issued by the GTS TSA are obliged:

- To limit the reliability of the certificates to the uses allowed for them in conformity with the legislation in force and with the present document;
- To verify certificates validity during any operation based on them;
- To assume responsibility for the duly verification of digital signatures;
- To assume responsibility for the verification of the validity, revocation or suspension of trusted certificates;
- To assume responsibility for the proper verification of issued certificates;
- To have full knowledge of the guarantees and responsibilities applicable to the acceptance and use of trusted certificates and to agree to be bound to them;
- To notify any anomalous fact or situation concerning the certificates, by using means published by the GTS TSA in its website.

9.6.5. Representations and Warranties of other Participants

No stipulation.

9.7. Disclaimer of Warranties

The GTS TSA disclaims all service warranties other than those expressly set out in the obligations established in this Certification Practice Statement (CPS).

9.8. Limitations of Liability

The GTS TSA is liable for any damages caused to end users and relying parties that may arise from its activity, in accordance with the applicable legislation. The GTS TSA is not responsible for any loss or damage derived from abusive use or beyond the scope of the contract established with users and/or relying parties. The GTS TSA does not assume any responsibility in the event of services failure related to force majeure, such as natural disasters, war or other similar.

The liability of GTS TSA shall be limited to losses or damages directly resulting from its activities, namely:

a) The GTS TSA shall be liable for any loss or damage caused to any person in the course of its activities as a Qualified Trust Service Provider, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, Decree-Law No. 12/2021 of 9 February, and all other applicable legislation.

b) Is liable for losses caused to the holders or to third parties due to certificate status outdated information, following a revocation or suspension of a certificate once it is aware of it.

c) Is liable for risks that individuals may suffer as a consequence of normal, or abnormal operation of its services.
d) Is liable for damages and losses caused by improper use of recognized certificates, when the limitations to the possible use is not stated in the certificates, in a way that is clearly acknowledged by third parties.
e) Is not liable when the holder exceeds the limits set out in the certificate as to their possible uses, in accordance with the conditions established and communicated to the holder.
f) Is not liable if the recipient of electronically signed documents does not check them and takes into account the restrictions on the certificate as to their possible uses.
g) Is not liable in case of loss or damage:
    - Of services provided in case of war, natural disasters or any other act of force majeure;
    - Caused by the use of certificates when they exceed the limits established in the Certificate Policy and Certification Practice Statement;
    - Caused by improper or fraudulent use of the certificates or CRL issued by it.

9.9. Indemnities

The GTS TSA will assume responsibility regarding any compensation, in accordance with the applicable legislation in force.

9.10. Term and Termination

9.10.1. Term

This CPS comes into force from the moment of its publication at the GTS TSA repository and after its approval, on the terms of this document. This CPS will be in effect while not revoked expressly by a new version issuance, under the terms of this document, or by the renewal of the GTS TSA keys, when, mandatorily, a new version shall be written.

9.10.2. Termination

This CPS will be replaced by a new version, regardless of the significance of the changes made to it, so that it will always be of full implementation. When the CPS is revoked, it will be removed from the public repository, however, it is ensured that it will be preserved during the period defined in the present document.

9.10.3. Effect of Termination and Survival

Obligations and restrictions defined in this CPS, related to audits, confidential information, obligations and responsibilities of GTS TSA, that emanate from its entry into force, will preserve after its replacement or revocation, by a new version, in all that is not contrary to this one.

9.11. Individual Notices and Communications with Participants

All participants must use appropriate mechanisms for collective communication, including digitally signed e-mails, postal mail and signed forms, among others, using the most suitable according to the nature of each case.

9.12. Amendments

9.12.1. Procedure for Amendment

Amendments to this CPS must be approved by the Management Group. Amendments must be carried out through documents, containing the new amendments to the CPS.

9.12.2. Notification Period and Mechanism

Where the Management Group considers that changes to the specification may affect the suitability of certificates for specific purposes, the relevant certificate users shall be informed that a change has been made and advised to consult the updated Certification Practice Statement (CPS) in the designated repository.The communication mechanism shall be through:

- Website
  - https://www.globaltrustedsign.com
- Repository
  - https://pki.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html
  - https://pki02.globaltrustedsign.com/index.html

9.12.3. Circumstances under which OID must be Changed

If the GTS TSA determines that a change to the identifier (OID) of the CPS or certificate policy is necessary, the change shall contain the new identifiers. Otherwise, the changes should not imply a change in the identifier of the certificate policy.

9.13. Dispute Resolution Provisions

Claims should be addressed, by registered mail, to the GTS Management Group. Any dispute arising from the interpretation or application of the present document is governed by the Portuguese law. To resolve disputes, the parties choose the jurisdiction of the Judicial District of Funchal, excluding any other. All claims between users and the GTS TSA may be communicated to the Supervisory Authority with the purpose of the resolution of conflicts that may eventually arise.

9.14. Governing Law

The activities of ACIN – iCloud Solutions, owner of Global Trusted Sign, in its capacity as a Qualified Trust Service Provider (QTSP), are governed by the applicable national and European legislation, including:

- 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 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183;
- Decree-Law No. 12/2021 of 9 February, which ensures the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS) within the Portuguese legal framework;
- Ordinance No. 62/2021 of 17 March, concerning the professional indemnity insurance of Qualified Trust Service Providers;
- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 (General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR) and Law No. 58/2019 of 8 August;
- Any other national and European legislation applicable to the provision of qualified trust services.

The QTSP also complies with the technical standards and requirements applicable to Qualified Trust Service Providers, including:

ETSI EN 319 421 – Policy and Security Requirements for Trust Service Providers Issuing Electronic Time-Stamps;
ETSI EN 319 401 – Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); General Policy Requirements for Trust Service Providers;
CA/Browser Forum – Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates, v1.8.4;
Any other ETSI standards and technical requirements applicable to the trust services provided by GTS.

9.15. Compliance with Applicable Law

This document (CPS) is subject to European and national laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, decrees and orders including but not limited to restrictions on export or import of software, hardware or technical information.
If a court or government agency with jurisdiction on the activities covered by this CPS determines that compliance with any mandatory requirement is illegal or not appropriate in the country where the CA operates, such requirement shall be considered reformulated to the minimum extent necessary to make the requirement valid and legal. This only applies to operations or issuance of certificates that are subject to the laws of that jurisdiction. The Global Trusted Sign commits to notify the CA/Browser

Forum about the facts, circumstances, and laws involved so that the CA/Browser Forum may reassess these Guidelines accordingly.

9.16. Miscellaneous Provisions

9.16.1. Entire Agreement

Relying parties shall be deemed to accept the contents of the latest version of this CPS in its entirety. Should one or more provisions of this document be, or become, invalid, void or unenforceable as a matter of law, such provisions shall be deemed ineffective. This shall apply only where such provisions are not considered essential. Responsibility for determining the essential nature of such provisions rests with the Management Group.

The practices adopted by GTS TSA ensure the independence of the members of the Trust Services teams and senior management, as well as their freedom from commercial, financial or other pressures that could compromise trust in the services they provide.

In addition, GTS TSA ensures that the services provided within the scope of its Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) are designed and made available in a manner that enables their use by persons with disabilities, promoting accessibility, non-discrimination and equal access to trust services, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), in its consolidated version, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183, and all other applicable accessibility legislation.

9.16.2. Assignment

Parties operating under this CPS or applicable agreements may not assign their rights or obligations without the prior written consent of the Global Trusted Sign Trust Group.

9.16.3. Severability

Should any provision of this Certification Practice Statement (CPS), including any limitation of liability clause, be held to be ineffective or unenforceable, the remainder of this CPS shall be construed so as to give effect to the original intention of the parties. Any provision of this CPS establishing a limitation of liability shall be severable and independent from any other provision and shall be enforced as such.

9.16.4. Enforcement (Attorney's Fees and Waiver of Rights)

The Global Trusted Sign reserves the right to seek compensation from the responsible party for any losses, damages, costs, expenses and legal fees incurred as a result of a breach of the obligations set out in this Certification Practice Statement and Certificate Policy (CPS), the Terms and Conditions, or the applicable legislation.

Any failure by Global Trusted Sign to exercise, in whole or in part, any right or remedy arising under this CPS shall not constitute a waiver of that right, nor shall it prevent its subsequent exercise or prejudice the exercise of any other rights or remedies available to it.

Any waiver of rights by Global Trusted Sign shall be effective only if expressly made in writing and signed by a duly authorised representative.

9.16.5. Force Majeure

Force majeure clauses are included in the General Conditions – FO31.

9.17. Other Provisions

No stipulation.