



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

**Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI);
Signature Policies;
Part 4: Signature applicability rules (validation policy)
for European qualified electronic signatures/seals
using trusted lists**

Reference

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Foreword

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

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

Modal verbs terminology

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

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

Introduction

A digital signature is always used in a context, either implicit or explicit, e.g. as part of a business process.

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1] defines the terms electronic signature, advanced electronic signature, qualified electronic signature, electronic seal, advanced electronic seal and qualified electronic seal. These electronic signatures and seals can be created using digital signature technology.

NOTE 1: When not stated otherwise in the present document, "signature" denotes "digital signature".

The purpose of signature applicability rules is to describe the requirements imposed on or committing the involved actors (signers, verifiers, relying parties and/or potentially one or more trust service providers) with respect to the applicability of signatures to documents and data that are signed in a particular context, transaction, process, business or application domain, in order to determine whether these signatures are fit for a particular business or legal purpose.

NOTE 2: The terms "signature applicability rules" are known as "signature validation policy" in ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3] while they are being used in other standards like ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1], ETSI TS 119 441 [i.9] to identify the "*set of rules, applicable to one or more digital signatures, that defines the requirements for their determination of whether a signature is fit for a particular business or legal purpose*". The terms "signature validation policy" is used in these latter documents to refer to a very specific set of technical constraints to technically validate a digital signature. Signature applicability rules can include more rules than those applying to those technical signature validation constraints. ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3] can be used to define such signature applicability rules.

EXAMPLE: An example of such applicability is the determination whether a digital signature can be determined as an EU qualified electronic signature or seal in accordance with (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1], in particular with its Article 32 on "Requirements for the validation of qualified electronic signatures" where the term validation is understood in the common sense. In this context the "applicability rules" adds, to the technical validation of the signature, verification that the signer certificate has been issued as an EU qualified certificate for electronic signature/seal, that it was a valid qualified certificate at the time of signing, that the signature creation data resides in a qualified electronic signature/seal creation device, etc.

There needs to be some way of expressing the rules for the technical validation of digital signatures and the determination of their applicability to the specific context of Article 32 of the eIDAS Regulation [i.1], i.e. to determine whether they can be (technically) considered as European qualified electronic signatures/seals using Trusted Lists (TLs) in the sense of the applicable European legislation at the time of signing, i.e. either Directive 1999/93/EC [i.2] or Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1].

The present document specifies such rules.

1 Scope

The present document specifies a set of rules that aims at defining the technical requirements for determining, taking into account the EU Member States trusted lists [i.4], whether a digital signature is fit for meeting the requirements of EU qualified electronic signatures/seals in the sense of the applicable European legislation, i.e. either Directive 1999/93/EC [i.2] or Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1].

2 References

2.1 Normative references

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Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found in the [ETSI docbox](#).

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

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

- [1] [ETSI EN 319 102-1](#): "Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Procedures for Creation and Validation of AdES Digital Signatures; Part 1: Creation and Validation".
- [2] [ETSI TS 119 612 \(V2.1.1\)](#): "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Trusted Lists".
- [3] [ETSI TS 119 172-1](#): "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Signature Policies; Part 1: Building blocks and table of contents for human readable signature policy documents".
- [4] [ETSI EN 319 122-1](#): "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); CAAdES digital signatures; Part 1: Building blocks and CAAdES baseline signatures".
- [5] [ETSI EN 319 132-1](#): "Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); XAdES digital signatures; Part 1: Building blocks and XAdES baseline signatures".
- [6] [ETSI EN 319 142-1](#): "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); PAdES digital signatures; Part 1: Building blocks and PAdES baseline signatures".
- [7] [ETSI TS 103 171](#): "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); XAdES Baseline Profile".
- [8] [ETSI TS 103 172](#): "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); PAdES Baseline Profile".
- [9] [ETSI TS 103 173](#): "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); CAAdES Baseline Profile".
- [10] [ETSI TS 103 174](#): "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); ASiC Baseline Profile".
- [11] [IETF RFC 3161](#): "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Time-Stamp Protocol (TSP)".
- [12] [ETSI TS 119 615](#): "Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Trusted lists; Procedures for using and interpreting European Union Member States national trusted lists".

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The following referenced documents may be useful in implementing an ETSI deliverable or add to the reader's understanding, but are not required for conformance to the present document.

- [i.1] [Regulation \(EU\) No 910/2014](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC.
- [i.2] [Directive 1999/93/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures.
- [i.3] ETSI TR 119 001: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); The framework for standardization of signatures; Definitions and abbreviations".
- [i.4] [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2015/1505](#) of 8 September 2015 laying down technical specifications and formats relating to trusted lists pursuant to Article 22(5) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market.
- [i.5] [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2015/1506](#) of 8 September 2015 laying down specifications relating to formats of advanced electronic signatures and advanced seals to be recognised by public sector bodies pursuant to Articles 27(5) and 37(5) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market.
- [i.6] ETSI TS 119 312: "Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Cryptographic Suites".
- [i.7] ETSI TS 119 101: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Policy and security requirements for applications for signature creation and signature validation".
- [i.8] ETSI TS 119 102-2: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Procedures for Creation and Validation of AdES Digital Signatures; Part 2: Signature Validation Report".
- [i.9] ETSI TS 119 441: "Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Policy requirements for TSP providing signature validation services".
- [i.10] ETSI TS 119 511: "Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Policy and security requirements for trust service providers providing long-term preservation of digital signatures or general data using digital signature techniques".
- [i.11] ETSI EN 319 411-1: "Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing certificates; Part 1: General requirements".

3 Definition of terms, symbols, abbreviations and notations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in ETSI TS 119 441 [i.9] apply.

3.2 Symbols

Void.

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ETSI TR 119 001 [i.3] and the following apply:

QES	Qualified Electronic Signatures/Seals
TARC	Technical Applicability (Rules) Checking
TL	Trusted List

3.4 Notations

The requirements in the present document are identified as follows:

<REQ> - <the clause number> - <2-digit number - incremental>

The management of the requirement identifiers for subsequent editions of the present document is as follows:

- When a requirement is inserted at the end of a clause, the 2-digit number above is incremented to the next available digit.
- When a requirement is inserted between two existing requirements, capital letters appended to the previous requirement identifier are used to distinguish new requirements.
- The requirement identifier for deleted requirements are kept and completed with "VOID".
- The requirement identifier for modified requirements are kept void and the modified requirement is identified by capital letter(s) appended to the initial requirement number.

4 Signature applicability rules for the validation of EU qualified electronic signatures/seals

4.0 Introduction

The requirements defined by the present document are organized in terms of:

- a) Requirements on the validation constraints and validation procedures in the sense of ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1].
- b) Requirements on signature validation and applicability rules checking practices.
- c) Requirements on the process of checking technical applicability (rules).
- d) Requirements on reporting the results of the applicability rules checking.

4.1 Signature applicability rules

Signature applicability rules state the *rules and assumptions* used by a user to decide whether a signature is *fit for purpose* in its specific business and legal context.

The present document defines two sets of signature applicability rules and allocates an OID for each of them:

- 1) The first set of signature applicability rules is suitable for contexts where real time validation response is required and basic signatures are acceptable. The corresponding OID is the `id-etsi-sarc-realTimeReq` OID defined in Annex A.

- 2) The second set of signature applicability rules is suitable for contexts where real time validation response is not required, a delay of up to 24h for the relying party to receive the validation response is acceptable, or the minimum acceptable class of signature is a signature with time. The corresponding OID is the `id-etsi-sarc-realTimeNotReq` OID defined in Annex A.

NOTE 1: Under the second set of applicability rules `id-etsi-sarc-realTimeNotReq`, the relying party does not receive a signature validation report before a given time delay, which can be up to 24h. A signature validation service can return an indication of this fact to the relying party when the relying party requests validation, i.e. an indication that the relying party will receive a validation report in e.g. 24h. In the case of a basic signature, the time when the signature was received for validation can be passed as the *time indication for signature existence* parameter to the validation procedure specified in ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1], clause 5.5, and will in consequence also be indicated in the validation report, as specified by ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1], clause 5.1.3.

NOTE 2: The present document defines two sets of applicability rules as a temporary solution for the validation of basic signatures in contexts where real-time validation responses are required. Improvements to the validation procedures specified in ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1] are expected to lead to a redefinition of the applicability rules defined here.

4.2 Validation constraints and validation procedures

REQ-4.2-01: The driving application or the signature validation application shall follow the validation process, as specified in ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1], clause 5.1.2 and shall support the Validation process for Signatures providing Long Term Availability and Integrity of Validation Material.

REQ-4.2-02: The present document gives the minimum requirements for QES as in the Regulation:

- a) The validation service may use additional inputs or additional requirements.
- b) If additional inputs and/or requirements are used, they shall be clearly indicated in the applicability rules checking report.

REQ-4.2-03: The constraints to be used as input to the validation process referred to in **REQ-4.2-01** shall be as follows:

X.509 validation constraints

- a) The `SetOfTrustAnchors` constraint defined in ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3], clause A.4.2.1, table A.2 rows (m)1.1 shall be set to the relevant information from the 'Service digital identity' field(s) from the `SI-Results` output of the procedure specified in clause 4.3 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12], considering as input:
 - i) the signing certificate, as successfully identified as per the execution of clause 5.2.3 of ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1] as part of step 2 of clause 5.3.4 of [1];
 - ii) the value <http://uri.etsi.org/TrstSvc/Svctype/CA/QC> for the `TLS-St i` Service type identifier; and
 - iii) the `NotBeforeDate` value of the signing certificate for the `Date-time` indication.

NOTE 1: The use of the `NotBeforeDate` value of the signing certificate here above is expected to identify the date at which the certificate has been issued as a valid (qualified) certificate, even if technically it can have been created before that date.

NOTE 2: The validation of any time-stamp does not require that the corresponding trust anchor is defined as a time-stamping generation service within an EU Member State national TL. See also **REQ-4.5-01** d) ii).

- b) Constraints defined in ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3], clause A.4.2.1, table A.2 rows (m)1.2 to (m)1.10 shall not be used.
- c) With regards to revocation constraints:
 - i) The `RevocationCheckingConstraints` shall be set to "eitherCheck" as defined in ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3], clause A.4.2.1, table A.2 rows (m)2.1.

- ii) The RevocationFreshnessConstraints defined in ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3], clause A.4.2.1, table A.2 rows (m)2.2 shall be set to either:
 - 1) a maximum value of 24h for the signing certificate of the signature, when the signature applicability rules are the `id-etsi-sarc-realTimeReq` signature applicability rules; or
 - 2) a maximum value of 0 for the signing certificate of the signature, when the signature applicability rules are the `id-etsi-sarc-realTimeNotReq` signature applicability rules;
- iii) Constraint defined in ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3], clause A.4.2.1, table A.2 rows (m)2.3 and (m)3 shall not be used.

NOTE 3: ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3] clause A.4.2.1, table A.2, row (m)2 explicitly states that the constraints under RevocationConstraints, and therefore in particular the RevocationFreshnessConstraints, "[...] may be different for different certificate types (e.g. certificates issued to signer, to CAs, to OCSP responders, to CRL Issuers, to Time-Stamping Units)".

NOTE 4: A RevocationFreshnessConstraints set to 24h ensures that the latest end-entity CRL published by a TSP complying to any of the ETSI EN 319 411-1 [i.11] CPs will be considered as fresh at current time. This is necessary for the validation of basic signatures. However, when the best signature time is not current time (e.g. in the case of a signature with time) the relying party could decide to only accept signatures with a revocation status information that has been published at least 24h *after* the best signature time to ensure that any revocation request has been processed by the QTSP in line with eIDAS [i.1] art. 24(3). In that case, the relying party can rely on the applicability rules checking report provided it meets the requirement **REQ-4.5-01** i) of the present document.

NOTE 5: ETSI standards and referenced IETF RFCs only support the concept of "certificate suspension without memory", meaning that when a certificate is suspended it is considered as having an indeterminate validity status (waiting for next status change to occur, if any), and once unsuspended it is considered as having been valid during the period for which it was previously suspended.

- d) No constraints shall be applied to end-entity certificates representing a trust anchor.

NOTE 6: This means that the process specified in clause 5.2.6.4 of ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1] always returns PASSED when provided with an end-entity certificate representing a trust anchor.

Cryptographic constraints

NOTE 7: Guidance on cryptographic algorithms validity can be found in ETSI TS 119 312 [i.6].

- e) The cryptographic verification process specified in ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1] shall enable the validation procedure to report the relying party with information related to cryptographic suites used to generate the signature being validated and potential security related issues against either national rules or ETSI TS 119 312 [i.6], indicating clearly which of the national rules or ETSI TS 119 312 [i.6] has been used to express potential security issues.
- f) When the signature validation application is not able to deal with a specific algorithm or cryptographic suite, it shall not invalidate the signature for that reason but lead to an INDETERMINATE result and raise a warning indicating the concerned cryptographic suite and the fact it is not supported.

Signature elements constraints

- g) Failure to comply with one of the signature formats identified in **REQ-4.3-01** shall not result in invalidating the signature but in a warning indicating such a failure and the reasons for such a failure.
- h) The signature elements constraints shall enforce the presence of a signed reference or signed copy of the signing certificate.

4.3 Requirements on signature validation and applicability rules checking practices

NOTE 1: The requirements of the present clause refer to the practices whose related statements are referred to ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3], clause A.2.

REQ-4.3-01: The signature validation application should support signature formats compliant with:

- a) ETSI TS 103 171 [7];
- b) ETSI TS 103 172 [8];
- c) ETSI TS 103 173 [9];
- d) ETSI TS 103 174 [10]; and
- e) ETSI standards on baseline profiles for CAdES digital signatures (ETSI EN 319 122-1 [4]), XAdES digital signatures (ETSI EN 319 132-1 [5]), and PAdES digital signatures (ETSI EN 319 142-1 [6]).

NOTE 2: This aims to support CID (EU) 2015/1506 [i.5].

REQ-4.3-02: Signature validation applications should be compliant with ETSI TS 119 101 [i.7].

REQ-4.3-03: When provided as a service, the validation and applicability rules checking processes should be provided in compliance with ETSI TS 119 441 [i.9].

REQ-4.3-04: Relying parties shall be provided with unambiguous information with regards to any security relevant issue identified by the signature validation and applicability rules checking processes.

REQ-4.3-05: Relying parties shall be provided with procedures and facilities to validate the signatures and obtain validation and applicability rules checking results data.

REQ-4.3-06: Relying parties shall be provided with procedures and facilities allowing them to identify the relevance of further actions to be taken when the preservation of signed data and associated signatures is required.

NOTE 3: Guidance on preservation of signed data and associated signatures can be found in ETSI TS 119 511 [i.10].

4.4 Technical applicability (rules) checking process

4.4.1 Overview

The present clause defines a process for implementing technical applicability (rules) checks aiming to facilitate the determination whether a digital signature can be considered technically suitable to implement EU qualified electronic signatures/seals using trusted lists in the sense of the applicable European legislation at the time of signing, i.e. either Directive 1999/93/EC [i.2] or Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1].

This process aims to support the "validation" process referred to in Article 32(1) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1].

The inputs of this process are the outputs of the process performed as specified in clause 4.2 of the present document and the main output is a status indicating the technical suitability of the digital signature to implement an EU qualified electronic signature or seal in the sense of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1].

4.4.2 Processing

NOTE 1: The next two requirements aim to support the verification of point (a) and (b) of Article 32(1), respectively Article 40, of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1].

REQ-4.4.2-01: The technical applicability (rules) checking (TARC) process shall perform the process specified in clause 4.4 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12], with `CERT` set to the signing certificate and `Date-time` set to the best signature time resulting from the process performed as specified in **REQ-4.2-01**.

REQ-4.4.2-02: When, as a result of **REQ-4.4.2-01**, `QC-Status` include the value "PROCESS_PASSED" and `QC-Results` include either "QC_For_eSig" or "QC_For_eSeal":

- a) then, the signing certificate shall be technically determined, at the signing time being estimated at `Date-time`, respectively as an EU qualified certificate for electronic signatures or an EU qualified certificate for electronic seals;

- b) otherwise:
 - i) the process stops;
 - ii) the signature shall be technically determined as indeterminate, i.e. neither an EU qualified electronic signature, nor as an EU qualified electronic seal; and
 - iii) the above result and the results of processes of all the intermediate processes shall be reflected in the signature applicability rules checking report.

REQ-4.4.2-03: Void.

NOTE 2: The next two requirements aim to support the verification of point (f) of Article 32(1), respectively Article 40, of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1].

REQ-4.4.2-04: The TARC process shall perform the process specified in clause 4.5 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12], with `CERT` set to the signing certificate and `Date-time` set to the best signature time resulting from the process performed as specified in clause 4.2 of the present document.

NOTE 3: The process specified in clause 4.5 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12] calls the process specified in clause 4.4 of the same TS. Since the process specified in clause 4.4 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12] has already been performed in **REQ-4.4.2-01**, with the same input as those provided to the process specified in clause 4.5 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12] when performing **REQ-4.4.2-04**, an application implementing **REQ-4.4.2-04** can reuse the results of performing clause 4.4 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12] as part of **REQ-4.4.2-01** when performing the process specified in clause 4.5 of that TS.

REQ-4.4.2-05: When, as a result of REQ-4.4.2-04, `QSCD-Status` include the value "PROCESS_PASSED" and `QSCD-Results` include "QSCD_YES":

- a) then, the digital signature shall be technically determined, at the best signature time, as having been created by a qualified signature/seal creation device;
- b) otherwise:
 - i) the process stops;
 - ii) the signature shall be technically determined as indeterminate, i.e. neither an EU qualified electronic signature, nor as an EU qualified electronic seal; and
 - iii) the above result and the results of processes of all the intermediate processes shall be reflected in the signature applicability rules checking report.

NOTE 4: Requirements of points (g) and (h) of Article 32(1) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1] are expected to be met when the result of the signature validation procedure performed against ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1] as specified in clause 4.2 or against any equivalent purpose procedure leads to respectively *TOTAL-PASSED* [1] or any equivalent result, with regards to the best signature time.

REQ-4.4.2-06: At that point of the TARC process, if the following conditions are met:

- a) the signing certificate is determined, at the best signature time, as an EU qualified certificate for electronic signatures (respectively for electronic seals), as specified in **REQ-4.4.2-02** a);
- b) the digital signature is determined, at the best signature time, as having been created by a qualified signature (respectively seal) creation device, as specified in **REQ-4.4.2-05** a); and
- c) the result of the process performed as specified in clause 4.2 of the present document is *TOTAL-PASSED*.

then the digital signature shall be determined as technically suitable to implement an EU qualified electronic signature (respectively an EU qualified electronic seal), otherwise the signature shall not be determined technically either as an EU qualified electronic signature, or as an EU qualified electronic seal.

4.5 Requirements on applicability rules checking report

NOTE 1: REQ-4.5-01 aims to support the implementation of Article 32.2 of the eIDAS Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1]. It can be structured using ETSI TS 119 102-2 [i.8].

REQ-4.5-01: The signature applicability rules checking report shall include the following elements that shall be presented in a way that is meaningful to the verifier when this verifier is a natural person:

- a) the following text on the scope of the applicability rules checking (validation in the sense of [i.1]) executed on the validated signature:

Signature applicability rules checking (validation rules) for European qualified electronic signatures/seals using trusted lists

validation of digital signature to identify whether it can be considered technically suitable to implement a European qualified electronic signature/seal using EUMS trusted lists in the sense of the applicable European legislation at the time of signing, i.e. either Directive 1999/93/EC [i.2] or Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1];

- b) the complete set of data representing the signer in its certificate, including the data available in the `Subject` field of the signing certificate and, when present, the data available in its `Subject Alternative Name` extension ETSI TS 119 612 [2];
- c) the use of any pseudonym is clearly indicated if a pseudonym was used at the best signature time;
- d) the time reference against which the results of the signature applicability rules checking shall be provided as follows:
- i) the absence of the corresponding trust anchor from an EU Member State TL (i.e. 'Service type identifier' <http://uri.etsi.org/TrstSvc/Svctype/TSA/QTST> or <http://uri.etsi.org/TrstSvc/Svctype/TSA>) should be expressed via an information in the validation report;

NOTE 2: Clause 4.3 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12] can be used to obtain for a certificate, for a 'Service type identifier' and for a specific date and time, a matching trust anchor service and its associated service information from an EU Member State TL.

- ii) the signature applicability rules checking report shall indicate, whenever applicable, the following timing information:
- 1) claimed signing time;
 - 2) time of the document time-stamp/time assertion;
 - 3) time of the signature time-stamp/time assertion;
 - 4) time of revocation (or suspension) of the signer's certificate;
 - 5) time of OCSP response/time of CRL issuance & next update, at least for the signer's certificate;
 - 6) the best signature time;
- iii) for each of the indicated timing information from the list provided in point ii) above, the report shall indicate, whenever applicable, their evidential relevance and their level of assurance, including when applicable [11]:
- 1) the policy identifier for the time-stamping policy used by the time-stamping authority;
 - 2) the accuracy of the time-stamp;
 - 3) the indication whether the time-stamp is qualified under Regulation (EU) 910/2014 [i.1] or not;

NOTE 3: Clause 4.6 of ETSI TS 119 615 [12] can be used to determine whether a time stamp token is confirmed by the applicable EUMS trusted list to have been an EU qualified time stamp.

EXAMPLE: With regard to time-stamps, it addresses whether the time-stamping authorities issuing time stamps used in this context are trust service providers known and trusted by the relying party and the level of quality/security/accuracy of the time-stamping policy.

- e) the presentation of the data that is covered by the signature (i.e. signed data);

NOTE 4: It is important that the relying party is provided with unambiguous information on what data has been actually signed by the signer.

- f) any signature attributes that have been included in the signature and an indication of which attributes were signed and which were not signed;

NOTE 5: This covers intention to sign, intention to seal and the potential expression of the commitment expressed alongside the signature, either implicitly or explicitly (e.g. through commitment types) ETSI TS 119 172-1 [3].

- g) the overall status of the signature applicability rules checking, and the reasons having led to such a result;

NOTE 6: ETSI EN 319 102-1 [1] specifies such status and reasons.

- h) information related to cryptographic suites used to generate the signature being validated and potential security related issues against either national rules or ETSI TS 119 312 [i.6]. It shall indicate clearly which of the national rules or ETSI TS 119 312 [i.6] failed when expressing potential security issues;
- i) the freshness value of the revocation status information used to determine the revocation status of the signing certificate with respect to the best signature time; and
- j) optionally, the detailed outcome of each step of the signature applicability rules checking, including those of the technical signature validation.

REQ-4.5-02: The OIDs defined in Annex A may be used to identify the type of a digital signature and/or compliance with the requirements of the present document in the applicability rules checking report.

Annex A (normative): OIDs

The following OIDs are defined in the present document:

1) Signature policies:

- a) Description: These OIDs indicate that the processing for validating the digital signature and generating the corresponding applicability rules checking report complies with the requirements of one of the signature applicability rules specified in the present document, as described in clause 4.2.

b) Object identifiers:

id-etsi-sars OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) id-sigapprules(191724) 1 }

id-etsi-sars-SpCompliance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars 1 }

id-etsi-sars-realTimeReq OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-SpCompliance 1 }

-- Applicability rules suitable for contexts where real time validation response is required and basic signatures are acceptable.

id-etsi-sars-realTimeNotReq OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-SpCompliance 2 }

-- Applicability rules suitable for contexts where real time validation response is not required, a delay of up to 24h for the relying party to receive the validation response is acceptable, or the minimum acceptable class of signature is a signature with time.

2) Digital signature types:

- a) Description: These OIDs indicate that the digital signature to which the OID is associated is a digital signature of the following corresponding type:

- i) EU qualified electronic signature;
- ii) Advanced electronic signature supported by an EU qualified certificate for electronic signature;
- iii) Advanced electronic signature;
- iv) EU qualified electronic seal;
- v) Advanced electronic seal supported by an EU qualified certificate for electronic seal;
- vi) Advanced electronic seal; or
- vii) EU qualified electronic time stamp.

b) Object identifiers:

id-etsi-sars-SigType OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars 2 }

-- Digital signature type identifiers

id-etsi-dst-euqsig OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars-SigType 1 }

-- EU qualified electronic signature

id-etsi-dst-adesigqc OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars-SigType 2 }

-- Advanced electronic signature supported by an EU qualified certificate for electronic signature

id-etsi-dst-adesig OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars-SigType 3 }

-- Advanced electronic signature

id-etsi-dst-euqeseal OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars-SigType 4 }

-- EU qualified electronic seal

id-etsi-dst-adesialqc OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars-SigType 5 }

-- Advanced electronic seal supported by an EU qualified certificate for electronic seal

id-etsi-dst-adesial OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars-SigType 6 }

-- Advanced electronic seal

```
id-etsi-dst-euqst OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-etsi-sars-SigType 7 }  
-- EU qualified electronic time stamp
```

Annex B (informative): Change history

Date	Version	Information about changes
May 2021	V1.1.1	Publication
February 2024	V1.1.2	CR#01 Fix issues linked to the "Zero" value being enforced for revocation freshness checking CR#02 Enforce X.509 validation constraint on directly trusted TSU certificates CR#03 Enforce signature elements constraint on signed reference or signed copy of the signing certificate
February 2024	V1.1.3	CR#04 Various editorial fixes
December 2025	V1.1.6	CR#01r1 Fix issues linked to the "Zero" value being enforced for revocation freshness checking

History

Version	Date	Status
V1.1.1	May 2021	Publication
V1.2.1	February 2026	Publication