



Försäkringskassan

Swedish Social Insurance Agency Certification Practices Statement

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Author: EFOS Policy Authority

Point-of-Contact:
Försäkringskassan, SE-851 93 Sundsvall, Sweden
EfosPA@efos.se

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	12
1.1. Overview	12
1.2. Document name and identification.....	12
1.3. PKI Participants.....	13
1.3.1. Certification authorities.....	13
1.3.2. Registration authorities.....	13
1.3.3. Subscribers	13
1.3.4. Relying parties.....	13
1.3.5. Other participants	13
1.4. Certificate Usage	14
1.4.1. Appropriate Certificate Uses.....	14
1.4.2. Prohibited Certificate Uses	14
1.5. Policy administration	14
1.5.1. Organization Administering the Document	14
1.5.2. Contact Person	14
1.5.3. Person determining CPS suitability for the policy.....	14
1.5.4. CPS Approval Procedures	14
1.6. Definitions and Acronyms	14
2. PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES.....	15
2.1. Repositories	15
2.2. Publication of Certification Information	15
2.3. Time or frequency of publication	15
2.4. Access controls on repositories	15
3. IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION	15
3.1. Naming.....	15
3.1.1. Types of Names	15
3.1.2. Need for Names to be meaningful.....	15
3.1.3. Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers	16
3.1.4. Rules for interpreting various name forms	16
3.1.5. Uniqueness of names.....	16
3.1.6. Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks	16
3.2. Initial Identity Validation.....	16
3.2.1. Method to Prove Possession of Private Key	16
3.2.2. Authentication of Organization Identity	16
3.2.3. Authentication of Individual Identity	24
3.2.4. Non-verified Subscriber information	25
3.2.5. Validation of Authority	25
3.2.6. Criteria for inter-operation	25
3.3. Identification and Authentication for Re-Key Requests	25

3.3.1.	Identification and authentication for routine re-key	25
3.3.2.	Identification and authentication for re-key after revocation	25
3.4.	Identification and Authentication for Revocation Request.....	25
4.	CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS	26
4.1.	Certificate Application.....	26
4.1.1.	Who Can Submit a Certificate Application.....	26
4.1.2.	Enrolment Process and Responsibilities.....	26
4.2.	Certificate Application Processing.....	30
4.2.1.	Performing Identification and Authentication Functions.....	30
4.2.2.	Approval or rejection of certificate applications	30
4.2.3.	Time to process certificate applications.....	30
4.3.	Certificate Issuance	31
4.3.1.	CA Actions during Certificate Issuance.....	31
4.3.2.	Notification to subscriber by the CA of issuance of certificate	31
4.4.	Certificate Acceptance	31
4.4.1.	Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance	31
4.4.2.	Publication of the Certificate by the CA	31
4.4.3.	Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities	31
4.5.	Key Pair and Certificate Usage	32
4.5.1.	Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage.....	32
4.5.2.	Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage	32
4.6.	Certificate Renewal	32
4.6.1.	Circumstance for Certificate Renewal	32
4.6.2.	Who May Request Renewal	32
4.6.3.	Processing Certificate Renewal Requests	32
4.6.4.	Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber	32
4.6.5.	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewal Certificate.....	32
4.6.6.	Publication of the Renewal Certificate by the CA	32
4.6.7.	Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities	32
4.7.	Certificate Re-Key	32
4.7.1.	Circumstance for Certificate Re-key	32
4.7.2.	Who may request certification of a new public key.....	32
4.7.3.	Processing certificate re-keying requests	32
4.7.4.	Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber	33
4.7.5.	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Re-keyed Certificate	33
4.7.6.	Publication of the re-keyed certificate by the CA.....	33
4.7.7.	Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities	33
4.8.	Certificate Modification.....	33
4.8.1.	Circumstance for Certificate Modification	33
4.8.2.	Who May Request Certificate Modification	33
4.8.3.	Processing Certificate Modification Requests.....	33
4.8.4.	Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber	33

4.8.5.	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Modified Certificate	33
4.8.6.	Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA.....	33
4.8.7.	Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities.....	33
4.9.	Certificate Revocation and Suspension	33
4.9.1.	Circumstances for Revocation.....	33
4.9.2.	Who Can Request Revocation	34
4.9.3.	Procedure for Revocation Request	34
4.9.4.	Revocation Request Grace Period	35
4.9.5.	Time within which CA Must Process the Revocation Request	35
4.9.6.	Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties	35
4.9.7.	CRL Issuance Frequency	35
4.9.8.	Maximum Latency for CRLs	35
4.9.9.	On-line Revocation/Status Checking Availability	35
4.9.10.	On-line Revocation Checking Requirements	36
4.9.11.	Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available	36
4.9.12.	Special requirements re key compromise	36
4.9.13.	Circumstances for Suspension.....	36
4.9.14.	Who Can Request Suspension	36
4.9.15.	Procedure for Suspension Request.....	36
4.9.16.	Limits on Suspension Period	36
4.10.	Certificate Status Services	36
4.10.1.	Operational Characteristics	36
4.10.2.	Service Availability	36
4.10.3.	Operational Features.....	36
4.11.	End of Subscription.....	36
4.12.	Key Escrow and Recovery	36
4.12.1.	Key Escrow and Recovery Policy Practices	36
4.12.2.	Session Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices.....	37
5.	FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS	37
5.1.	Physical Controls	37
5.1.1.	Site Location and Construction.....	37
5.1.2.	Physical Access	37
5.1.3.	Power and Air Conditioning	37
5.1.4.	Water exposures	38
5.1.5.	Fire Prevention and Protection	38
5.1.6.	Media Storage	38
5.1.7.	Waste Disposal	38
5.1.8.	Off-site Back-up.....	38
5.2.	Procedural Controls.....	38
5.2.1.	Trusted Roles	38
5.2.2.	Number of Persons Required per Task.....	39

5.2.3.	Identification and Authentication for each Role.....	39
5.2.4.	Roles Requiring Separation of Duties.....	39
5.3.	Personnel Controls	40
5.3.1.	Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements.....	40
5.3.2.	Background Check Procedures	40
5.3.3.	Training Requirements	40
5.3.4.	Retraining Frequency and Requirements	41
5.3.5.	Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence	41
5.3.6.	Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions.....	41
5.3.7.	Independent Contractor Requirements.....	41
5.3.8.	Documentation Supplied to Personnel	41
5.4.	Audit Logging Procedures.....	41
5.4.1.	Types of Events Recorded	41
5.4.2.	Frequency of Processing Log	42
5.4.3.	Retention Period for Audit Log	42
5.4.4.	Protection of Audit Log	42
5.4.5.	Audit Log Back-up Procedures.....	42
5.4.6.	Audit Collection System (internal vs. external)	42
5.4.7.	Notification to Event-causing Subject	42
5.4.8.	Vulnerability Assessments.....	42
5.5.	Records Archival.....	43
5.5.1.	Types of Records Archived.....	43
5.5.2.	Retention Period for Archive.....	43
5.5.3.	Protection of Archive.....	43
5.5.4.	Archive Back-up Procedures	43
5.5.5.	Requirements for Time-stamping of Records	43
5.5.6.	Archive Collection System (internal or external)	43
5.5.7.	Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information.....	43
5.6.	Key Changeover	43
5.7.	Compromise and Disaster Recovery.....	44
5.7.1.	Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures	44
5.7.2.	Computing Resources, Software, and/or Data Are Corrupted	44
5.7.3.	Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures.....	44
5.7.4.	Business Continuity Capabilities after a Disaster	45
5.8.	CA or RA Termination	45
6.	TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS.....	46
6.1.	Key Pair Generation and Installation.....	46
6.1.1.	Key Pair Generation	46
6.1.2.	Private Key Delivery to Subscriber	46
6.1.3.	Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer	46
6.1.4.	CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties	46

6.1.5.	Key Sizes	46
6.1.6.	Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking	46
6.1.7.	Key Usage Purposes (as per X.509 v3 key usage field)	46
6.2.	Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls	46
6.2.1.	Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls.....	46
6.2.2.	Private key (n out of m) multi-person control.....	46
6.2.3.	Private Key Escrow	47
6.2.4.	Private Key Back-up	47
6.2.5.	Private Key Archival	47
6.2.6.	Private Key Transfer into or from a Cryptographic Module.....	47
6.2.7.	Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module.....	47
6.2.8.	Method of Activating Private Key.....	47
6.2.9.	Method of Deactivating Private Key	47
6.2.10.	Method of Destroying Private Key	47
6.2.11.	Cryptographic Module Rating.....	47
6.3.	Other Aspects of Key Pair Management.....	48
6.3.1.	Public Key Archival.....	48
6.3.2.	Certificate operational periods and key pair usage periods	48
6.4.	Activation Data.....	48
6.4.1.	Activation Data Generation and Installation	48
6.4.2.	Activation Data Protection	48
6.4.3.	Other Aspects of Activation Data	48
6.5.	Computer Security Controls	48
6.5.1.	Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements.....	48
6.5.2.	Computer Security Rating	49
6.6.	Life Cycle Technical Controls.....	49
6.6.1.	System Development Controls	49
6.6.2.	Security Management Controls	49
6.6.3.	Life Cycle Security Controls	49
6.7.	Network Security Controls.....	49
6.8.	Time-stamping.....	50
7.	CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES	50
7.1.	Certificate Profile.....	50
7.1.1.	Version Number	50
7.1.2.	Certificate Extensions.....	50
7.1.3.	Algorithm Object Identifiers	50
7.1.4.	Name Forms.....	50
7.1.5.	Name Constraints.....	51
7.1.6.	Certificate Policy Object Identifier.....	51
7.1.7.	Usage of Policy Constraints Extension.....	51
7.1.8.	Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics	51
7.1.9.	Processing Semantics for the Critical Certificate Policies Extension.....	51

7.2. CRL Profile	51
7.2.1. Version number(s)	51
7.2.2. CRL and CRL Entry Extensions	52
7.3. OCSP PROFILE	52
7.3.1. Version Number(s)	52
7.3.2. OCSP Extensions	52
8. COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS	52
8.1. Frequency or Circumstances of Assessment.....	52
8.2. Identity/Qualifications of Auditors	52
8.3. Assessor's Relationship to Assessed Entity	53
8.4. Topics covered by Assessment	53
8.5. Actions taken as a result of Deficiency	53
8.6. Communication of Results.....	53
8.7. Self-Audits.....	53
9. OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS	53
9.1. Fees	53
9.1.1. Certificate issuance or renewal fees.....	53
9.1.2. Certificate access fees	53
9.1.3. Revocation or status information access fees	54
9.1.4. Fees for other services	54
9.1.5. Refund policy	54
9.2. Financial Responsibility.....	54
9.2.1. Insurance Coverage	54
9.2.2. Other Assets	54
9.2.3. Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities	54
9.3. Confidentiality of Business Information.....	54
9.3.1. Scope of Confidential Information	54
9.3.2. Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information	54
9.3.3. Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information	54
9.4. Privacy of Personal Information.....	55
9.4.1. Privacy Plan.....	55
9.4.2. Information Treated as Private	55
9.4.3. Information Not Deemed Private	55
9.4.4. Responsibility to Protect Private Information	55
9.4.5. Notice and Consent to Use Private Information	55
9.4.6. Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process	55
9.4.7. Other Information Disclosure Circumstances	55
9.5. Intellectual Property Rights	55
9.6. Representations and Warranties.....	55
9.6.1. CA Representations and Warranties	55
9.6.2. RA Representations and Warranties	56
9.6.3. Subscriber Representations and Warranties	56
9.6.4. Relying Party Representations and Warranties	56
9.6.5. Representations and Warranties of Other Participants.....	56

9.7. Disclaimers of Warranties	56
9.8. Limitations of Liability	57
9.9. Indemnities	57
9.9.1. Indemnification by an SSIA CA	57
9.9.2. Indemnification by Subscribers.....	57
9.9.3. Indemnification by Relying Parties	57
9.10. Term and Termination.....	57
9.10.1. Term	57
9.10.2. Termination	57
9.10.3. Effect of Termination and Survival.....	57
9.11. Individual Notices and Communications with Participants	57
9.12. Amendments	57
9.12.1. Procedure for Amendment	57
9.12.2. Notification Mechanism and Period	58
9.12.3. Circumstances under which OID Must Be Changed	58
9.13. Dispute Resolution Provisions	58
9.14. Governing Law	58
9.15. Compliance with Applicable Law	58
9.16. Miscellaneous Provisions	58
9.16.1. Entire Agreement	58
9.16.2. Assignment.....	58
9.16.3. Severability.....	58
9.16.4. Enforcement (attorneys' fees and waiver of rights).....	58
9.16.5. Force Majeure	58
9.17. Other Provisions	58
APPENDIX 1	60

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

This Certification Practice Statement (CPS) describes the Certification Practices employed in the provisioning of certificates to Swedish government agencies by Försäkringskassan (SSIA), the Swedish government's Social Insurance Agency (hereafter SSIA) to Swedish government agencies, in accordance with the Certificate Policy (CP) known as the Swedish Social Insurance Agency Certificate Policy. References in this document to 'CP' or 'applicable CP' refer to this explicit version of this CP.

This CPS conforms to the Internet Engineering Task Force's (IETF) RFC 3647, "*Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Policy and Certification Practice Statement Framework*" of 2003-11 [RFC3647] and in particular observes the structure of §6 of [RFC3647], "*Outline of a Set of Provisions*".

This CPS also conforms to current version of the CA/Browser Forum's "*Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificate*" [CABF] (published at <http://www.CABForum.org>). This CPS describes practices employed in the issuance of the following types of Certificate:

- a) HW CA - Agency Client HW Certificates (having the purposes described in [CABF] §6.1.1 (1));
- b) HW CA - Agency Server HW Certificates (having the purposes described in [CABF] §6.1.1 (1));
- c) HW CA - Agency Encryption Certificates (having the purposes described in [CABF] §6.1.1 (2)).
- d) Sign CA - Agency Signing Certificates;
- e) Sign CA - Agency S/mime Certificates;

In the event of any inconsistency between this CPS and the CP or those Guidelines, the latter shall take precedence. All special terms and definitions addressed in the CP apply from hereon.

This CPS is published under the authority of the EFOS Policy Authority, hence referred to as EFOS PA, whose executive mandate is defined in the EFOS Policy Authority [EFOS PA charter].

This CPS may be updated from time to time, or at least once a year.

For public-facing references, the English-language title of Försäkringskassan (Swedish government's Social Insurance Agency - SSIA) shall be used.

1.2. Document name and identification

The OID for the Swedish Social Insurance Agency's HW CA v4 (ssia-HWCA) is defined in the applicable CP as {1.2.752.146.2.4} and the OID for the Swedish Social Insurance Agency's Sign CA v3 (ssia-SignCA) is defined in the applicable CP as {1.2.752.146.8.3}.

Certificates issued according to practices described in this CPS assert at least one of the following OIDs:

ssia-HWclient	::= { ssia- HWCA 100 } 1.2.752.146.2.4.100
ssia-HWserver	::= { ssia- HWCA 200 } 1.2.752.146.2.4.200
ssia-HWencrypt	::= { ssia- HWCA 300 } 1.2.752.146.2.4.300

ssia-HW-EFS	::= { ssia- HWCA 400 } 1.2.752.146.2.4.400
ssia-Signing	::= { ssia- SignCA 100 } 1.2.752.146.8.3.100
ssia-Signing s/mime	::= { ssia- SignCA 200 } 1.2.752.146.8.3.200

Certificate type	Issuing CA	Certificate policy object identifier
Organization Validated	Social Insurance Agency's HW CA v4	2.23.140.1.2.2
S/mime	Social Insurance Agency's Sign CA v3	2.23.140.1.5.2.1

Organization validated (OV) certificate is a high assurance certificate which is used to validated an organization. The main purpose of OV certificate is to encrypt website and user's sensitive information which is being used for transactions.

In order to provide a discrete OID for this document and the corresponding CPS the following schema has been devised to identify the current formal release of these documents, as follows:

Current Formal Release: Version x . y (.0)

CP	ssia-HWCA - 1.2.752.146.2.4.x.y ssia-SignCA - 1.2.752.146.8.3.x.y
CPS	ssia-HWCA - 1.2.752.146.2.4.x.y.1 ssia-SignCA - 1.2.752.146.8.3.x.y.1

1.3. PKI Participants

This CPS observes the same definitions of and roles and responsibilities for PKI Participants as described in the CP.

1.3.1. Certification authorities

See CP.

1.3.2. Registration authorities

See CP.

1.3.3. Subscribers

See CP.

1.3.4. Relying parties

See CP.

1.3.5. Other participants

See CP.

1.4. Certificate Usage

1.4.1. Appropriate Certificate Uses

See CP § 1.4.1.

Refer to the applicable CP.

CP	SwedishGovernmentRootAuthority_CP at http://repository.efos.se/
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1.4.2. Prohibited Certificate Uses

See CP § 1.4.2.

1.5. Policy administration

1.5.1. Organization Administering the Document

The 'Responsible authority' cited on the cover page shall be responsible for the administration of this CPS.

1.5.2. Contact Person

The 'Point-of-contact' cited on the cover page, shall be the initial point of contact for all matters.

1.5.3. Person determining CPS suitability for the policy

The 'Responsible authority' cited on the cover page of the SSIA CPS shall determine the suitability of this CPS (see CP).

1.5.4. CPS Approval Procedures

EFOS PA approves the CPS and any amendments. Amendments are made by either updating the entire CPS or by publishing an addendum. EFOS PA determines whether an amendment to this CPS requires notice or an OID change.

Each formal release of this CPS requires approval by EFOS PA whose signature shall be applied to an electronic version of it.

Version identification has three levels requiring the approval authority identified below according to level.

Version identification is simple integer sequencing at each level.

Top-level: A formal release of this CPS which has a **significant policy change** requiring a change of the policy's OID

Second-level: A formal release of this CPS which has a **no significant policy change** and therefore does NOT require a change of the policy's OID

Third-level: A draft of this CPS intended for review and/or recommendation as the next formal release

When the identification at a given level is incremented all subordinate levels revert to zero. Only the first two levels need be shown in formal releases (level three is by default zero in any formal release). During the drafting of revisions this record shall record all draft versions and their approvals until such time as a formal release is approved.

On its effective date a formal version of this CPS shall become the applicable version of the policy for all operational purposes and shall supersede all previous versions which shall thereby become redundant. The EFOS Policy Authority shall preserve records of all past versions.

1.6. Definitions and Acronyms

Definitions, meanings and interpretations used within the CP are used in this CPS with the same meaning.

Inter-Agency Agreements [IAA]: An agreement between participating Agencies within the Swedish government.

A register of **Inter-Agency Agreements** is held at Försäkringskassan and is called [IAARegister].

2. PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Repositories

SSIA publishes revocation information (CRL) on issued digital certificates, root certificate, intermediate certificates, CP and this CPS in the official SSIA repository, available at <https://repository.efos.se/>.

2.2. Publication of Certification Information

Published information includes all revoked certificates in a certificate revocation list (CRL), the CP and this CPS. The CRL lists can be found at:

- <https://repository.efos.se>
- <https://aia.efos.se/>
- <http://crl.efos.se/>

Links to test Web Pages demonstrating valid, revoked, and expired certificates are:

- Valid: <https://mcacert.myndighetsca.se/>
- Revoked: <https://mcacertrevoked.myndighetsca.se/>
- Expired: <https://mcacertexpired.myndighetsca.se/>

2.3. Time or frequency of publication

The SSIA repository is open to public access and has a stable redundant infrastructure which ensures 99% availability on a 24 / 7 basis. The architecture which ensures this is described in internal SSIA documents. Information is made available with the frequencies and response times cited elsewhere in this CPS. The SSIA have a non-public repository with only government agency access where roadmaps and other relevant documents are published.

2.4. Access controls on repositories

Published information is generated from a secure data centre in Sweden hosted by SSIA (Försäkringskassan) in Sundsvall with multiple layers of both logical and physical controls to prevent unauthorized access. The published information is digitally-signed to provide for its integrity and published in the SSIA repository with only read-only access permitted.

3. IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

3.1. Naming

3.1.1. Types of Names

Certificates are issued with a non-null subject Distinguished Name (DN) complying with ITU X.500 standards. DNs reflect the Agency naming and numbering conventions adopted from [StatsRegister] which can be found at <http://www.myndighetsregistret.scb.se/> (see 3.1.5 below).

3.1.2. Need for Names to be meaningful

SSIA ensures that the Organization (O) and Organizational Unit (OU) attributes in the Subject field are derived from information in [StatsRegister], thereby ensuring that the name accurately identifies the legal entity that is the subject of the certificate (see appendix 1 for details).

3.1.3. Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers

SSIA does not issue anonymous or pseudonymous certificates.

3.1.4. Rules for interpreting various name forms

DNs are formed, and should be interpreted, based on X.500 standards and ASN.1 syntax.

3.1.5. Uniqueness of names

Name uniqueness in certificates shall be ensured by assigning each participating Agency the name given it in the register maintained by Statistiska centralbyrån (Statistics Sweden) [StatsRegister], available at <http://www.myndighetsregistret.scb.se/Myndighet>. Where the Subject is an outsourced service provider an additional OU field shall be injected (see below).

Individual Agencies are responsible for assigning names to Agency Entities. In the event of any potential name clashes at the Agency Entity level, RAs are responsible for resolving these and submitting a unique DN within Certificate Requests. Name uniqueness is ensured through the use of the Common Name (CN), Organization (O) and Organizational Unit (OU) attributes in the Subject field using the form:

C = SE

O = Agency name from [StatsRegister]

OU = Agency number from [StatsRegister]

CN = Agency Entity name

3.1.6. Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks

The EFOS PA does not specifically make any checks to avoid IPR infringements. Individual Agencies are responsible for ensuring that they do not use names in their Certificate Applications that infringe upon the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of any other Agencies, or other bodies. In the event that a third party makes a substantiated claim of infringement of its IPR, the OA will revoke all credentials so infringing that IPR.

3.2. Initial Identity Validation

On an initial application the Agency identity is only recognized according to [StatsRegister].

3.2.1. Method to Prove Possession of Private Key

The applicant Subscriber must demonstrate that it rightfully holds the private key corresponding to the public key to be listed in the Certificate. The method to prove possession of a private key requires PKCS #10 or another cryptographically-equivalent demonstration. This requirement does not apply where a key pair is generated by a CA on behalf of a Subscriber.

3.2.2. Authentication of Organization Identity

Only Agencies defined in [StatsRegister] are eligible as applicant Subscribers.

On initial application the OA verifies, by reference to [StatsRegister], that the Agency exists, that the application is being submitted in the correct name of the Agency and that the application is authorized by a designated recognized representative of the Agency. The OA also ensures that the Agency representative has signed and submitted a copy of [IAA], thereby accepting its terms on behalf of their agency. This process describes, through [IAA] who may request that a certificate be issued on behalf of the Agency in question (the signatory serves as the [CABF] Authorized Representative; the agreement fulfilling [CABF]'s requirements for Terms of Use).

The authority of a person to request a certificate on behalf of an Agency is verified in accordance with Section 3.2.5.

These checks fulfil the requirements of [CABF] §4.2.1.

3.2.2.1. Identity

ssia-HWCA	On an initial application the Agency's identity is recognized according to [StatsRegister]. In the [IAA] must all addresses that the Agency want to use for Common Name (CN), be specified. All addresses are checked against https://www.iis.se/ to see if the Agency has the
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	owner right to that address. The approved addresses are then added to the Portals whitelisted addresses for that specific Agency. When enrolling for a server certificate an automated check is made to validate the address. If other addresses (non-registered in the [IAA]) are stated in the request, that request will be rejected. Any change of addresses, must be communicated to SSIA and be added to the [IAA] or other equivalent document. SSIA confirms that the Applicant have a signed contract [IAA] and that the Agency exist, and there are a signed document with all valid Applicants. Only pre-approved domain are used.
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3.2.2.2. DBA/Tradename

ssia-HWCA	SSIA don't allow DBA or trade name.
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3.2.2.3. Verification of Country

ssia-HWCA	SSIA will only accept country where the official records of the Government Agency are. e.g. C = SE
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3.2.2.4. Validation of Domain Authorization or Control

ssia-HWCA	SSIA SHALL confirm ownership of domain name or IP address listed in the Certificate by using at least one of the methods listed below. SSIA will not issue Onion certificate.
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3.2.2.4.1. Validating the Applicant as a Domain Contact

ssia-HWCA	SSIA confirms that the Applicant is present in a signed contract [IAA] and a signed document with all valid Applicants. For certificates issued on or after August 1, 2018, this method SHALL NOT be used for validation, and completed validations using this method SHALL NOT be used for the issuance of certificates.
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3.2.2.4.2. Email, Fax, SMS, or Postal Mail to Domain Contact

ssia-HWCA	SSIA may contact the Applicant with email, fax, sms or postal mail and a confirmation must then be sent back within 30 days. SSIA will initially confirms that the Applicant have a signed contract [IAA] and the Agency exist, and there are a signed document with all valid Applicants. Only pre-approved domain (checked in CAA record or [IAA] contract) registers are used.
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3.2.2.4.3. Phone Contact with Domain Contact

ssia-HWCA	SSIA may contact the Applicant with phone to check if the Applicant has the right to use the domain. SSIA will initially confirms that the Applicant have a signed contract [IAA] and the Agency exist, and there are a signed document with all valid Applicants. Only pre-approved domain (checked [IAA] contract) registers are used. SSIA SHALL NOT perform validations using this method after May 31, 2019. Completed validations using this method SHALL continue to be valid for subsequent issuance per the applicable certificate data reuse periods.
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3.2.2.4.4. *Constructed Email to Domain Contact*

ssia-HWCA	SSIA confirms that the Applicant have a signed contract [IAA] and the Agency exist (checked with www.bolagsverket.se), and there are a signed document with all valid Applicants and all contact with the Applicant only will be with the e-mail address in the signed document. SSIA will initially confirms that the Applicant have a signed contract [IAA] and the Agency exist, and there are a signed document with all valid Applicants. Only pre-approved domain (checked in [IAA] contract) registers are used.
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3.2.2.4.5. *Domain Authorization Document*

ssia-HWCA	SSIA confirms that the Applicant have a signed contract [IAA] and the Agency exist, and there are a signed document with all valid Applicants. Only pre-approved domain (checked in [IAA] contract) registers are used. For certificates issued on or after August 1, 2018, this method SHALL NOT be used for validation, and completed validations using this method SHALL NOT be used for the issuance of certificates.
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3.2.2.4.6. *Agreed-Upon Change to Website*

ssia-HWCA	Not applicable.
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3.2.2.4.7. *DNS Change*

ssia-HWCA	Not applicable.
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3.2.2.4.8. *IP Address*

ssia-HWCA	SSIA SHALL confirm ownership of domain name or IP address by using these methods listed in the Certificate using at least one of the methods listed above.
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3.2.2.4.9. *Test Certificate*

ssia-HWCA	This method has been retired and MUST NOT be used. Prior validations using this method and validation data gathered according to this method SHALL NOT be used to issue certificates.
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3.2.2.4.10. *TLS Using a Random Number*

ssia-HWCA	This method has been retired and MUST NOT be used. Prior validations using this method and validation data gathered according to this method SHALL NOT be used to issue certificates
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3.2.2.4.11. *Any Other Method*

ssia-HWCA	This method has been retired and MUST NOT be used.
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3.2.2.4.12. *Validating Applicant as a Domain Contact*

ssia-HWCA	SSIA will confirm the Applicant's control over the FQDN by validating the Applicant is the Domain Contact.
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3.2.2.4.13. Email to DNS CAA Contact

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by sending a Random Value via email and then receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value. The Random Value MUST be sent to a DNS CAA Email Contact. The relevant CAA Resource Record Set MUST be found using the search algorithm defined in RFC 6844 Section 4, as amended by Errata 5065 (Appendix A). Each email MAY confirm control of multiple FQDNs, provided that each email address is a DNS CAA Email Contact for each Authorization Domain Name being validated. The same email MAY be sent to multiple recipients as long as all recipients are DNS CAA Email Contacts for each Authorization Domain Name being validated. The Random Value SHALL be unique in each email. The email MAY be re-sent in its entirety, including the re-use of the Random Value, provided that its entire contents and recipient(s) SHALL remain unchanged. The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values. Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, the CA MAY also issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.
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3.2.2.4.14. Email to DNS TXT Contact

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by sending a Random Value via email and then receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value. The Random Value MUST be sent to a DNS TXT Record Email Contact for the Authorization Domain Name selected to validate the FQDN. Each email MAY confirm control of multiple FQDNs, provided that each email address is DNS TXT Record Email Contact for each Authorization Domain Name being validated. The same email MAY be sent to multiple recipients as long as all recipients are DNS TXT Record Email Contacts for each Authorization Domain Name being validated. The Random Value SHALL be unique in each email. The email MAY be re-sent in its entirety, including the re-use of the Random Value, provided that its entire contents and recipient(s) SHALL remain unchanged. The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values. Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, the CA MAY also issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.
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3.2.2.4.15. Phone Contact with Domain Contact

ssia-HWCA	Confirm the Applicant's control over the FQDN by calling the Domain Contact's phone number and obtain a confirming response to validate the ADN. Each phone call MAY confirm control of multiple ADNs provided that the same Domain Contact phone number is listed for each ADN being verified and they provide a confirming response for each ADN. In the event that someone other than a Domain Contact is reached, the CA MAY request to be transferred to the Domain Contact. In the event of reaching voicemail, the CA may leave the Random Value and the ADN(s) being validated. The Random Value MUST be returned to the CA to approve the request.
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	The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values. Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, the CA MAY also issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.
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3.2.2.4.16. Phone Contact with DNS TXT Record Phone Contact

ssia-HWCA	Confirm the Applicant's control over the FQDN by calling the DNS TXT Record Phone Contact's phone number and obtain a confirming response to validate the ADN. Each phone call MAY confirm control of multiple ADNs provided that the same DNS TXT Record Phone Contact phone number is listed for each ADN being verified and they provide a confirming response for each ADN. The CA MAY NOT knowingly be transferred or request to be transferred as this phone number has been specifically listed for the purposes of Domain Validation. In the event of reaching voicemail, the CA may leave the Random Value and the ADN(s) being validated. The Random Value MUST be returned to the CA to approve the request. The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values. Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, the CA MAY also issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.
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3.2.2.4.17. Phone Contact with DNS CAA Phone Contact

ssia-HWCA	Confirm the Applicant's control over the FQDN by calling the DNS CAA Phone Contact's phone number and obtain a confirming response to validate the ADN. Each phone call MAY confirm control of multiple ADNs provided that the same DNS CAA Phone Contact phone number is listed for each ADN being verified and they provide a confirming response for each ADN. The relevant CAA Resource Record Set MUST be found using the search algorithm defined in RFC 6844 Section 4, as amended by Errata 5065 (Appendix A). The CA MUST NOT be transferred or request to be transferred as this phone number has been specifically listed for the purposes of Domain Validation. In the event of reaching voicemail, the CA may leave the Random Value and the ADN(s) being validated. The Random Value MUST be returned to the CA to approve the request. The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values. Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, the CA MAY also issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.
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3.2.2.4.18. Agreed-Upon Change to Website v2

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by verifying that the Request Token or Random Value is contained in the contents of a file. 1. The entire Request Token or Random Value MUST NOT appear in the request used to retrieve the file, and
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	2. the CA MUST receive a successful HTTP response from the request (meaning a 2xx HTTP status code must be received). The file containing the Request Token or Random Number: 1. MUST be located on the Authorization Domain Name, and 2. MUST be located under the <code>"/.well-known/pki-validation"</code> directory, and 3. MUST be retrieved via either the <code>"http"</code> or <code>"https"</code> scheme, and 4. MUST be accessed over an Authorized Port. If the CA follows redirects the following apply: 1. Redirects MUST be initiated at the HTTP protocol layer (e.g. using a 3xx status code). 2. Redirects MUST be the result of an HTTP status code result within the 3xx Redirection class of status codes, as defined in RFC 7231, Section 6.4. 3. Redirects MUST be to resource URLs with either via the <code>"http"</code> or <code>"https"</code> scheme. 4. Redirects MUST be to resource URLs accessed via Authorized Ports. If a Random Value is used, then: 1. The CA MUST provide a Random Value unique to the certificate request. 2. The Random Value MUST remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values, in which case the CA MUST follow its CPS. Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, the CA MAY also issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.
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3.2.2.4.19. *Agreed-Upon Change to Website – ACME*

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over a FQDN by validating domain control of the FQDN using the ACME HTTP Challenge method defined in section 8.3 of RFC 8555. The following are additive requirements to RFC 8555. The CA MUST receive a successful HTTP response from the request (meaning a 2xx HTTP status code must be received). The token (as defined in RFC 8555, section 8.3) MUST NOT be used for more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values, in which case the CA MUST follow its CPS. If the CA follows redirects: 1. Redirects MUST be initiated at the HTTP protocol layer (e.g. using a 3xx status code). 2. Redirects MUST be the result of an HTTP status code result within the 3xx Redirection class of status codes, as defined in RFC 7231, Section 6.4. 3. Redirects MUST be to resource URLs with either via the <code>"http"</code> or <code>"https"</code> scheme. 4. Redirects MUST be to resource URLs accessed via Authorized Ports.
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	Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, the CA MAY also issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.
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3.2.2.4.20. *TLS Using ALPN*

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over a FQDN by validating domain control of the FQDN by negotiating a new application layer protocol using the TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Extension [RFC7301] as defined in RFC 8737. The following are additive requirements to RFC 8737. The token (as defined in RFC 8737, section 3) MUST NOT be used for more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for the token, in which case the CA MUST follow its CPS. **Note:** Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, the CA MAY NOT also issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN unless the CA performs a separate validation for that FQDN using an authorized method. This method is NOT suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.
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3.2.2.5. *Authentication for an IP Address*

ssia-HWCA	This section defines the permitted processes and procedures for validating the Applicant's ownership or control of an IP Address listed in a Certificate. The CA SHALL confirm that prior to issuance, the CA has validated each IP Address listed in the Certificate using at least one of the methods specified in this section. Completed validations of Applicant authority may be valid for the issuance of multiple Certificates over time. In all cases, the validation must have been initiated within the time period specified in the relevant requirement (such as Section 4.2.1 of this document) prior to Certificate issuance. For purposes of IP Address validation, the term Applicant includes the Applicant's Parent Company, Subsidiary Company, or Affiliate. After July 31, 2019, CAs SHALL maintain a record of which IP validation method, including the relevant BR version number, was used to validate every IP Address. Note: IP Addresses verified in accordance with this section 3.2.5 may be listed in Subscriber Certificates as defined in section 7.1.4.2 or in Issuing CA Certificates via IP Address in permittedSubtrees within the Name Constraints extension. CAs are not required to verify IP Addresses listed in Issuing CA Certificates via IP Address in excludedSubtrees in the Name Constraints extension prior to inclusion in the Issuing CA Certificate.
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3.2.2.5.1. *Agreed-Upon Change to Website*

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the requested IP Address by confirming the presence of a Request Token or Random Value contained in the content of a file or webpage in the form of a meta tag under the "/.well-known/pki-validation" directory, or another path registered with IANA for the purpose of validating control of IP Addresses, on the IP Address that is accessible by
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	the CA via HTTP/HTTPS over an Authorized Port. The Request Token or Random Value MUST NOT appear in the request. If a Random Value is used, the CA SHALL provide a Random Value unique to the certificate request and SHALL not use the Random Value after the longer of (i) 30 days or (ii) if the Applicant submitted the certificate request, the timeframe permitted for reuse of validated information relevant to the certificate (such as in Section 4.2.1 of this document).
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3.2.2.5.2. *Email, Fax, SMS, or Postal Mail to IP Address Contact*

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the IP Address by sending a Random Value via email, fax, SMS, or postal mail and then receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value. The Random Value MUST be sent to an email address, fax/SMS number, or postal mail address identified as an IP Address Contact. Each email, fax, SMS, or postal mail MAY confirm control of multiple IP Addresses. The CA MAY send the email, fax, SMS, or postal mail identified under this section to more than one recipient provided that every recipient is identified by the IP Address Registration Authority as representing the IP Address Contact for every IP Address being verified using the email, fax, SMS, or postal mail. The Random Value SHALL be unique in each email, fax, SMS, or postal mail. The CA MAY resend the email, fax, SMS, or postal mail in its entirety, including re-use of the Random Value, provided that the communication's entire contents and recipient(s) remain unchanged. The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values, in which case the CA MUST follow its CPS.
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3.2.2.5.3. *Reverse Address Lookup*

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the IP Address by obtaining a Domain Name associated with the IP Address through a reverse-IP lookup on the IP Address and then verifying control over the FQDN using a method permitted under BR Section 3.2.2.4.
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3.2.2.5.4. *Any Other Method*

ssia-HWCA	Using any other method of confirmation, including variations of the methods defined in BR Section 3.2.2.5, provided that the CA maintains documented evidence that the method of confirmation establishes that the Applicant has control over the IP Address to at least the same level of assurance as the methods previously described in version 1.6.2 of these Requirements. CAs SHALL NOT perform validations using this method after July 31, 2019. Completed validations using this method SHALL NOT be re-used for certificate issuance after July 31, 2019. Any certificate issued prior to August 1, 2019 containing an IP Address that was validated using any method that was permitted under the prior version of this section 3.2.2.5 MAY continue to be used without revalidation until such certificate naturally expires.
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3.2.2.5.5. *Phone Contact with IP Address Contact*

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the IP Address by calling the IP Address Contact's phone number and obtaining a response confirming the Applicant's request for validation of the IP Address. The CA MUST place the call to a phone number identified by the IP Address Registration Authority as the IP Address Contact. Each phone call SHALL be made to a single number. In the event that someone other than an IP Address Contact is reached, the CA MAY request to be transferred to the IP Address Contact.
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	In the event of reaching voicemail, the CA may leave the Random Value and the IP Address(es) being validated. The Random Value MUST be returned to the CA to approve the request. The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation. The CPS MAY specify a shorter validity period for Random Values.
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3.2.2.5.6. ACME "http-01" method for IP Addresses

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the IP Address by performing the procedure documented for an "http-01" challenge in draft 04 of "ACME IP Identifier Validation Extension," available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-acme-ip-04#section-4.
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3.2.2.5.7. ACME "tls-alpn-01" method for IP Addresses

ssia-HWCA	Confirming the Applicant's control over the IP Address by performing the procedure documented for a "tls-alpn-01" challenge in draft 04 of "ACME IP Identifier Validation Extension," available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-acme-ip-04#section-4.
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3.2.2.6. Wildcard Domain Validation

ssia-HWCA	The wildcard character (*, asterisk, Asterisk) is only accepted in the left label of the CN or "subjectAltName". More than one wildcard character (e.g. *.*.example.se) per CN or "subjectAltName" is not accepted. If a wildcard character appears in a label immediately to the left of a "registry-controlled" or "public suffix", the applicant MUST be rejected (e.g. "*.co.se" or "*.se"), unless the customer exercises its legal control over the entire domain name space.
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3.2.2.7. Data Source Accuracy

ssia-HWCA	Not applicable.
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3.2.2.8. CAA Records

ssia-HWCA	When processing CAA records, CAs MUST process the issue, issuewild, and iodef property tags as specified in RFC 6844, although they are not required to act on the contents of the iodef property tag. Additional property tags MAY be supported, but MUST NOT conflict with or supersede the mandatory property tags set out in this document. CAs MUST respect the critical flag and not issue a certificate if they encounter an unrecognized property with this flag set. CAs MAY treat a non-empty CAA Resource Record Set that does not contain any issue property tags (and also does not contain any issuewild property tags when performing CAA processing for a Wildcard Domain Name) as permission to issue, provided that no records in the CAA Resource Record Set otherwise prohibit issuance.
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3.2.3. Authentication of Individual Identity

ssia-HWCA	Any application for a certificate must be supported by the host Agency's RA or appointed Agency ServerCertificateManager signing the request with their valid certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA", "Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA" or "Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA". The OA will authenticate the authorizing signature on the request. The authentication process must map to the Agency name and Agency number from [StatsRegister] before processing the application.
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ssia-SignCA	Any application for a certificate must be supported by the host Agency's RA or appointed Agency Administrator signing the request with their valid certificate from, "Swedish Government Auth CA", "Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA" or "Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA". The OA will authenticate the authorizing signature on the request. The authentication process must map to the Agency name and Agency number from [StatsRegister] before processing the application.
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3.2.4. Non-verified Subscriber information

No non-verified Subscriber information is placed into Certificates issued by the OA.

3.2.5. Validation of Authority

ssia-HWCA	In the [IAA] the agency states one or more representatives who are entitled to request server certificates and answer questions related to certificate requests. These persons shall be the only ones in their agency to request certificates according to the provisions outlined in 3.2.3. The signatures of these individuals with the private key associated with the certified public key are sufficient for information exchanges with that agency. When the agency rescinds the individual's authorization it has to inform the SSIA in the same way as it has made the authorization known. The entity's identity is verified thru role based Authentication and a certificate request can only be made for a Subject in the same Agency's domain as the requesting RA. Before proceeding with the creation of a new certificate the request is verified as having come from an authorised source as stated above. SSIA will check CAA entries in the DNS for the Applicant.
ssia-SignCA	In the [IAA] the agency states one or more representatives who are entitled to request certificates and answer questions related to certificate requests. These persons shall be the only ones in their agency to request certificates according to the provisions outlined in 3.2.3. The signatures of these individuals with the private key associated with the certified public key are sufficient for information exchanges with that agency. When the agency rescinds the individual's authorization it has to inform the SSIA in the same way as it has made the authorization known. The entity's identity is verified thru role based Authentication and a certificate request can only be made for a Subject in the same Agency's domain as the requesting RA. Before proceeding with the creation of a new certificate the request is verified as having come from an authorised source as stated above.

3.2.6. Criteria for inter-operation

No provision for inter-operation with other CAs is provided.

3.3. Identification and Authentication for Re-Key Requests

There is no provision for re-keying.

3.3.1. Identification and authentication for routine re-key

There is no provision for re-keying.

3.3.2. Identification and authentication for re-key after revocation

There is no provision for re-keying.

3.4. Identification and Authentication for Revocation Request

Prior to the revocation of a Certificate, either the OA or the Agency's Administrator verifies that the revocation has been legitimately requested if the requester has been logged in to the Portal and asked for revocation. The revocation is then effected and published automatically.

4. CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Certificate Application

In keeping with [CABF], this CPS uses the term 'Certificate Application' rather than 'Certificate Request' per [RFC3647].

4.1.1. Who Can Submit a Certificate Application

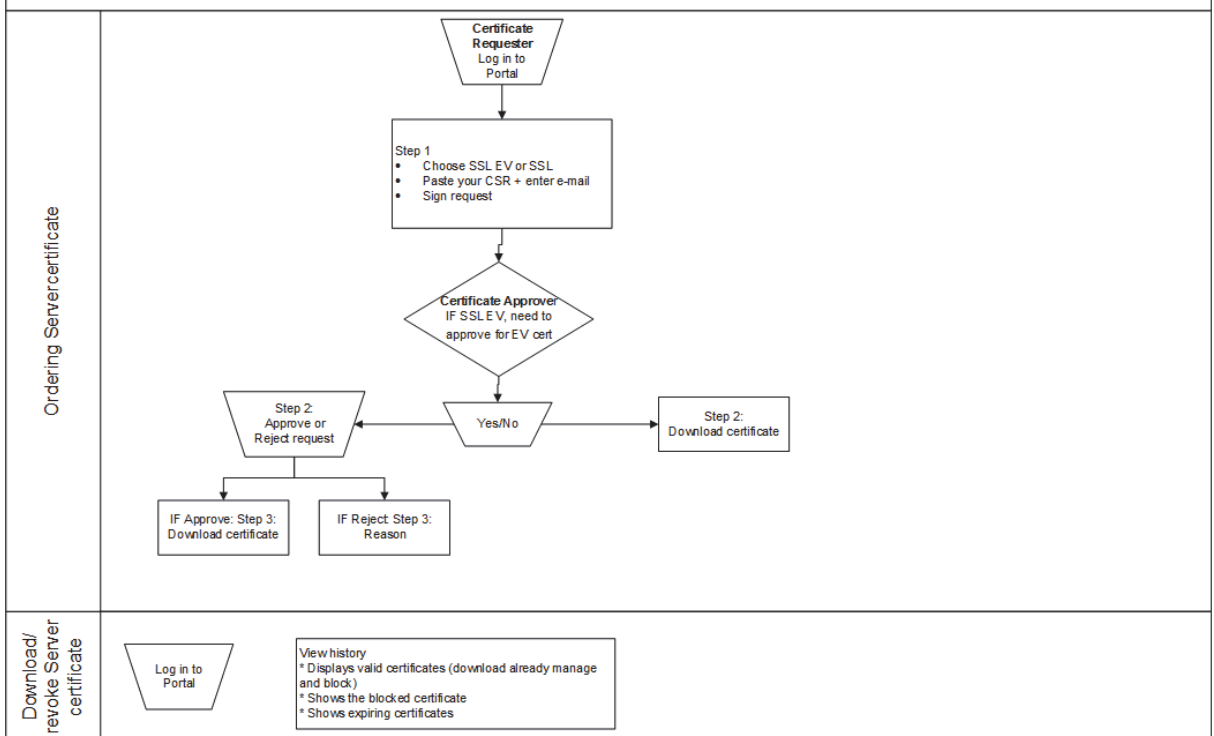
ssia-HWCA	In the [IAA] shall it be specified which user have the role "ServerCertificateManager". They should be specified by name and Swedish personal number. Agencies are responsible to keep correct user in this role. Any change of users in the role ServerCertificateManager, must be communicated to SSIA and be specified in the [IAA]. Every RA or appointed Agency ServerCertificateManager must have a valid certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA", "Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA" or "Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA" to be able to make a certificate request. See also 3.2.2 and 3.2.5. The SSIA HWCA only accept Certificate Requests from a designated RA, who shall only be permitted to request certificates for their own Agency's Subjects in accordance with [CABF] §4.2.1(2). SSIA PortAdmin can request certificates for other Agency's Subjects. Försäkringskassan has the possibility to submit a certificate application on behalf of an agency, if we operate the authority's web services and these require a certificate. However, this must be stated in the agreement [IAA] before actions can be taken.
ssia-SignCA	In the [IAA] shall it be specified which user have the specific role Agency Administrator /Myndighetsadministratör (MA). They should be specified by name and Swedish personal number. Agencies are responsible to keep correct user in this role. Any change of users in the role, must be communicated to SSIA and be specified in the [IAA]. These MA can then create administrators (Central- or local administrators) who have the ability to submit a Certificate request to the Portal. Every appointed MA must keep an update record of Central- and local administrators for their own Agency. SSIA Sign CA only accept Certificate Application from a designated RA, who shall only be permitted to request certificates for their own Agency's Subjects in accordance with [CABF] §4.2.1(2), when they have logged in to the Portal and have been authenticated and authorized with a valid certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA", "Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA" or "Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA".

4.1.2. Enrolment Process and Responsibilities

ssia-HWCA	In the [IAA] shall all addresses that the Agency want to use for Common Name (CN), be specified. All addresses are checked to see if the Agency has the owner right to that address. These addresses are then added to the Portal. When enrolling for a server certificate a check is made to validate the address. If other addresses (non-registered in the [IAA]) are stated in the request, it will be rejected. Any change of addresses, must be communicated to SSIA and be specified in the [IAA]. Försäkringskassan has the opportunity to enroll for a server certificate on behalf of an agency, if we operate the authority's web services and these require a certificate. However, this must be stated in the agreement [IAA] before actions can be taken. The following Applicant roles are required for the issuance of a certificate: • Certificate Requester – The certificate Request Form MUST be submitted by an authorized Certificate Requester which is stated in the [IAA].
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- Certificate Approver – The certificate Request Form MUST be approved by an authorized Certificate Approver.

MCA - Ordering Server certificates



Requesters (defined in IAA) can send a CSR with email (to predefined address) or complete the online forms at SSIA website, otherwise SSIA can't approve the certificate request.

The process of requesting a certificate is illustrated above. The Agency Registration Agent requester needs to be in the role "ServerCertificateManager" and have a valid certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA", "Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA" or "Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA" to be able to make a certificate request.

The user paste a CSR (preferred) in the request and then sign the request with the user's valid certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA", "Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA" or "Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA". A certificate approver reads the certificate and validates the request. The requester gets the certificate directly at the website.

From this portal the user (with the role "ServerCertificateManager") have the possibility to see all requests and have the possibility to revoke a certificate if the private key is lost or compromise or if there is other valid reasons, see §4.9.1.

The user needs to handle the key to the certificate in a secure way which is stated in the [IAA]. During the certificate approval process SSIA PortAdmin employ controls to validate the identity of the Subscriber and other information featured in the certificate application. SSIA PortAdmin reviews the application information provided by the Applicant to ensure compliance with the Guidelines.

SSIA PortAdmin has the ability to request a certificate, without using the online website. They can create a certificate using the command "certreq" at SSIA HWCA, if the CSR or online form don't support the wanted design of the certificate. SSIA PortAdmin must then manually see that the certificate have the correct attribute and the process must be documented in detailed and saved for external auditors.

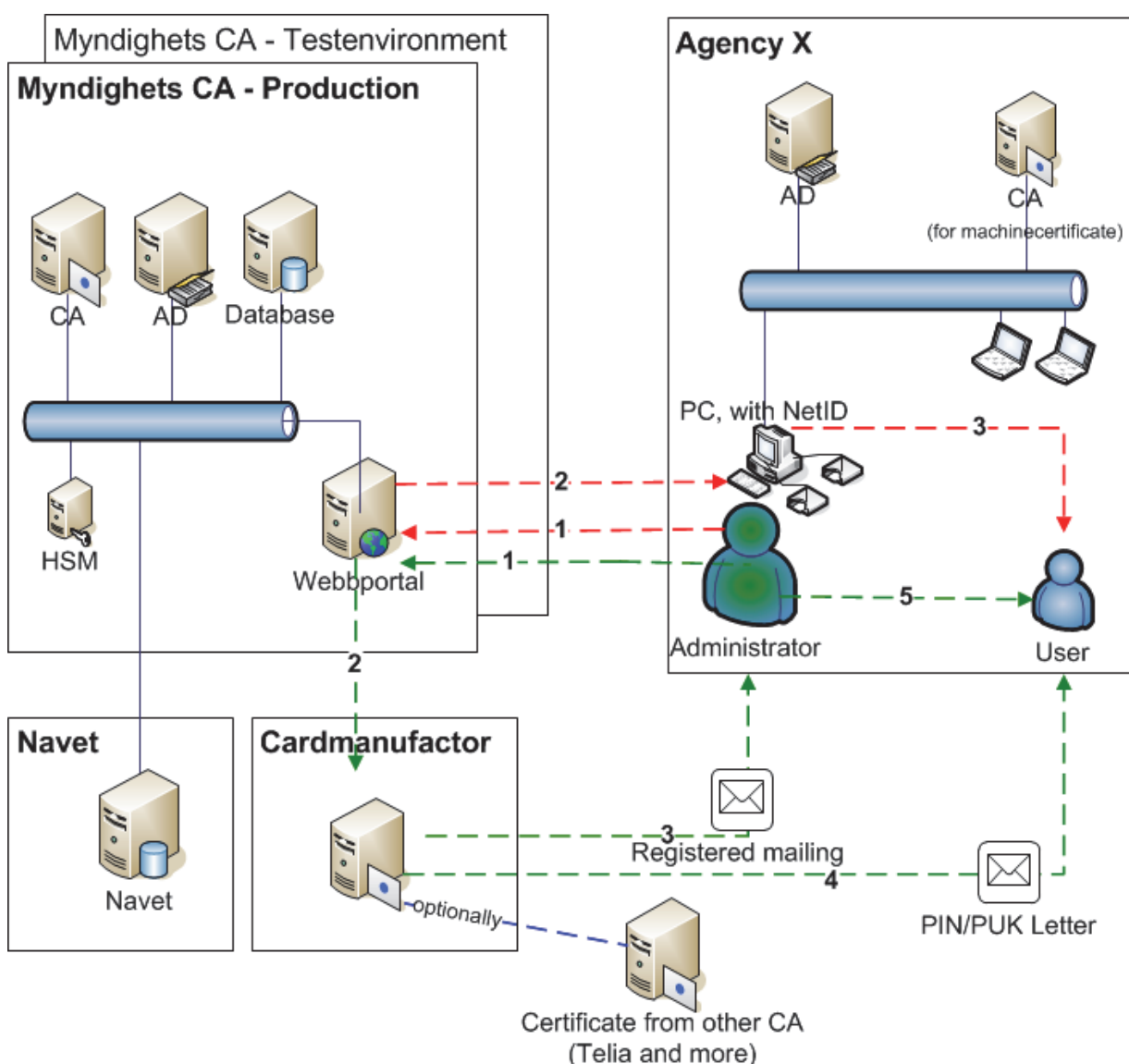
ssia-
SignCA

Every designated Central- and local administrators need to check the Applicants (should be employee or have a valid contract with the requesting Agency) valid identity against valid ID document (passport, driver license or other valid identity document) before they can submit a certificate request. They can delegate this background check to other if they get a signed document (with a valid certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA", "Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA" or "Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA") that the delegate part have done this background check on the Applicant.

In the enrollment process the Applicants identity is checked against "Navet" (a Swedish National record of all addresses of Swedish citizens hosted by Tax Agency). The address is sent with the Applicant's social security number (personnummer)/ coordination number (samordningsnummer) to the Card manufactory. The card manufactory writes down the Applicants certificate on a smart card. The smart card is sent to the requesting Agency and the Applicants PIN/PUK letter are sent directly to their home address. The smart card (and certificates) has a validity period that ends after 5 years.

If the Applicant only has a short contract, a temporary card can be used. If the Applicant has a short contract and don't have a social security number (personnummer) or coordination number (samordningsnummer), the sequential number could be generated (for the Applicant) by the Central administrator in separate routine.

A temporary card could be reused after a complete cleanup of the card has been made.



Flow for Standard smart cards:

1. Central administrator logs on to the Web portal and order cards

2. Certificate is sent to the card provider of card (e.g. e-leg)
3. Card provider sends cards to Administrator with REK
4. PIN/PUK code is sent by mail to the Applicant
5. Administrator is handing out cards to Applicant by id control

Flow for Temporary cards/spare cards:

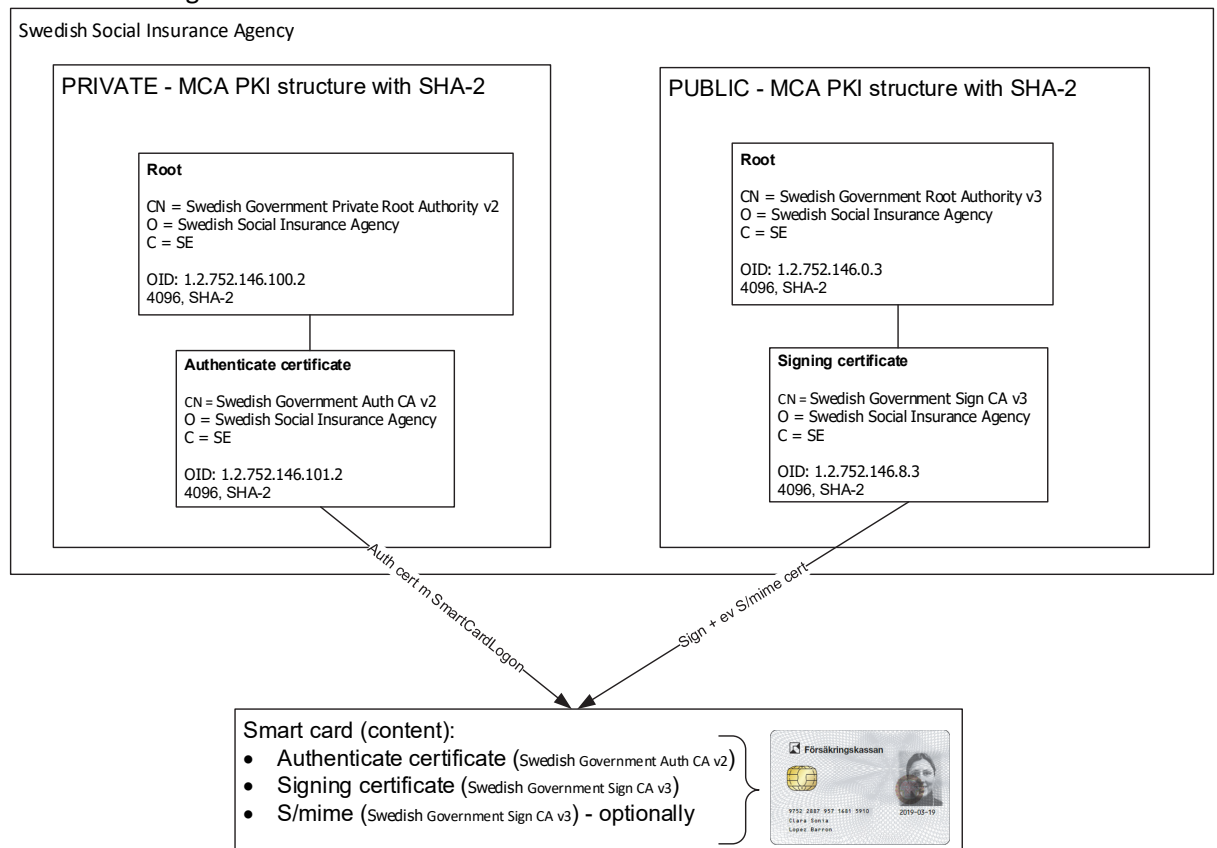
1. The Applicant's id checked and the Central administrator logs on to the Web portal. The Applicant's personal identification number or coordination number is entered. If the Applicant has a short contract and don't have a social security number or coordination number, the sequential number (ordningsnummer) could be generated (for the Applicant) by the Central administrator in a separate routine.
2. Certificates are created and are written down to the card
3. The Applicant receives cards and can start working immediately

Requesters must complete the online forms at SSIA website, otherwise SSIA can't approve the certificate Application.

The process of requesting a certificate is illustrated above. The Agency Registration Agent requester needs to be in the correct role and have a valid certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA" to be able to make a Sign CA certificate request.

From the Portal the Administrator have the possibility to see requests from its Agency and have the possibility to revoke a certificate if the private key is lost or compromise or if there is other valid reasons, see §4.9.1.

On the Applicant's smart card there will be two certificates, one Authenticate certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA" and one signing certificate from signing certificate from "Swedish Government Sign CA" see below.



Users from all Agencies can request an S/mime certificate on a self-service page at the Portal if they have a valid certificate from "Swedish Government Auth CA", "Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA" or "Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA". An e-mail are sent to the user's mailbox containing an OTP used to enroll the certificate and to prove the applicants ownership of the email address. As an alternative way, users from all Agencies can request an S/mime certificate by contacting a Id-administrator. To

	request an S/mime certificate the user will need a token with a valid certificate from “Swedish Government Auth CA”, “Swedish Public Sector Person 3 CA” or “Swedish Public Sector Person 4 CA”. Prior to issuing the S/mime certificate the Id-administrator must perform user identification and validate user information in EFOS administration portal. The s/mime certificate is stored at the Applicants smart card. The s/mime certificate is stored at the Applicants smart card. The Applicant and administrator needs to handle the key to the certificate in a secure way.
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4.2. Certificate Application Processing

4.2.1. Performing Identification and Authentication Functions

SSIA CA maintains systems and processes that sufficiently authenticate the applicants identity in line with the applicable statements made in this CPS. Initial identity vetting may be performed by SSIA PortAdmin in line with §3.2 or by Registration Authorities under contract and stipulated in each individual [IAA] Applications for certificates are authenticated using multi factor authentication.

ssia-HWCA	SSIA will check CAA records, if any records exist, prior to issuing certificates. If records exist they must specify issue/issuwild to myndighetsca.se or EFOS.se”. If CAA record exist we will check contact e-mail address there, otherwise we will check [IAA] contract.
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4.2.2. Approval or rejection of certificate applications

ssia-HWCA	Before issuing a certificate, SSIA HWCA ensures that all subject organisation information in the certificate conforms to the requirements of, and has been verified in accordance with, the Guidelines and matches the information confirmed and documented by the CA pursuant to its verification processes. Certificate Requests that cannot be verified shall be rejected. The SSIA HWCA may also reject a Certificate Request on any reasonable basis. Unless there is cause for criminal investigation, procedural discipline or disclosure presents a security risk to the CA or other participants within the SSIA PKI, rejection shall be supported by a reason.
ssia-SignCA	Before issuing a certificate, SSIA Sign CA ensures that all subject organisation information in the certificate conforms to the requirements of, and has been verified in accordance with, the WebTrust Guidelines and matches the information confirmed and documented by the CA pursuant to its verification processes. Certificate Application that cannot be verified shall be rejected. The SSIA Sign CA may also reject a Certificate Request on any reasonable basis. Unless there is cause for criminal investigation, procedural discipline or disclosure presents a security risk to the CA or other participants within the SSIA PKI, rejection shall be supported by a reason.

4.2.3. Time to process certificate applications

There is dedicated personal for this purpose to ensure that the Certificate Requests are processed in a timely manner. The time to process a certificate request is equal to 24 hours business hours provided that the SSIA was able to proceed to all required verifications and validations.

4.3. Certificate Issuance

4.3.1. CA Actions during Certificate Issuance

SSIA will only issue private keys for new Issuing CA from offline Root CA, by authorized administrators with right roles, when monitored by an independent external auditor. SSIA will create OCSP certificates from the Root CA for all Issuing CA:s.

ssia-HWCA	During the certificate issuance process, the SSIA HWCA shall verify that the identified and authenticated Applicant is the source of the certificate request and that the Subject individual or entity exists within the indicated Agency. The contents of the certificate requests verifies for compliance with the technical specification as outlined in chapter 7.1.2. Databases used to confirm Subscriber identity information shall be protected from unauthorized modification or use. CA actions during the certificate issuance process shall be performed in a secure manner.
ssia-SignCA	During the certificate issuance process, the SSIA Sign CA shall verify that the identified and authenticated Applicant is the source of the certificate request and that the Subject individual or entity exists within the indicated Agency. SSIA could delegate this responsibility to other Agencies. The contents of the certificate requests verifies for compliance with the technical specification as outlined in this CPS. Databases used to confirm Subscriber identity information shall be protected from unauthorized modification or use. CA actions during the certificate issuance process shall be performed in a secure manner. SSIA will in particular observe the following insurance points: • That the certificates are issued in Sweden, • The key holder's name and social security number, coordination number or order number, • The certificates validity period, • Serial number that uniquely identifies the certificate, • SSIA's advanced electronic signature, • The limitations of certificates use in the form of key usage and extended key usage.

4.3.2. Notification to subscriber by the CA of issuance of certificate

ssia-HWCA	Notification is embedded in the automated process to deliver requested certificates within two business days. The Subject is notified to a predefined e-mail address which is stated in the [IAA].
ssia-SignCA	Notification is embedded in the automated process to deliver requested certificates within two business days.

4.4. Certificate Acceptance

4.4.1. Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance

A period of five business days after the retrieval of the certificate by the Subject, or use of the certificate by the Subject, constitutes the Subject's acceptance of the certificate.

4.4.2. Publication of the Certificate by the CA

SSIA publishes the certificate in the database and by delivering it to the Subscriber. No other publication or notification to others occurs.

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

No stipulation.

4.5. Key Pair and Certificate Usage

4.5.1. Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage

All Subjects shall protect their Private Keys from unauthorized use or disclosure by third parties and shall use their Private Keys only as specified in the key usage extension of the corresponding Certificate. Subscribers must protect their Private Key taking care to avoid disclosure to third parties. Private Keys must only be used as specified in the appropriate key usage and extended key usage fields as indicated in the corresponding digital certificate. Where it is possible to make a backup of a private key, Subscribers must use the same level of care and protection attributed to the live private key. At the end of the useful life of a Key, Subscribers must securely delete the key and any fragments that it has been split into for the purposes of backup. See also §9.6.3.

4.5.2. Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage

Within this CPS SSIA CA provides the conditions under which digital certificates may be relied upon by relying parties including the appropriate certificate services available to verify certificate validity such as CRL. SSIA CA also provides an [IAA] to Subscribers of which the content should be presented to the relying party prior to reliance upon a digital certificate from the SSIA CA.

Relying parties should use the information to make a risk assessment and as such are solely responsible for performing the risk assessment prior to relying on the certificate or any assurances made. Software used by relying parties should be fully compliant with X.509 applicable IETF PKIX standards.

4.6. Certificate Renewal

4.6.1. Circumstance for Certificate Renewal

Certificate renewal shall not be supported.

4.6.2. Who May Request Renewal

No stipulation.

4.6.3. Processing Certificate Renewal Requests

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

Certificate re-keying shall not be supported.

4.7.1. Circumstance for Certificate Re-key

No stipulation

4.7.2. Who may request certification of a new public key

No stipulation.

4.7.3. Processing certificate re-keying 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

4.8.1. Circumstance for Certificate Modification

Certificate modification is considered and handled the same as an application for a new certificate. Certificate modification may never take place after the certificate has been revoked because of key compromise or a significant risk of key compromise.

After modifying a certificate, the SSIA CA may revoke the old certificate but may not further re-key, renew, or modify the old certificate.

4.8.2. Who May Request Certificate Modification

The SSIA CA may modify certificates at the request of roles stated in §4.1.1 or at its own discretion. Identity validation may be in accordance with this CPS.

4.8.3. Processing Certificate Modification Requests

After receiving a request for modification, the SSIA CA verifies any information that will change in the modified certificate. The SSIA CA shall issue the modified certificate only after completing the verification process on all modified information. The validity period of a modified certificate shall not extend beyond the applicable time limits found in §6.3.2.

4.8.4. Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

See §4.3.2, in the context of a certificate modification.

4.8.5. Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Modified Certificate

See §4.4.1, in the context of a certificate modification.

4.8.6. Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA

See §4.4.2.

4.8.7. Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

No stipulation.

4.9. Certificate Revocation and Suspension

4.9.1. Circumstances for Revocation

Prior to revoking a certificate, the SSIA CA shall verify that the revocation request was made by either the Subject or the applicable RA that made the Certificate Request, or by an entity with the legal jurisdiction and authority to request revocation. The SSIA CA shall revoke any certification the occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

- a) the Subscriber requests revocation of its Certificate;
- b) the Subscriber indicates that the original Certificate Request was not authorized and does not retroactively grant authorization;

- c) the SSIA CA obtains reasonable evidence that the Subject's Private Key (corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate) has been compromised or is suspected of compromise, or that the Certificate has otherwise been misused;
- d) the SSIA CA receives notice or otherwise becomes aware that a Subscriber has violated one or more of its material obligations under [IAA];
- e) the SSIA CA receives notice or otherwise becomes aware that a court or arbitrator has revoked a Subscriber's right to use the Domain Name listed in the Certificate, or that the Subscriber has failed to renew its rights to the Domain Name;
- f) the SSIA CA receives notice or otherwise becomes aware of a material change in the information contained in the Certificate or that such information is no longer accurate or representative of the facts (which would include the situation where the role of the Subject changes within the Agency such that they no longer qualify for or need the use of the certificate);
- g) a determination, in the SSIA CA's sole discretion, that the Certificate was not issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of these Guidelines or the SSIA CA's Policies;
- h) the SSIA CA ceases operations for any reason and has not arranged for another CA to provide revocation support for the Certificate;
- i) the SSIA CA's right to issue Certificates under these Guidelines expires or is revoked or terminated, unless the SSIA CA makes arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL Repository;
- j) the Private Key of the SSIA CA's Root Certificate used for issuing that Certificate is suspected to have been compromised;
- k) the SSIA CA receives notice or otherwise becomes aware that a Subject has been added as a denied party or prohibited person to a blacklist, or is operating from a prohibited destination under the laws of the SSIA CA's jurisdiction of operation;
- l) the subject fails to retrieve the certificate within sixty (60) days of notification of its availability; or
- m) such additional events as the SSIA CA determines, at its sole discretion, warrant revocation.

The SSIA CA shall always revoke a certificate if the binding between the Subject and the Subject's public key in the certificate is no longer valid or if any associated Private Key is compromised.

If an Agency terminates its relationship with the SSIA CA, the SSIA CA shall revoke all certificates issued in the name of that Agency.

4.9.2. Who Can Request Revocation

The SSIA CA or RA shall accept revocation requests from authenticated and authorized parties, such as the certificate Subscriber (see [IAA]) and the Affiliated Organization named in a certificate. The SSIA CA or RA may establish procedures that allow other entities to request certificate revocation (see §4.1.2) for fraud or misuse. The SSIA CA shall revoke a certificate if it receives sufficient evidence of compromise or loss of the Private Key. The SSIA CA may unilaterally revoke a certificate if it finds justifiable cause.

4.9.3. Procedure for Revocation Request

Entities submitting certificate revocation requests shall provide their own identity (from the end user certificate) as well as (if not the Subject) that of the Subject and the identification of the certificate, with their reason for requesting revocation. The SSIA CA automatically authenticates and logs each revocation request.

The SSIA CA shall revoke a certificate without challenge if the request is authenticated as originating from either the Subscriber or the Subject. If revocation originates from another source then the SSIA CA or RA shall investigate the reason for the revocation request and act according to their findings.

The SSIA CA shall provide a 24/7 response (see [IAA] for details) to any high-priority certificate problem reports. When required by law or other explicit policy or directive, the SSIA CA or the RA may notify law enforcement.

Revocation leads to several updates in the database; the immediate update of OCSP service and next update of CRL. A revoked certificate shall continue to be in CRL until the certificate expires.

4.9.4. Revocation Request Grace Period

The revocation request grace period is the time available to the subscriber within which the subscriber must make a revocation request after reasons for revocation have been identified.

RAs are required to report the suspected compromise of their private keys and request revocation to both the SSIA-IAM and the SSIA CA within one hour of discovery. The SSIA CA shall report its decision to revoke private keys to the SSIA-IAM within one hour of discovery. All other Subscribers are required to report suspected key compromise and request revocation promptly, but in no case later than 24 hours, after discovery.

4.9.5. Time within which CA Must Process the Revocation Request

This is determined by the CP. Revocation management services are available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Upon system failure, service failure or other factors that are not under the control of the SSIA CA, SSIA shall make best endeavours to ensure that this service is not unavailable for an unreasonable long period of time.

4.9.6. Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties

Relying Parties shall check the status of Certificates on which they wish to rely. One method by which Relying Parties may check Certificate status is by consulting the most recent CRL from the CA that issued the Certificate on which the Relying Party wishes to rely. CAs shall provide Relying Parties with information on how to find the appropriate CRL to check for revocation status. This is stated in [IAA].

4.9.7. CRL Issuance Frequency

CAs that issue end-entity certificates new CRLs will be issued at least every 30 minutes all days of the year.

ssia-HWCA	The CRL shall be updated and issued at least once every seven (7) days and record the date and time of the transaction in the CRL's Effective date field. The CRL's NextUpdate field value identifies the point in time when the CRL expires and MUST NOT be more than 7 days and 12 hours after the value of the Effective date field.
Other CAs	The CRL shall be updated and issued at least once every 72 hours and record the date and time of the transaction in the CRL's Effective date field. The CRL's NextUpdate field value identifies the point in time when the CRL expires and MUST NOT be more than 24 hours after the value of the Effective date field. Upon expiration of certain CAs a final CRL MAY be published that has a NextUpdate value that exceeds the time parameters noted elsewhere in this section.

Root CA is maintained in an offline state and will issue a new CRL at least once per year or whenever a CA certificate is revoked. Root CA CRLs shall have its nextUpdate attribute set to maximum 1 year after the issuance of the CRL.

Certificates that have expired may be removed from later issued CRLs.

4.9.8. Maximum Latency for CRLs

CRLs are posted to the repository within four hours of generation (and no later than 18 hours after notification of compromise) after generation. This is generally done automatically within minutes of generation.

4.9.9. On-line Revocation/Status Checking Availability

The SSIA CA supports the OCSP protocol for on line revocation checking. Certificate status information are available via a web-based repository.

4.9.10. On-line Revocation Checking Requirements

A relying party must, when working with certificates issued by SSIA CA, at all times verify the certificates issued by this CA. The validity of a certificate must be confirmed via CRL in accordance with §4.9.6. The relevant standards are given in section 7.2 and section 7.3 of this CPS.

4.9.11. Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available

None shall be permitted

4.9.12. Special requirements re key compromise

The SSIA CA or any of its RA shall use commercially reasonable methods to notify potential Relying Parties that their private key may have been compromised. This includes cases where new vulnerabilities have been discovered or where SSIA CA at its own discretion decides that evidence suggests a possible key compromise has taken place. Where key compromise is not disputed, SSIA CA shall revoke Issuing CA Certificates or Subscriber End Entity certificates and shall issue a CRL within 18 hours.

4.9.13. Circumstances for Suspension

Not applicable.

4.9.14. Who Can Request Suspension

Not applicable.

4.9.15. Procedure for Suspension Request

Not applicable.

4.9.16. Limits on Suspension Period

Not applicable.

4.10. Certificate Status Services

4.10.1. Operational Characteristics

SSIA CA provides a certificate status service available in the form of a CRL distribution point. These services are presented to relying parties within each certificate.

4.10.2. Service Availability

SSIA CA shall provide availability of the certificate status services and online certificate revocation services on a 24/7 basis. Service interruptions for maintenance will be announced thru channels stated in [IAA]. Upon system failure or other factors that are not under the control of the CA, SSIA shall make best endeavour's to ensure that this information services are not unavailable for an unreasonable long period of time.

4.10.3. Operational Features

Revocation notices shall not be removed before the certificate's original expiration date.

4.11. End of Subscription

Subscribers or Subjects may end their subscription to certificate services either by requesting that their certificate(s) be revoked or by allowing the certificate(s) or [IAA] to expire without renewal.

4.12. Key Escrow and Recovery

SSIA CA Private Keys shall never be escrowed. No other key escrow services shall be offered.

4.12.1. Key Escrow and Recovery Policy Practices

No stipulation.

4.12.2. Session Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices

No stipulation.

5. FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

5.1. Physical Controls

5.1.1. Site Location and Construction

The SSIA's CA equipment are housed in secure facilities that are protected by multiple tiers of physical security, electronic control access systems, alarmed doors and is monitored via a 24/7 security camera and motion detector system.

5.1.2. Physical Access

SSIA CA protect its system components (computers, rooms, services, documentation, records, etc.) from unauthorized access and have physical controls to reduce the risk of equipment being tampered with. SSIA CA store all removable media and paper containing sensitive plain-text information related to CA or RA operations, in secure containers. The security mechanisms are in commensurate with the level of threat to the equipment and data.

SSIA CA electronically monitor its systems for unauthorized access at all times, maintain an access log that is inspected periodically, and require two-person physical access to the CA hardware and systems. SSIA CA shall deactivate, remove, and securely store its CA equipment when not in use. Activation data must either be memorized or recorded and stored in a manner commensurate with the security afforded the cryptographic module and must not be stored with the cryptographic module or removable hardware associated with remote workstations used to administer the CA equipment or private keys.

If the facility housing the SSIA CA equipment is ever left unattended, the EFOS PA shall verify that:

- a. the CA is left in a mode of operation appropriate to its unattended state;
- b. all security containers are properly secured;
- c. physical security systems (e.g., door locks, vent covers) are functioning properly and are activated; and
- d. the area is secured against unauthorized access.

The SSIA CA shall assign to a person or group of persons explicitly responsibility for making security checks. If a group of persons is responsible, the SSIA CA shall maintain a log that identifies who performed the security check. Whenever the facility is left unattended, the last person to depart shall initial a sign-out sheet that indicates the date and time and asserts that all necessary physical protection mechanisms are in place and activated.

During regular business hours, entry to the building where the CA is housed is accessed through a reception area with a security guard on duty at the facility 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year. After hours, an access card is required to enter the building. Access to all areas beyond the reception area requires the use of an "access" or "pass" card. All access card use is logged. The building is equipped with motion detecting sensors, and the exterior and internal passageways of the building are also under constant video surveillance.

The key to the room where the CA is housed in is held in a safe where only specified person (on a list) could have access to. The guards specify which user who have borrow that key and when. There needed to be at least 2 people accessing this room.

5.1.3. Power and Air Conditioning

There are primary and secondary power supplies that ensure continuous, uninterrupted access to electric power. Redundant backup power is provided by battery uninterrupted power supplies (UPS) and diesel generators.

The facility is equipped with heating, ventilation, and air conditioning appropriate for a commercial data processing facility.

5.1.4. Water exposures

SSIA has taken reasonable precautions to minimize the impact of water exposure to the CA system. No liquid, gas, exhaust, etc. pipes traverse the controlled space other than those directly required for the area's HVAC system and for the pre-action fire suppression system.

5.1.5. Fire Prevention and Protection

The secure facility is equipped with fire suppression.

5.1.6. Media Storage

All media containing production software and data, audit, archive, or backup Information is stored within SSIA facilities and in a secure off-site storage facility with appropriate physical and logical access controls.

5.1.7. Waste Disposal

Printed sensitive information is shredded on-site before disposal. All electronic media are zeroized using programs meeting proper standards. Cryptographic devices are physically destroyed or zeroized in accordance the manufacturers' guidance prior to disposal. Other waste is disposed in accordance with SSIA's normal waste disposal requirements.

5.1.8. Off-site Back-up

SSIA performs routine backups of critical system data, audit log data, and other sensitive information. Offsite backup media are stored in a physically secure manner. Access to the site is limited to authorized personnel listed on an access list, which is subject to audit.

There is a separate document that specifies this in detail. Since this document classification is un-classified this information could not be detailed here.

5.2. Procedural Controls

5.2.1. Trusted Roles

SSIA CA personnel acting in Trusted Roles include all employees, contractors, and consultants that have access to or control authentication or cryptographic operations that may materially affect:

- the validation of information in Certificate Applications;
- the acceptance, rejection, or other processing of Certificate Applications, revocation requests, renewal requests, or enrolment information;
- the issuance, or revocation of Certificates, including personnel having access to restricted portions of its repository;
- the handling of Subscriber information or requests.

CA Trusted Roles include, but are not limited to:

- SSIA PKI Administrator
- System Administrator/ System Engineer (Operator)
- Agency Registration Agent/ Server Administrator
- Internal Auditor Role
- External Auditor Role

Persons seeking to acting in Trusted Roles must successfully complete the screening requirements set out in this CPS (§5.3). All personnel in Trusted Roles must be free from conflicts of interest that might prejudice the impartiality of CA and RA operations. Senior management of the SSIA CA or the Subscribing Agency shall be responsible for appointing individuals to Trusted Roles (See §1.3). Those in such roles shall be identified through the [IAA].

There is a separate document that specifies Trusted Roles in detail. Since this document's classification is unclassified this information could not be detailed here.

5.2.1.1.1. SSIA PKI Administrator

The SSIA PKI Administrator is responsible for the installation and configuration of the SSIA CA software, including key generation, User and CA accounts, audit parameters, key back-up, and key management. The SSIA PKI Administrator is responsible for performing and securely storing regular system back-ups of the SSIA CA system.

The SSIA PKI Administrator is also responsible for managing the certificate request queue and for issuing credentials to Agency Registration Agents.

5.2.1.1.2. System Administrator/ System Engineer (Operator)

The System Administrator, System Engineer or CA Operator is responsible for installing and configuring CA system hardware, including servers, routers, firewalls, and network configurations. The System Administrator / Engineer is also responsible for keeping systems updated with software patches and other maintenance needed to ensure system stability and recoverability.

5.2.1.1.3. Agency Registration Agent/ Server Administrator

The Agency Registration Agent (Server Administrator) Role is responsible for requesting the issuance and revocation of certificates for Subjects within its Agency, including enrolment, identity verification, and compliance with required issuance and revocation steps such as managing the certificate request queue and completing certificate approval checklists as identity vetting tasks are successfully completed.

Agency Registration Agents shall not have the means to issue certificates to Subscribers, and this is accomplished through security within the portal.

5.2.1.1.4. Internal Auditor Role

The Internal Auditor Role is responsible for reviewing, maintaining, and archiving audit logs and performing or overseeing internal compliance audits to determine whether the SSIA CA or RAs are operating in accordance with this CPS.

5.2.1.1.5. External Auditor Role

An additional role external to SSIA CA is the External Auditor role, performed by an external auditor in accordance with Section 8 below.

5.2.2. Number of Persons Required per Task

The number of persons to provide the SSIA CA services is at least 2 people per task to perform sensitive tasks. The goal is to guarantee the trust for all services of SSIA CA (key generation, certificate generation, revocation) so that any malicious activity would require collusion. Where multiparty control is required, at least one of the participants shall be an Administrator. All participants shall serve in a trusted role as defined in section 5.2.1 above.

5.2.3. Identification and Authentication for each Role

SSIA CA employees in trusted roles must first authenticate themselves to the certificate management system before they are allowed access to the components of the system necessary to perform their trusted roles. For normal operations systems, access is controlled by user account and password, IP address subnet, and SSL. These mechanisms restrict access to those who are authorized and make actions directly attributable to the individual taking such action while fulfilling the trusted role.

5.2.4. Roles Requiring Separation of Duties

While the certification process is operated, the entirety of sequential operations made on the same certificate shall be performed by different persons at different process points. Duties have been distributed to separate roles and thereby a single person is prevented from performing the entirety or a large part of the work in the process. Each operation is logged so as to include detailed place and time data based on roles. Specifically, a user that is authorized to assume a Security Officer or Registration and Customer Services Officer role is not authorized to

assume a System Auditor role. A user that is authorized to assume a System Administrator role is not authorized to assume a Security Officer or a System Auditor role.

Individual personnel shall be specifically designated to the four roles defined in Section 5.2.1 above. Individuals may only assume one of the Officer, Administrator, and Auditor roles, but any individual may assume the Operator role.

Separation of duties may be enforced either by the CA equipment, or procedurally, or by both means. The CA and RA software and hardware shall identify and authenticate its users and shall ensure that no user identity can assume both an Administrator and an Officer role, assume both the Administrator and Auditor roles, or assume both the Auditor and Officer roles. No individual shall have more than one identity.

There shall be the means to audit adherence to these rules.

5.3. Personnel Controls

Persons seeking to acting in Trusted Roles must present proof of the requisite background, qualifications, and experience needed to perform their prospective job responsibilities competently and satisfactorily, as well as proof of any government clearances, if any, necessary to perform certification services under government contracts. Background checks are repeated at least every 8 years for personnel holding Trusted Roles.

5.3.1. Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements

Before starting employment at SSIA, all new employees must sign confidentiality (non-disclosure) agreements. SSIA follows personnel and management practices that provide reasonable assurance of the trustworthiness and competence of their employees and of the satisfactory performance of their duties. The trusted roles and responsibilities, as specified in § 5.2.1, are only assigned to selected and reliable personnel who have proven their suitability for such a position. They must possess the expert knowledge, experience and qualifications necessary for the trusted roles. SSIA CA personnel in trusted roles fulfill the requirement of expert knowledge, experience and qualifications through formal training, credentials or actual experience or a combination of them.

5.3.2. Background Check Procedures

Each person fulfilling a Trusted Role must undergo checks and identification prior to acting in the role, including verification of the individual's identity, employment history, education, character references, social security number and other relevant background information. This procedure may be performed by the recruiting chief, the human resources department or other suitable department. The background investigations may be performed by SÄPO (Swedish Secret Police) which is a competent independent authority that has the authority to perform background investigations. Agencies that are unable or can't use this method by law, need to, use the predefined process by EFOS PA or establish their own process which need to be accepted by EFOS PA before using it. The SSIA CA shall require each individual to appear in-person before a Trusted Agent whose responsibility it is to verify identity. The Trusted Agent must verify the identity of the individual using at least one form of government-issued photo identification. If SÄPO is used, the checks are for the prior five years and will continue until the service is terminated.

These checks need not be repeated if the person concerned is already employed by the Swedish government and has been previously been subjected to these checks, but in the case that they have not been subjected to these checks they shall be performed within a period of three (3) months of the publication of this CPS and thereafter prior to appointment for new personnel.

5.3.3. Training Requirements

SSIA provides all personnel with training skills that covers basic Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) knowledge, authentication and verification policies and procedures, common threats to the validation process, including phishing and other social engineering tactics, and the Guidelines. Training of personnel is undertaken via a mentoring process involving senior members of the team to which they are attached. All new personnel must undergo this training process for at least two months. SSIA maintain records of such training and ensures that personnel entrusted with Trusted Roles meet a minimum skills requirement that enable them to perform such duties satisfactorily. SSIA ensures that its personnel qualify for each skill level required by the corresponding task

before granting privilege to perform said task. There is a separate document that specifies the training in detail. Since this document classification is un-classified this information could not be detailed here.

5.3.4. Retraining Frequency and Requirements

Personnel must maintain skill levels that are consistent with industry-relevant training and performance programs in order to continue acting in Trusted Roles. SSIA CA make individuals acting in Trusted Roles aware of any changes to the SSIA CA's and RAs' operations. If such operations change, the SSIA CA shall provide documented training, in accordance with an executed training plan, to all Trusted Roles. SSIA provides refresher training and updates to their personnel to the extent and frequency required to ensure that such personnel maintain the required level of proficiency to perform their job responsibilities competently and satisfactorily

5.3.5. Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence

No stipulation.

5.3.6. Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions

Failure of any SSIA employee (with trusted role) to comply with the provisions of this CPS, whether through negligence or malicious intent, will subject such individual to appropriate administrative and disciplinary actions by HR department. They will be removed from the trusted role pending management review.

5.3.7. Independent Contractor Requirements

In limited circumstances, independent contractors or consultants may be used to fill trusted positions. They are held to the same functional and security criteria that apply to a SSIA employee in a comparable position.

5.3.8. Documentation Supplied to Personnel

Personnel in trusted roles are provided with the documentation necessary to perform the role to which they are assigned, including a copy of this CPS, SSIA's security policy and all technical and operational documentation needed to maintain the integrity of SSIA's CA operations.

5.4. Audit Logging Procedures

5.4.1. Types of Events Recorded

Audit log files are generated for all events relating to the security and services of the SSIA CA components. Where possible, the security audit logs shall be automatically collected. Where this is not possible, a logbook, paper form, or other physical mechanism shall be used. All security audit logs, both electronic and nonelectronic, shall be retained and made available during compliance audits. SSIA CA ensures all events relating to the life cycle of certificates are logged in a manner to ensure the imputability to a person in a trusted role of an action required for SSIA CA services.

SSIA manually or automatically logs the following significant events:

- CA key life cycle management events, including:
 - Key generation, backup, storage, recovery, archival, and destruction
 - Cryptographic device life cycle management events.
- CA and Subscriber certificate life cycle management events, including:
 - Certificate Applications, renewal, rekey, and revocation
 - Successful or unsuccessful processing of requests
 - Generation and issuance of Certificates and CRLs.
- Security-related events including:
 - Successful and unsuccessful PKI system access attempts
 - PKI and security system actions performed by SSIA personnel
 - Security sensitive files or records read, written or deleted
 - Security profile changes
 - System crashes, hardware failures and other anomalies
 - Firewall and router activity
 - CA facility visitor entry/exit.

Log entries include the following elements:

- Date and time of the entry
- Serial or sequence number of entry
- Identity of the entity making the entry
- Kind of entry.

SSIA log Certificate Application information including:

- Kind of identification document(s) presented by the Certificate Applicant
- Record of unique identification data, numbers, or a combination thereof (e.g., driver's license number or equal) of identification documents, if applicable
- Storage location of copies of applications and identification documents
- Identity of entity accepting the application
- Method used to validate identification documents, if any
- Name of receiving CA or submitting RA, if applicable.

5.4.2. Frequency of Processing Log

SSIA review CA at least every two months, review the audit log to trace and investigate events that occurred. The review includes verification of the audit log for alteration; viewing all items in the log and checking for warnings or anomalies; and explanation of the causes of such events and proposition of preventive actions. Actions taken based on log reviews are also documented. Log files and audit trails are archived for inspection by the authorized personnel of SSIA and designated auditors.

5.4.3. Retention Period for Audit Log

Records concerning SSIA CA certificates are held for a period of time (10 years) as appropriate for providing necessary legal evidence in accordance with the applicable legislation. SSIA CA system logs are held for a period of 3 years.

5.4.4. Protection of Audit Log

Audit logs are protected by physical and electronic security measures, and kept open for access by authorized personnel only.

5.4.5. Audit Log Back-up Procedures

Audit logs and audit summaries are backed-up in a secure location, under the control of an authorized trusted role, separated from their component source generation. Audit log backup is protected to the same degree as originals.

5.4.6. Audit Collection System (internal vs. external)

Automated audit data is generated and recorded at the application, network and operating system level. Manually generated audit data is recorded by authorized personnel only.

5.4.7. Notification to Event-causing Subject

No stipulation.

5.4.8. Vulnerability Assessments

Except actions taken in §5.4.2, the following vulnerability assessments should be performed once a year:

- OS vulnerability assessments
- Physical facility vulnerability assessments
- Certificate management system vulnerability assessments
- Network vulnerability assessments.

5.5. Records Archival

SSIA CA includes sufficient detail in archived records to show that a certificate was issued in accordance with the CPS.

5.5.1. Types of Records Archived

SSIA retains in a trustworthy manner records of SSIA CA digital certificates, audit data, certificate application information, log files and documentation supporting certificate applications.

CA and RA archive records shall be detailed enough to establish the validity of a signature and of the proper operation of the PKI. At a minimum, the following data shall be archived:

- All logs in §5.4.1 (CP);
- SSIA CA audit documentation;
- SSIA CA CP documents (all versions);
- SSIA CA CPS documents (all versions);
- [IAA] (all versions);

5.5.2. Retention Period for Archive

SSIA CA retain archived data for at least three (3) years unless a greater retention is required by any other applicable law, standard, policy, etc.

5.5.3. Protection of Archive

Archive records are stored at a secure off-site location and are protected by physical and electronic security measures, and kept open for access by authorized personnel only. Electronic archives are protected against unauthorized viewing, modification or deletion. Archives on paper are retained in special units to which only authorized personnel can access.

5.5.4. Archive Back-up Procedures

According to the SSIA backup and disaster recovery operating procedures, key, certificate and transaction data should be archived and backed up daily, weekly and monthly. Copies of paper-based records shall be maintained in an off-site secure facility.

5.5.5. Requirements for Time-stamping of Records

All records in the database and in log files are time-stamped using the system time of the system where the event is recorded. The system time of all servers is synchronized with the time source of WHAT using the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

5.5.6. Archive Collection System (internal or external)

The SSIA CA collects archive information internally. SSIA assists its RAs in preserving an audit trail. Such an archive collection system therefore is external to that RA.

5.5.7. Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information

Only authorized Trusted Personnel are able to obtain access to the archive. The integrity of the information is verified when it is restored.

5.6. Key Changeover

SSIA CA key pairs are retired from service at the end of their respective maximum lifetimes as defined in this CPS. SSIA CA certificates may be renewed as long as the cumulative certified lifetime of the CA key pair does not exceed the maximum CA key pair lifetime. New CA key pairs can be generated for example to replace CA key pairs that are being retired, to supplement existing, active key pairs and to support new services.

Key changeover procedures enable the transition from expiring CA certificates to new CA certificates. Towards the end of the CA private key's lifetime, SSIA CA ceases using its expiring CA private key to sign certificates no later than 60 days before the point in time where the remaining lifetime of the expiring CA key pair equals the approved

certificate validity period for the specific type(s) of certificates issued. The old private key is only used to sign CRLs until the expiration date of the last certificate issued using the original key pair has been reached.

A new CA signing key pair is commissioned and all subsequently issued certificates and CRL's are signed with the new private signing key. Both the old and the new key pairs may be concurrently active. This key changeover process helps minimize any adverse effects from CA certificate expiration. The corresponding new CA public key certificate is provided to subscribers and relying parties through the delivery methods detailed in § 6.1.4.

5.7. Compromise and Disaster Recovery

5.7.1. Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures

Backups of the following CA information shall be kept in off-site storage and made available in the event of a Compromise or disaster: Certificate Application data, audit data, and database records for all Certificates issued. Back-ups of CA private keys shall be generated and maintained in accordance with CP §6.2.3. SSIA maintains backups of the foregoing CA information for their own CAs.

SSIA establishes business continuity procedures that outline the steps to be taken in the event of the corruption or loss of computing resources, software and/or data that could disturb or compromise the SSIA CA services. SSIA CA carries out risk assessments to evaluate business risk and determine the necessary security requirements and operational procedures to be taken as a consequence of its disaster recovery plan. This risk analysis is regularly reviewed and revised if necessary (threat evolution, vulnerability evolution etc.). This business continuity is in the scope of the audit process as described in section 8 to validate what are the operations that are first maintained after a disaster and the recovery plan. SSIA personnel that own a trusted role and operational role are specially trained to operate according to procedures defined in the Disaster Recovery plan for the most sensitive activities. If SSIA detects a potential hacking attempt or another form of compromise, it should perform an investigation in order to determine the nature and the degree of damage. Otherwise, the SSIA CA assesses the scope of potential damage in order to determine whether the CA or RA system needs to be rebuilt, whether only some certificates need to be revoked, and/or whether a CA hierarchy needs to be declared as compromised. The CA disaster recovery plan highlights which services should be maintained (for example revocation and certificate status information).

There is a separate document that specifies this in detailed. Since this document classification is un-classified this information could not be detailed here.

The SSIA CA has implemented a data back-up and recovery procedures and have developed a Disaster Recovery (DR) and/or Business Continuity Plan (BCP). The SSIA CA's shall have redundant CA systems that are located at a separate, geographically diverse location and that are configured for automatic failover in the event of a disaster (Disaster Recovery/Mirror Site). The SSIA CA shall review, test, and update the DR/BCP and supporting procedures annually. If a disaster occurs, the SSIA CA shall re-establish operational capabilities as quickly as possible.

5.7.2. Computing Resources, Software, and/or Data Are Corrupted

SSIA CA performs system back-ups on a daily basis. Back-up copies are made of SSIA CA's Private Keys and are stored off-site in a secure location. In the event of a disaster whereby the primary and disaster recovery CA operations become inoperative at SSIA primary facility and the Disaster Recovery / Mirror Site, SSIA will re-initiate its operations on replacement hardware (on-site) using backup copies of its software, data and CA private keys at a secured facility.

If it cannot be made fully operational or some of the records cannot be recreated, all subscribers and relying people that may be affected shall be urgently notified. Where necessary, certain certificates shall be revoked and new certificates shall be issued.

5.7.3. Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures

If the SSIA CA suspects that a CA Private Key is comprised or lost then the SSIA CA shall follow its Incident Response Plan and immediately assess the situation, determine the degree and scope of the incident, and take appropriate action. SSIA CA personnel shall report the results of the investigation. The report must detail the cause of the compromise or loss and the measures that should be taken to prevent a re-occurrence.

- Collect all information related to the incident (and if the event is on-going, ensure that all data are being captured and recorded);
- Begin investigating incident and determine degree and scope;
- Incident Response Team determines the course of action or strategy that should be taken, (and in the case of Key Compromise, determining the scope of CA certificates that must be revoked);
- Contact government agencies (in the [IAARegister]), law enforcement, and other CA interested parties and activate any other appropriate additional security measures;
- Monitor system, continue investigation, ensure that data is still being recorded as evidence, and make a forensic copy of data collected;
- Isolate, contain and stabilize the system, applying any short-term fixes needed to return the system to a normal operating state (contact browser software providers to discuss revocation/damage mitigation mechanisms if trust anchors may be affected);
- Prepare an incident report that analyses the cause of the incident and documents the lessons learned, and circulate the report; and
- Incorporate lessons learned into the implementation of long term solutions and also into the Incident Response Plan for future use CA.

Following revocation of the SSIA CA's certificate and implementation of the SSIA CA's Incident Response Plan, the SSIA CA will generate a new CA Key Pair and sign a new CA certificate. The SSIA CA shall distribute the new self-signed certificate in accordance with Section 6.1.4. The SSIA CA shall cease its CA operations until appropriate steps are taken to recover from the compromise and restore security.

5.7.4. Business Continuity Capabilities after a Disaster

See 5.7.1-5.7.3

5.8. CA or RA Termination

This CPS and any amendments remain in effect until deleted or replaced by a newer version. Prior to termination by deletion SSIA shall publish a notification to this effect to SSIA's online repository no less than one (1) year (365 days) in advance.

In case of termination of CA operations for any reason whatsoever, SSIA will provide timely notice and transfer of responsibilities to succeeding entities, maintenance of records, and remedies. Before terminating its own CA activities, SSIA will where possible take the following steps:

- Provide subscribers of valid certificates with one (1) year (365 days) notice of its intention to cease acting as a CA.
- Revoke all certificates that are still un-revoked or un-expired at the end of one (1) year (365 days) notice period without seeking Subscriber's consent.
- Give timely notice of revocation to each affected Subscriber.
- Make reasonable arrangements to preserve its records according to this CPS.
- Reserve its right to provide succession arrangements for the re-issuance of certificates by a successor CA that has all relevant permissions to do so and complies with all necessary rules, while its operation is at least as secure as SSIA's.

6. TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

6.1. Key Pair Generation and Installation

6.1.1. Key Pair Generation

Documentation supporting the integrity of the key generation ceremony and other sensitive key operations is stored in a locked safe in SSIA business offices (and a copy of this is in our backup facility) and is made available to its auditors for review.

ssia-HWCA	SSIA Key Pairs are generated in a HSM device (with FIPS 140-2 level 3). This is embedded in the automated process for certificate life cycle management.
ssia-SignCA	SSIA Key Pairs are generated when the smart card is created. When reusing a card, all local keys on the smart card are locally regenerated. This is embedded in the automated process for certificate life cycle management.

6.1.2. Private Key Delivery to Subscriber

When end-user Subscriber key pairs are generated by the end-user Subscriber, private key delivery to a Subscriber is not applicable. Subscribers are solely responsible for the generation of the private keys used in their certificate requests (CSR). If there is not a CSR the SSIA CA creates the certificate from user input and generates a password for that certificate with a random module. That password is not kept in the system after the certificate is generated. The end-user must collect it and store it safely.

6.1.3. Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer

End-user Subscribers and RAs submit their public key to SSIA for certification electronically through the use of a PKCS#10 Certificate Signing Request (CSR) or other digitally signed package in a session secured by Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). Where CA, RA, or end-user Subscriber key pairs are generated by SSIA, this requirement is not applicable.

6.1.4. CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties

SSIA Root Public Keys are distributed by Microsoft Root program, downloadable from our website (<https://repository.efos.se/>) or available by e-mail.

6.1.5. Key Sizes

SSIA Certificate key sizes will be a minimum RSA 2048 bits, with Secure Hash Algorithm version 2 (SHA-256) to sign the certificates. The SSIA uses RSA with 4096 for Root and Issuing CAs.

6.1.6. Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking

No stipulation.

6.1.7. Key Usage Purposes (as per X.509 v3 key usage field)

SSIA certificates include key usage extension fields to specify the purposes (see appendix 1) for which the CA-Certificate may be used and also to technically limit the functionality of the certificate when used with X.509v3 compliant software. Reliance on key usage extension fields is dependent on correct software implementations of the X.509v3 standard and is outside of the control of SSIA.

6.2. Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls

6.2.1. Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls

SSIA use HSM, certified to FIPS 140-2 level 3, to protect the Certification Authorities' Private Keys.

6.2.2. Private key (n out of m) multi-person control

SSIA has implemented procedural mechanisms that require the participation of multiple trusted individuals to perform sensitive CA cryptographic operations.

6.2.3. Private Key Escrow

SSIA ensures that subject private signing keys are not stored on-line anywhere outside the HSM. This means that there is no backup decryption capability whatsoever, and that no entity under any condition can ever decrypt data.

6.2.4. Private Key Back-up

The backup tokens are held in secure facilities (and a copy of this is in our backup facility) under two-person control. Back-up is a part off the standard procedure.

6.2.5. Private Key Archival

SSIA CA does not archive Private Keys.

6.2.6. Private Key Transfer into or from a Cryptographic Module

The Private Keys are generated and stored inside the HSM, which has been evaluated to at least FIPS 140-2 level 3 and EAL 6+. Where such keys must be transferred to other media for backup and disaster recovery purposes, they are transferred and stored in an encrypted form protected by the USB authentication tokens (which have been imprinted with secret keys) using the manufacturer's specified PCMCIA token cloning processes. This is the standard procedure how a HSM is used and that we follow.

Since the document classification of the CPS is "un-classified" further details cannot be shared in the CPS. There is a separate internal SSIA document that provides more details.

6.2.7. Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module

SSIA uses HSM with the right FIPS level to meet these criteria. Since the document classification of the CPS is "un-classified" further details cannot be shared in the CPS. There is a separate internal SSIA document that provides more details.

6.2.8. Method of Activating Private Key

The CAs private keys are activated by a set of USB authentication tokens. Subscribers are responsible for protecting the Private Key associated with the Public Key in the Subscriber's Certificate. SSIA maintains no involvement in the protection of such keys. SSIA suggests that its subscribers use a strong password or equivalent authentication method to prevent unauthorized access and usage of the subscriber private key.

6.2.9. Method of Deactivating Private Key

The private key stored on the HSM is deactivated via logout procedures when it is not in use. Root private keys are further deactivated by removing them entirely from the storage partition on the HSM device. The device is never left in an unlocked, unattended state or otherwise left active to unauthorized access. When unattended and active, the HSM are kept locked inside steel cabinets in a locked room with multiperson control.

Subscribers should also deactivate their private keys via logout and removal procedures when they are not in use.

6.2.10. Method of Destroying Private Key

The CA private key can be destroyed by deleting it from all known storage partitions. HSM and backup tokens are also zeroized by performing ten (10) consecutive failed login attempts. This reinitializes the device and overwrites all of the data on it with binary zeros. In cases when this zeroization or re-initialization procedure fails, SSIA will incinerate the device in a manner that destroys the ability to extract any private key.

To meet these criteria we use the HSM manufacturer's standard procedures.

Decision for destruction will be made in a "IT-tjänsteforum".

6.2.11. Cryptographic Module Rating

See §6.2.1.

6.3. Other Aspects of Key Pair Management

6.3.1. Public Key Archival

SSIA retains copies of all Public Keys for archival and it is embedded in the automated process for certificate life cycle management.

6.3.2. Certificate operational periods and key pair usage periods

The operational period of a certificate ends upon its expiration or revocation. The operational period for key pairs is the same as the operational period for the associated certificates, except that private keys may continue to be used for decryption and public keys may continue to be used for signature verification. The maximum operational periods for SSIA CA certificates for certificates issued on or after the effective date of this CPS are set forth in table below.

Type	Private Key Use	Certificate Term
Root CA	20 years	25 years
Sub CA	12 years	15 years
Subscriber (ssia-HWCA)	No stipulation	825 days
Subscriber (ssia-SignCA)	5 years	5 years

PKI Participants shall cease all use of their key pairs after their usage periods have expired.

SSIA retires its CA Private Keys from signing subordinate certificates before the listed periods, to accommodate the key changeover process, see § 5.6. The CA Private Key is still used to sign CRLs to provide validation services for certificates issued with that retiring CA Private Key.

6.4. Activation Data

6.4.1. Activation Data Generation and Installation

SSIA uses a set of USB-based two-factor authentication tokens to activate the HSM cryptographic module containing its CA private keys. The HSM is held under two-person control. All SSIA personnel are instructed to use strong passwords and to protect PINs and passwords according to SSIA information security guidelines. There is a separate document that specifies this in detail. Since this document is at SSIA, this information could not be detailed here.

6.4.2. Activation Data Protection

Activation data for HSM are protected by keeping the USB authentication tokens under separate, role-based physical control with backups in separate safe deposit boxes under the same separate, role-based control. Access to additional administrative passwords and keys to access the HSM are similarly protected.

6.4.3. Other Aspects of Activation Data

Activation data for CA private keys shall be decommissioned using methods that protect against the loss, theft, modification, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized use of the private keys protected by such activation data. After the record retention periods in Section 5.5.2 lapse, SSIA shall decommission activation data by overwriting and/or physical destruction.

6.5. Computer Security Controls

6.5.1. Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements

The workstations on which the SSIA Certification Authorities operate are physically secured as described in chapter 5. The operating systems on the workstations enforce identification and authentication of users. All operational personnel that are authorized to have access are required to use hardware tokens in conjunction with a PIN to gain access to the physical room that contains the SSIA Certificate Authority.

SSIA ensures that the systems maintaining CA software and data files are Trustworthy Systems secure from unauthorized access. In addition, SSIA limits access to production servers to those individuals with a valid business reason for such access. General application users do not have accounts on production servers.

6.5.2. Computer Security Rating

No stipulation.

6.6. Life Cycle Technical Controls

6.6.1. System Development Controls

SSIA has mechanisms in place to control and monitor the acquisition and development of its CA systems. Change control processes consist of change control data entries that are processed, logged and tracked for any non-security-related changes to CA systems, equipment and software. Change requests require the approval of at least one Senior Administrator (e.g. the Operations Manager, PKI Administrator or System Administrator/ System Engineer) who may not be the same person who submitted the request. In this manner, SSIA can verify whether a change to the system has been properly evaluated for risk mitigation and authorized by management. Vendors are selected based on their reputation in the market, ability to deliver quality product, and likelihood of remaining viable in the future. Management is involved in the vendor selection and purchase decision process. Non-PKI hardware and software is purchased generically without identifying the purpose for which the component will be used. All hardware and software are shipped under standard conditions with controls in place to ensure delivery of the component directly to a trusted employee who ensures that the equipment is installed without opportunity for tampering. Some of the PKI software components used by SSIA to provide CA services are developed in-house or by consultants using standard software development methodologies, other software is purchased commercial off-the-shelf (COTS). Quality assurance is maintained throughout the process through testing and documentation or by purchasing from trusted vendors, discussed above. Updates of equipment or software are purchased or developed in the same manner as the original equipment or software and are installed and tested by trusted and trained personnel.

6.6.2. Security Management Controls

SSIA has mechanisms in place to control and monitor the security-related configurations of its CA systems. Change control processes consist of change control data entries that are processed, logged and tracked for any security-related changes to CA systems, firewalls, routers, software and other access controls. In this manner, SSIA can verify whether a change to the system has been properly evaluated for risk mitigation and authorized by management.

6.6.3. Life Cycle Security Controls

No stipulation.

6.7. Network Security Controls

SSIA's CA system is connected to one internal network and is protected by firewalls, a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and Network Address Translation for all internal IP addresses. SSIA's customer support and vetting workstations are also protected by firewalls and only use internal IP addresses. Root Keys are kept offline and brought online only when necessary to sign certificate-issuing Issuing CAs or periodic CRLs. Firewalls and boundary control devices are configured to allow access only by the addresses, ports, protocols and commands required for the trustworthy provision of PKI services by such systems. SSIA block all ports and protocols and open only necessary ports to enable CA functions. All CA equipment is configured with a minimum number of services and all unused network ports and services are disabled. All firewall configurations and changes thereto are documented, authorized, tested and implemented in accordance with change management policies and procedures. SSIA's network configuration is available for review on-site by its auditors and consultants under an appropriate non-disclosure agreement.

6.8. Time-stamping

System time for SSIA computers is updated from The Swedish national time scale, UTC (by RISE) is a national realisation of the Coordinated Universal Time, using the Network Time Protocol (NTP) to synchronize time.

7. CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES

The profile for the SSIA Certificates and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) issued by SSIA Certification Authority conform to the specifications contained in the Guidelines published by the CA/Browser Forum, which themselves conform to IETF RFC 5280 Internet X.509 PKI Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile.

7.1. Certificate Profile

7.1.1. Version Number

SSIA Certification Authorities issue certificates in accordance with the X.509 version 3.

7.1.2. Certificate Extensions

Certificate profiles for end entity certificates are described in Appendix 1.

7.1.3. Algorithm Object Identifiers

See Appendix 1

7.1.4. Name Forms

SSIA represents the following as it relates to name forms:

- As of the issuance date, all Subject information is accurate, and all attributes present in the Subject field of a certificate have been verified;
- SSL/TLS Certificates may not contain metadata such as “_” and ” ” characters or any indication that a value or field is absent, incomplete, or not applicable;
- *SSL/TLS Certificates may contain metadata such as “. ” and “-”;*
- OU fields are restricted to Subscriber information that has been verified in accordance with section 3 of this CPS;
- CA certificates contain a commonName attribute that uniquely identifies and distinguishes it from other CAs; and
- Certificates SHALL be issued with name forms in accordance with RFC 5280 and Section 3 of this CPS.

7.1.4.1. Issuer Information

No Stipulation

7.1.4.2. Subject Information – Subscriber Certificates

No Stipulation

7.1.4.2.1. Subject Alternative Name Extension

Domain-validated and organization-validated SSL Certificates MUST contain a valid and complete Subject Alternative Name (SAN) extension.

After April 30, 2019, underscore characters (“_”) MUST NOT be present in dNSName entries.

7.1.4.2.2. Subject Distinguished Name Fields

No Stipulation

7.1.4.3. Subject Information – Root Certificates and Subordinate CA Certificates

By issuing a Subordinate CA Certificate, the CA represents that it followed the procedure set forth in this CPS to verify that, as of the Certificate's issuance date, all of the Subject Information was accurate.

7.1.4.3.1. Subject Distinguished Name Fields

No Stipulation

7.1.5. Name Constraints

If the technically constrained Subordinate CA certificate includes the id-kp-emailProtection extended key usage, it also includes the Name Constraints X.509v3 extension with constraints on rfc822Name, with at least one name in permittedSubtrees, each such name having its ownership validated according to section 7.1.5 of the S/MIME Baseline Requirements

See Appendix 1

7.1.6. Certificate Policy Object Identifier

Object identifier (OID) is a number unique within a specific domain that allows for the unambiguous identification of a policy, including a Certificate Policy and/or Certification Practice Statement, such as this CPS. The CP OIDs that incorporate this CPS into a given certificate by reference (which identify that this CPS applies to a given digital certificate containing the OID) are listed in chapter 1.2.

7.1.7. Usage of Policy Constraints Extension

No stipulation.

7.1.8. Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics

No stipulation.

7.1.9. Processing Semantics for the Critical Certificate Policies Extension

No stipulation.

7.2. CRL Profile

For revoked issuing CAs, the CRLReason indicated cannot be unspecified (0) or certificateHold(6). If the reason for revocation is unspecified, SSIA will omit the reasonCode entry extension, when technically not capable of issuance. If a reasonCode CRL entry extension is present, the CRLReason must indicate the most appropriate reason for revocation of the certificate unless the reason is unspecified. SSIA specifies the following reason codes from RFC 5280, section 5.3.1 as appropriate for most instances when used in accordance with the practices in this section and this CPS:

- keyCompromise (RFC 5280 CRLReason #1)
- affiliationChanged (RFC 5280 CRLReason #3)
- superseded (RFC 5280 CRLReason #4)
- cessationOfOperation (RFC 5280 CRLReason #5)
- privilegeWithdrawn (RFC 5280 CRLReason #9)

7.2.1. Version number(s)

SSIA issues version two (2) CRLs. CRLs conform to RFC 5280 and contain the basic fields listed below:

- Version
- Issuer Signature Algorithm
- Issuer Distinguished Name
- thisUpdate
- nextUpdate
- Revoked certificates list
 - Serial Number

- Revocation Date
- Issuer's Signature.

7.2.2. CRL and CRL Entry Extensions

CRL Number (monotonically increasing integer - never repeated). Authority Key Identifier (same as Authority Key Identifier in certificates issued by CA).

CRL Entry Extensions

Invalidity Date (UTC - optional)

Reason Code (optional).

7.3. OCSP PROFILE

The profile for the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) messages issued by an SSIA conform to the specifications contained in the IETF RFC 2560 Internet X.509 PKI Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) Profile.

7.3.1. Version Number(s)

The SSIA CA shall support version 1 OCSP requests and responses.

7.3.2. OCSP Extensions

No stipulation.

8. COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS

The practices in this CPS are designed to meet or exceed the requirements of generally accepted and developing industry standards, including [CABF] and the AICPA/CICA WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities, ANS X9.79/ISO 21188 PKI Practices and Policy Framework ("CA WebTrust/ISO 21188").

8.1. Frequency or Circumstances of Assessment

An annual audit is performed by an independent external auditor to assess SSIA compliance with WebTrust Program for CAs criteria.

8.2. Identity/Qualifications of Auditors

(a) Qualifications and experience. Auditing must be the individual's or group's primary business function. The individual or at least one member of the audit group must be qualified as a Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), an AICPA Certified Information Technology Professional (CPA.CITP), a Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), or have another recognized information security auditing credential.

(b) Expertise: The individual or group must be trained and skilled in the auditing of secure information systems and be familiar with public key infrastructures, certification systems, and the like, as well as Internet security issues (such as management of a security perimeter), operations of secure data centres, personnel controls, and operational risk management.

(c) Rules and standards: The individual or group must conform to applicable standards, rules, and best practices promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA), the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England & Wales (ICAEW), the International Accounting Standards adopted by the European Commission (IAS), Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA), the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), or another qualified auditing standards body.

(d) Reputation: The firm must have a reputation for conducting its auditing business competently and correctly.

(e) Insurance: auditors must have Insurance, with policy limits of at least \$1 million in coverage

The firm must have no financial interest, business relationship, or course of dealing that could foreseeably create a significant bias for or against SSIA.

8.3. Assessor's Relationship to Assessed Entity

In addition to the foregoing prohibition on conflicts of interest, the assessor shall have a contractual relationship with SSIA for the performance of the audit, but otherwise, shall be independent. The assessor shall maintain a high standard of ethics designed to ensure impartiality and the exercise of independent professional judgment, subject to disciplinary action by its licensing body.

8.4. Topics covered by Assessment

Topics covered by the annual WebTrust Program for CAs audit include but are not limited to SSIA CA business practices disclosure (i.e., this CPS), the service integrity of SSIA CA operations, the environmental controls that SSIA implements to ensure a trustworthy system and SSIA compliance with the Guidelines.

8.5. Actions taken as a result of Deficiency

If an audit reports any material noncompliance with applicable law, this CPS, or any other contractual obligations related to the CA services described herein, SSIA shall develop a plan to cure such noncompliance, subject to the approval of the SSIA Policy Authority and any third party to whom SSIA is legally obligated to satisfy. In the event SSIA fails to take appropriate action in response to the report, then the SSIA Policy Authority may instruct SSIA Operations Manager to revoke the certificates affected by such non-compliance.

8.6. Communication of Results

The results of any inspection or audit are reported to SSIA management, acting as the SSIA Policy Authority, and any appropriate entities, as may be required by law, regulation or agreement. At its option, SSIA will provide interested parties with the letter containing the attestation of management and its auditor's letter concerning the effectiveness of controls. Otherwise, all audit information will be considered confidential business information in accordance with section 9.3.

8.7. Self-Audits

ssia-HWCA	During the period in which it issues certificates, SSIA will control its service quality by performing on going self-audits against a randomly selected sample of at least three percent (3%) of the certificates it has issued in the period beginning immediately after the last sample was taken.
ssia-SignCA	During the period in which it issues certificates, SSIA will control its service quality by performing on going self-audits against a randomly selected sample of the certificates it has issued in the period beginning immediately after the last sample was taken.

9. OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS

9.1. Fees

In the [IAA] should it stipulate the fee for each Agency joining the SSIA and the annual fee for participate in the SSIA.

9.1.1. Certificate issuance or renewal fees

No extra fee for Subscriber Agencies.

9.1.2. Certificate access fees

No extra fee for Subscriber Agencies.

9.1.3. Revocation or status information access fees

No extra fee for Subscriber Agencies.

9.1.4. Fees for other services

No extra fee for Subscriber Agencies.

9.1.5. Refund policy

Refund is not applicable.

9.2. Financial Responsibility

9.2.1. Insurance Coverage

The SSIA shall maintain sufficient insurances in respect of its performance under this CPS through Kammarkollegiet.

9.2.2. Other Assets

No stipulation.

9.2.3. Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities

SSIA do not have insurance or warranty coverage for End-Entities for subscriber or relying parties.

9.3. Confidentiality of Business Information

9.3.1. Scope of Confidential Information

The SSIA keeps the following types of information confidential and maintains reasonable controls to prevent the exposure of such records to non-trusted personnel:

- All private keys
- Any activation data used to access private keys or gain access to the CA system
- Any business continuity, incident response, contingency, and disaster recovery plans
- Any other security practices, measures, mechanisms, plans, or procedures used to protect the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information
- Any transactional, audit log and archive record identified in Section 5.4 or 5.5, including certificate application records and documentation submitted in support of certificate applications whether successful or rejected.

9.3.2. Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information

Issuer CAs may treat any information not listed as confidential in the CPS as public information.

Subscriber application data identified herein as being published in a digital certificate is considered public and not within the scope of confidential information. Subscribers acknowledge that revocation data of all certificates issued by the SSIA CA is public information and is periodically published at the SSIA repository.

9.3.3. Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information

The following records of Subscribers shall be kept confidential and private:

- CA application records, whether approved or disapproved,
- Certificate Application records,
- Private keys held by SSIA,
- Transactional records (both full records and the audit trail of transactions),
- Audit trail records created or retained by SSIA or a Customer,
- Audit reports created by SSIA or a Customer (to the extent such reports are maintained), or their respective auditors (whether internal or public),
- Contingency planning and disaster recovery plans, and
- Security measures controlling the operations of SSIA hardware and software and the administration of Certificate services and designated enrolment services.

9.4. Privacy of Personal Information

9.4.1. Privacy Plan

SSIA processes personal data in accordance with the agreement with the customers and the European general data protection regulation (EU) 2016/679, hence referred to as “Dataskyddsförordningen”. The SSIA shall follow a privacy policy that specifies how personal information handles. Regardless of the source, SSIA protects personal information as confidential information except where the information is embedded in an issued digital certificate. This information is necessary for the digital certificate's operation and is considered public information

9.4.2. Information Treated as Private

The SSIA CA treats all personal information about an individual that is not publicly available in the contents of a certificate or CRL as private information. The SSIA CA protects private information in its possession using a reasonable degree of care and appropriate safeguards. The SSIA CA does not distribute certificates that contain the UUID in the subject alternative name extension via publicly accessible repositories (e.g., LDAP, HTTP).

9.4.3. Information Not Deemed Private

Certificates, CRLs, and the personal or corporate information appearing in them are not considered private information.

9.4.4. Responsibility to Protect Private Information

All personnel involved with the SSIA PKI are expected to handle personnel information in strict confidence and meet the requirements of Swedish and European law concerning the protection of personal data. The SSIA shall securely store and protect sensitive data against accidental disclosure.

9.4.5. Notice and Consent to Use Private Information

Personal data provided during the application, registration, and identity verification process that is not contained in Certificates is considered private information. SSIA may only use private information with the subject's express written consent or as required by applicable law or regulation.

9.4.6. Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process

SSIA may disclose private information, without notice, when required to do so by law or regulation.

9.4.7. Other Information Disclosure Circumstances

No stipulation.

9.5. Intellectual Property Rights

The SSIA CA shall not knowingly violate the intellectual property rights of any third party. The SSIA CA shall retain ownership over certificates but shall grant permission to reproduce and distribute certificates on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis, provided that they are reproduced and distributed in full. Private Keys and Public Keys are the property of the Subscribers who rightfully issue and hold them.

9.6. Representations and Warranties

9.6.1. CA Representations and Warranties

SSIA warrants that:

- There are no material misrepresentations of fact in the Certificate known to or originating from the entities approving the Certificate Application or issuing the Certificate,
- There are no errors in the information in the Certificate that were introduced by the entities approving the Certificate Application or issuing the Certificate as a result of a failure to exercise reasonable care in managing the Certificate Application or creating the Certificate,
- Their Certificates meet all material requirements of this CPS, and
- Revocation services and use of a repository conform to the applicable CPS in all material aspects.

9.6.2. RA Representations and Warranties

SSIA warrant that:

- There are no material misrepresentations of fact in the Certificate known to or originating from the entities approving the Certificate Application or issuing the Certificate,
- There are no errors in the information in the Certificate that were introduced by the entities approving the Certificate Application as a result of a failure to exercise reasonable care in managing the Certificate Application,
- Their Certificates meet all material requirements of this CPS, and
- Revocation services (when applicable) and use of a repository conform to the applicable CPS in all material aspects.

9.6.3. Subscriber Representations and Warranties

Subscribers warrant that:

- Each digital signature created using the private key corresponding to the public key listed in the Certificate is the digital signature of the Subscriber and the Certificate has been accepted and is operational (not expired or revoked) at the time the digital signature is created,
- Their private key is protected and that no unauthorized person has ever had access to the Subscriber's private key,
- All representations made by the Subscriber in the Certificate Application the Subscriber submitted are true,
- All information supplied by the Subscriber and contained in the Certificate is true,
- The Certificate is being used exclusively for authorized and legal purposes, consistent with this CPS, and
- The Subscriber is an end-user Subscriber and not a CA, and is not using the private key corresponding to any public key listed in the Certificate for purposes of digitally signing any Certificate (or any other format of certified public key) or CRL, as a CA or otherwise.

9.6.4. Relying Party Representations and Warranties

Relying Party Agreements require Relying Parties to acknowledge that they have sufficient information to make an informed decision as to the extent to which they choose to rely on the information in a Certificate, that they are solely responsible for deciding whether or not to rely on such information, and that they shall bear the legal consequences of their failure to perform the Relying Party obligations in terms of this CPS.

9.6.5. Representations and Warranties of Other Participants

No stipulation.

9.7. Disclaimers of Warranties

SSIA disclaims all warranties and obligations of any type, including any warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, and any warranty of the accuracy of unverified information provided, save as contained herein and as cannot be excluded at law. In no event and under no circumstances (except for fraud or wilful misconduct) shall SSIA be liable for any or all of the following and the results thereof:

- Any indirect, incidental or consequential damages.
- Any costs, expenses, or loss of profits.
- Any death or personal injury.
- Any loss of data.
- Any other indirect, consequential or punitive damages arising from or in connection with the use, delivery, license, performance or non-performance of certificates or digital signatures.
- Any other transactions or services offered within the framework of this CPS.
- Any other damages except for those due to reliance, on the information featured on a certificate, or on the verified information in a certificate.
- Any liability incurred in this case or any other case if the fault in this verified information is due to fraud or wilful misconduct of the applicant.

- Any liability that arises from the usage of a certificate that has not been issued or used in conformance with this CPS.
- Any liability that arises from the usage of a certificate that is not valid.
- Any liability that arises from usage of a certificate that exceeds the limitations in usage and value and transactions stated upon it or in this CPS.
- Any liability that arises from security, usability, integrity of products, including hardware and software a Subscriber uses.
- Any liability that arises from compromise of a Subscriber's private key.

9.8. Limitations of Liability

SSIA exclude all liability for any certificate issued and managed in accordance with this CPS.

9.9. Indemnities

9.9.1. Indemnification by an SSIA CA

Any indemnification obligations should stipulate in the [IAA].

9.9.2. Indemnification by Subscribers

Any indemnification requirements should stipulate in the [IAA].

9.9.3. Indemnification by Relying Parties

Any indemnification requirements should stipulate in the [IAA].

9.10. Term and Termination

9.10.1. Term

The CPS becomes effective upon publication in the SSIA repository. Amendments to this CPS become effective upon publication in the SSIA repository.

9.10.2. Termination

This CPS as amended from time to time shall remain in force until it is replaced by a new version.

9.10.3. Effect of Termination and Survival

Upon termination of this CPS, all participating Agencies are nevertheless bound by its terms for all certificates issued for the remainder of the validity periods of such certificates.

9.11. Individual Notices and Communications with Participants

Unless otherwise specified in the [IAA] between the parties, shall use commercially reasonable methods to communicate with each other, taking into account the criticality and subject matter of the communication.

9.12. Amendments

9.12.1. Procedure for Amendment

Amendments to this CPS may be made by the SSIA IMA. Amendments shall either be in the form of a document containing an amended form of the CPS or an update. Amended versions or updates shall be at Repository located at: <https://repository.efos.se/>.

Updates supersede any designated or conflicting provisions of the referenced version of the CPS.

The SSIA IMA shall determine whether changes to the CPS require a change in the Certificate policy object identifiers of the Certificate policies corresponding to each Class of Certificate

9.12.2. Notification Mechanism and Period

SSIA IMA reserve the right to amend the CPS without notification for amendments that are not material, including without limitation corrections of typographical errors, changes to URLs, and changes to contact information. The IMA's decision to designate amendments as material or non-material shall be within the IMA's sole discretion. Proposed amendments to the CPS shall appear in the Repository, which is located at: <https://repository.efos.se/>.

If the IMA considers such an amendment desirable and proposes to implement the amendment, the IMA shall provide notice of such amendment in accordance with this section.

Notwithstanding anything in the CPS to the contrary, if the IMA believes that material amendments to the CPS are necessary immediately to stop or prevent a breach of the security or any portion of it, SSIA and the IMA shall be entitled to make such amendments by publication in the Repository. Such amendments will be effective immediately upon publication. Within a reasonable time after publication, SSIA shall provide notice to Affiliates of such amendments.

9.12.3. Circumstances under which OID Must Be Changed

If the IMA determines that a change is necessary in the object identifier corresponding to a Certificate policy, the amendment shall contain new object identifiers for the Certificate policies corresponding to each Class of Certificate. Otherwise, amendments shall not require a change in Certificate policy object identifier

9.13. Dispute Resolution Provisions

Disputes among SSIA participants shall be resolved pursuant to provisions in the applicable agreements among the parties.

9.14. Governing Law

The laws of Sweden shall govern the interpretation, construction, and enforcement of this CPS and all proceedings related hereunder, including tort claims, without regard to any conflicts of law principles.

9.15. Compliance with Applicable Law

This CPS is subject to all laws and regulations within the jurisdiction within which the SSIA CA operates.

9.16. Miscellaneous Provisions

9.16.1. Entire Agreement

The agreement should be specified in the [IAA] between the parties.

9.16.2. Assignment

Entities operating under this CPS may not assign their obligations without the prior written consent of SSIA.

9.16.3. Severability

If any provision of this CPS is held invalid or unenforceable by a competent court or tribunal, the remainder of the CPS will remain valid and enforceable.

9.16.4. Enforcement (attorneys' fees and waiver of rights)

SSIA reserves the right to seek indemnification and attorneys' fees from any party related to that party's conduct.

9.16.5. Force Majeure

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Subscriber Agreements and [IAA] shall include a force majeure clause protecting SSIA.

9.17. Other Provisions

Inter-Agency Agreement

Eligible Agencies wishing to participate in the SSIA PKI shall signify their acceptance of the terms of an [IAA], which shall, as a minimum, meet the requirements of [CABF] §9.3. This agreement shall be signed by each participating Agency's authorized representative, per [StatsRegister]. Once signed, the Agreement shall apply to all Certificate Requests which are submitted by and signed by any Administrator, acting in an RA capacity, representing that Agency (that Agency being effectively the Subscriber).

The scope of [IAA] shall be all topics in this CPS where there is reference to [IAA] as being the applicable agreement on which operations shall be based and any other topics as deemed necessary according to the CPS, of which [IAA] shall be a subordinate document, notwithstanding its status as given by this CPS.

Acknowledgement of [IAA] shall be required by reference from each Certificate Request, thus enforcing both the Administrators (Subscribers) and individual Subjects (Sponsors) to acknowledge the existence of [IAA] and their entitlements and obligations thereunder.

After the initial signing of [IAA] each Agency Administrator shall be required, on the anniversary of that initial signing, to reaffirm their commitment to [IAA] within twenty-eight (28) days.

APPENDIX 1

BASIC CONCEPT OF THE SERVER CERTIFICATE

1. Purpose of Certificates.

Certificates are intended for use in establishing web-based data communication conduits via TLS/SSL protocols.

(a) Primary Purposes

Per the guidelines, the primary purposes of a certificate are to:

- Identify the legal entity that controls a website: Provide a reasonable assurance to the user of an Internet browser that the website the user is accessing is controlled by a specific legal entity identified in the certificate by name, address of Place of Business, Jurisdiction of Incorporation, and Registration Number; and
- Enable/encrypted communications with a website: Facilitate the exchange of encryption keys in order to enable the encrypted communication of information over the Internet between the user of an Internet browser and a website.

(b) Secondary purposes

The secondary purpose of an server certificate are to help establish the legitimacy of a business claiming to operate a website by confirming its legal and physical existence, and to provide a vehicle that can be used to assist in addressing problems related to phishing and other forms of online identity fraud. By providing more reliable third-party verified identity and address information regarding the owner of a website, server certificates may help to:

- Make it more difficult to mount phishing and other online identity fraud attacks using SSL certificates;
- Assist companies that may be the target of phishing attacks or online identity fraud by providing them with a tool to better identify themselves and their legitimate websites to users; and
- Assist law enforcement in investigations of phishing and other online identity fraud, including where appropriate, contacting, investigating, or taking legal action against the Subject.

CERTIFICATE CONTENT AND PROFILE

2. Certificate Content Requirements

SSIA HW End Entity Certificates

Field	Value	Comments
Version	V3 (2)	
Serial Number	Unique number	
Issuer Signature Algorithm	sha256 WithRSAEncryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)	
Issuer Distinguished Name	Unique X.500 CA DN. CN = Swedish Government HW CA v4 O = Swedish Social Insurance Agency C = SE	
Validity Period	Up to 825 days expressed in UTC	

	format	
Subject Distinguished Name		
Common Name	subject:commonName (2.5.4.3) cn = Common name	SubjectAlternativeName:dNSName is found below in this table. This field MUST contain one or more host domain name(s) owned or controlled by the Subject and to be associated with Subject's publicly accessible server. Such server may be owned and operated by the Subject or another entity (e.g., a hosting service). Wildcard certificates are not allowed for EV certificates.
Organization	subject:organizationName (2.5.4.10)	This field MUST contain the Subject's full legal organization name as listed in the official records of the Government Agency
SerialNumber	Subject:serialNumber (2.5.4.5)	This field MUST contain the If generated by Efos it will have following format: 16NNNNNNNNNN (16<Org. Nr>). Subject's full legal organization number as listed in the official records of the Government Agency in the following format: XXXXXXXXXX
Locality	subject:localityName (2.5.4.7)	This field MUST contain the City of the Subject's headoffice of the Government Agency
EMail	Subject:EMail (1.2.840.113549.1.9.1)	This field CAN contain the email of the Subject's responsible of the Government Agency
Country	subject:countryName (2.5.4.6)	This field MUST contain the field country where the official records of the Government Agency are. e.g. C = SE
Subject Public Key Information	2048-bit RSA key modulus, rsaEncryption	

	(1.2.840.113549.1.1.1)	
Issuer's Signature	sha256 WithRSAEncryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)	
Extension	Value	
Authority Key Identifier	c=no; Octet String – Same as Issuer's	Contains 20 byte SHA-2 hash of the CA Public Key
Subject Key Identifier	c=no; Octet String – Same as calculated by CA from PKCS#10	Contains 20 byte SHA-2 hash of the subjectPublicKey in this certificate
Certificate Policies	[1]Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier=2.23.140.1.2.3 [2]Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier=1.2.752.146.2.4 [2,1]Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=CPS Qualifier: http://www.myndighetsca.se/cps	
Key Usage	c=yes; Digital Signature, Key Encipherment (a0)	Critical
Extended Key Usage	c=no; Server Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1) Client Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2)	
Subject Alternative Name	c=no; DNS = FQDN of Device (e.g., domain.com)	This field MUST contain SAN. SAN name can be the same as the CN or any other FQDN, can contain multiple SAN name
Authority Information Access	c = no; CRL HTTP URL = http://pki.myndighetsca.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentHWCav4.crl URL= http://pki.forsakringskassan.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentHWCav4.crl URL= http://ocsp.myndighetsca.se	
Information about the certificate template	Information about used template	
Programs principle	[1] Program Certificate Policy: Principidentifierare = Server Authentication [2] Program Certificate Policy:	

	Principal identifier are = Client Authentication	
Access to issuers information	[1] Access to issuers information Access Method = Publisher of CA (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2) Alternative Names: URL=http://pki.myndighetsca.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentHWCAv4.crt [2] Authority Info Access Access Method = Publisher of CA (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2) Alternative Names: URL=http://pki.forsakringskassan.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentHWCAv4.crt	

SSIA End Entity Signing Certificates

Field	Value	Comments
Version	V3 (2)	
Serial Number	Unique number	
Issuer Signature Algorithm	sha256 WithRSAEncryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)	
Issuer Distinguished Name	Unique X.500 CA DN. CN = Swedish Government Sign CA v3 O = Swedish Social Insurance Agency C = SE	
Validity Period	Up to 60 months expressed in UTC format	
Subject Distinguished Name		
SerialNumber	Subject:serialNumber (2.5.4.5)	This field MUST contain the Subject's full Swedish social security number (or equal) Social Security Number will be given in the following format: YYYYMMDDXXXX
Given Name	subject:givenName (2.5.4.42)	This field MUST contain the Subject's name.
Sur Name	subject:commonName (2.5.4.4)	This field MUST contain the Subject's all surname.
Common Name	subject:commonName (2.5.4.3)	This field MUST contain the Subject's common name.
OrganizationUnit	subject:orgUnit (2.5.4.11)	This field MUST contain the Subject's full legal organization number as listed in the official records of the Government Agency in the following format: XXXXXXXXXX
Organization	subject:organizationName (2.5.4.10)	This field MUST contain the Subject's full legal organization name as listed in the official records of the Government Agency
Country	subject:countryName (2.5.4.6)	This field MUST contain the field country where the official records of the Government Agency are. e.g. C = SE
Subject Public Key Information	2048-bit RSA key modulus, rsaEncryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.1)	
Issuer's Signature	sha256 WithRSAEncryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)	
Extension	Value	
Authority Key Identifier	c=no; Octet String – Same as Issuer's	Contains 20 byte SHA-2 hash of the CA Public Key

Subject Key Identifier	c=no; Octet String – Same as calculated by CA from PKCS#10	Contains 20 byte SHA-2 hash of the subjectPublicKey in this certificate
1.2.752.34.2.1 (seisCardNumber)	19 digits	This field MUST contain 19 digits.
Key Usage	c=yes; DigitalSignature (40)	Critical
Extended Key Usage	c=no; Document Signing (1.3.6.1.4.1.311.10.3.12)	
Certificate Policies	[1]Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier=1.2.752.146.8.3 [1,1]Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=CPS Qualifier: http://www.myndighetsca.se/cps	
Authority Information Access	c = no; CRL HTTP URL = http://pki.myndighetsca.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentSignCAv3.crl URL= http://pki.forsakringskassan.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentSignCAv3.crl	
Information about the certificate template	Information about used template	
Programs principle	[1] Program Certificate Policy: Principidentifierare = Document Signing	
Access to issuers information	[1] Access to issuers information Access Method = Publisher of CA (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2) Alternative Names: URL= http://pki.myndighetsca.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentSignCAv3.crl [2]Authority Info Access Access Method = Publisher of CA (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2) Alternative Names: URL= http://pki.forsakringskassan.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentSignCAv3.crl	

SSIA End Entity S/mime Certificates

Field	Value	Comments
Version	V3 (2)	
Serial Number	Unique number	
Issuer Signature Algorithm	sha256 WithRSAEncryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)	
Issuer Distinguished Name	Unique X.500 CA DN. CN = Swedish Government Sign CA v3 O = Swedish Social Insurance Agency C = SE	
Validity Period	Up to 60 months expressed in UTC format	
Subject Distinguished Name		
Given Name	subject:givenName (2.5.4.42)	This field MUST contain the Subject's name.
Sur Name	subject:surName (2.5.4.4)	This field MUST contain the Subject's all surname.
Common Name	subject:commonName (2.5.4.3) cn = Common name	This field MUST contain the Subject's common name.
OrganizationUnit	subject:orgUnit (2.5.4.11)	This field MUST contain the Subject's full legal organization number as listed in the official records of the Government Agency in the following format: XXXXXXXXXX
Organization	subject:organizationName (2.5.4.10)	This field MUST contain the Subject's full legal organization name as listed in the official records of the Government Agency

Locality	subject:localityName (2.5.4.7)	This field MUST contain the City of the Subject's headoffice of the Government Agency
Country	subject:countryName (2.5.4.6)	This field MUST contain the field country where the official records of the Government Agency are. e.g. C = SE
Subject Public Key Information	2048-bit RSA key modulus, rsaEncryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.1)	
Issuer's Signature	sha256 WithRSAEncryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)	
Extension	Value	
Authority Key Identifier	c=no; Octet String – Same as Issuer's	Contains 20 byte SHA-2 hash of the CA Public Key
Subject Key Identifier	c=no; Octet String – Same as calculated by CA from PKCS#10	Contains 20 byte SHA-2 hash of the subjectPublicKey in this certificate
1.2.752.34.2.1 (seisCardNumber)	19 digits	This field MUST contain 19 digits.
Subject Alternative Name	c=no; DNS = mailbox@ Government Agency.SE	This field MUST contain the Subject's mailbox at the Government Agency.
Certificate Policies	[1]Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier=1.2.752.146.8.3 Policy Identifier= 2.23.140.1.5.2.1 [1,1]Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=CPS Qualifier: http://www.myndighetsca.se/cps	2.23.140.1.5.2.1; organization-validated s/mime
Key Usage	c=yes; Digital Signature, Key Encipherment (a0)	Critical
Extended Key Usage	c=no; Secure E-Mail (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.4)	
Authority Information Access	c = no; CRL HTTP URL = http://pki.myndighetsca.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentSignCAv3.crl URL= http://pki.myndighetsca.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentSignCAv3.crl	
Information about the certificate template	Information about used template	

Programs principle	[1] Program Certificate Policy: Principidentifierare = Secure E-Mail	
Access to issuers information	[1] Access to issuers information Access Method = Publisher of CA (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2) Alternative Names: URL= http://pki.myndighetsca.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentSignCAv3.crt [2] Authority Info Access Access Method = Publisher of CA (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2) Alternative Names: URL= http://pki.myndighetsca.se/crl/SwedishGovernmentSignCAv3.crt	