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Sector Specific Requirements;

Qualified Certificate Profiles and TSP Policy Requirements under the payment services Directive 2015/2366/EU;

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Contents

*Copyrights on page 2* 4

Intellectual Property Rights 6

Foreword 6

Modal verbs terminology 6

Introduction 6

1 Scope 8

2 References 8

2.1 Normative references 8

2.2 Informative references 9

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations 9

3.1 Definitions 9

3.2 Abbreviations 9

4 Certificates supporting PSD2 10

4.1 General concept certificates supporting PSD2 10

5 General certificate profile requirements 12

5.1 PSD2 QCStatement 12

5.2 Encoding PSD2 specific attributes 13

5.2.1 Authorisation number 13

5.2.2 Roles of payment service provider 13

5.2.3 Name of the competent authority 13

5.3 Requirements for QWACs Profile 14

5.4 Requirements for Electronic Seal Certificates Profile 14

6 Policy requirements 14

6.1 General policy requirements 14

6.2 Additional policy requirements 15

6.2.2 Initial identity validation 15

6.2.3 Identification and authentication for revocation requests 15

6.2.4 Certificate acceptance 15

6.2.5 Certificate renewal 15

6.2.6 Certificate revocation and suspension 16

Annex A (normative): ASN.1 Declaration 17

Annex B informative: Certificates supporting PSD2 – clarification of the context 18

Annex C informative: Guidance for Member States Competent Authorities 20

History 21

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# Foreword

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

# 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](https://portal.etsi.org/Services/editHelp%21/Howtostart/ETSIDraftingRules.aspx) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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# Introduction

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1] of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC defines requirements on specific types of certificates named "qualified certificates".

Directive (EU) 2015/2366 [i.2] of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC defines requirements on communication among payment and bank account information institutions.

EBA RTS Regulatory Technical Standards [i.3] on strong customer authentication and secure communication are key to achieving the objective of the PSD2 of enhancing consumer protection, promoting innovation and improving the security of payment services across the European Union. EBA RTS defines requirements on qualified certificates for Web Site authentication and qualified certificates for electronic seal for communication among payment and bank account information institutions.

# 1 Scope

The present document:

1. Profiles of qualified certificates for electronic seals and web sites for payment service providers meeting the requirements of the PSD2 Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) [i.3] for providing evidence with legal assumption of a transaction, identification and authentication of the communicating parties and securing communications. Communicating parties may be Payment Initiation Service Provides, Account Information Service Providers, Payment Instrument Issuer Payment Service Provider and Account Servicing Payment Service Provider. These profiles will be based on: ETSI EN 319 412-1 [1], ETSI EN 319 412-3 [2], ETSI EN 319 412-4 [3], ETSI EN 319 412-5 [4]
2. Extends TSP policy requirements for management (including verification and revocation) of additional certificate attributes as required by above profiles. These policy requirements will extend the requirements in: ETSI EN 319 411-1 [5] and EN 319 411-2 [6].

# 2 References

## 2.1 Normative references

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

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

[1] ETSI EN 319 412-1: Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 1: Overview and common data structures

[2] ETSI EN 319 412-3: Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 3: Certificate profile for certificates issued to legal persons

[3] ETSI EN 319 412-4: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 4: Certificate profile for web site certificates"

[4] ETSI EN 319 412-5: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 5: QCStatements".

[5] ETSI EN 319 411-1: Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing certificates; Part 1: General requirements

[6] ETSI EN 319 411-2: Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing certificates; Part 2: Requirements for trust service providers issuing EU qualified certificates

[7] Recommendation ITU-T X.680-X.699: "Information technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)".

## 2.2 Informative references

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

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

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

[i.1] Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC.

[i.2] Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC.

[i.3] EBA RTS Regulatory Technical Standards on Strong Customer Authentication and common and secure communication under Article 98 of Directive 2015/2366 (PSD2)

[i.4] Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC

# 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in PSD2 [i.2], in ETSI EN 319 412-1 [1], in ETSI EN 319 411-2 [6] and the following apply.

**third party provider:** Payment Initiation Service Provider or Account Information Service Provider according to PSD2 [i.2]

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ETSI EN 319 412-1 [1], in ETSI EN 319 411-2 [6] and the following apply.

<Check if necessary in standard, and delete if not or single usage long form proffered>

PSD2 – Payment Services Directive 2 – Directive (EU) 2015/2366 [i.2]

RTS – EBA Regulatory Technical Standards [i.3]

MSCA – Member State Competent Authority

ASPSP – Account Servicing Payment Service Provider (e.g. a Bank)

PISP - Payment Initiation Service Provider

PIISP - Payment Instrument Issuer Payment Service Provider

AISP - Account Information Service Provider

TPP – third party provider

PSP – payment service provider

PSU – Payment Service User (e.g. a Bank Customer)

SCA – Strong Customer Authentication

CSC – Common Secure Communications

XS2A - Access to Account (services for PISP & AISP)

CA/B – Certification Authorities / Browser Forum

ICANN – Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

QTSP – Qualified Trust Service Provider

QSealC – Qualified Electronic Seal Certificate

QWAC – Qualified Website Authentication Certificate

OCSP - Online Certificate Status Protocol

CRL - Certificate Revocation List

# 4 Certificates supporting PSD2

## 4.1 General concept certificates supporting PSD2

RTS [i.3] require that payment service providers ensure the confidentiality and the integrity of the personalised security credentials of the payment service user.

For this purpose, payment service providers are required to rely on qualified certificates for electronic seals or for website authentication.

For the purpose of this RTS [i.3], the registration number as referred to in the official records in accordance Annex III (C) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1] is the authorisation number of the payment service provider issuing card-based payment instruments the account information service providers and payment initiation service providers, including account servicing payment service providers providing such services, available in the public register of the home Member State pursuant to Article 14 of PSD2 [i.2] or resulting from the notifications of every authorisation granted under Article 8 of Directive 2013/36/EU [i.4] in accordance with Article 20 of that Directive.

According to PSD2 [i.2] MSCA approves or reject authorisation of TPPs and ASPSPs. If authorisation is granted MSCA issues authorisation number and publishes that information in Member State public register. MSCA also approves or rejects passport of TPPs from other Members States, already registered in their home country MSCA. Information about passport is published in public registry in home country of TPP.

Figure 1 presents general concept of registration and certificate issuance. Qualified certificate contains authorisation number of TPP or ASPSP available in public registry and issued by Member State Competent Authority (MSCA).



Figure 1 TPP/ASPSP Registration and certificate issuance

1. Certificate issuance process starts when authorisation number issued, available in public registry and all PSD2 specific attributers forwarded by MSCA to ASPSP or TPP.
2. ASPSP or TPP starts with certificate application and provides all necessary documentation containing PSD2 specific attributes to Qualified Trust Service Provider (QTSP).
3. QTSP provides Identity Validation required by policy.
4. QTSP provides validation of PSD2 specific attributes using MSCA public registry.
5. Issued certificate comprise profile requirements.
6. ASPSP or TPP accepts certificate.
7. MSCA is informed by QTSP? ASPSP/TPP about issued certificate (issuer, number, profile)

Red arrows in Figure 1- to be changed or deleted and for decision if dynamic link as URI can be present in certificate. And to be decided point 7 – how to inform MSCA about certificate acceptance.

Figure 2 presents general concept for certificate validation and revocation. Validation process is based on certificate status service. Revocation request can origin form the certificate subject or from MSCA. If MSCA Name is included in the certificate QTSP revokes certificate when MSCA is identified in revocation request.



Figure 2 TPP/ASPSP Certificate validation and revocation

# 5 General certificate profile requirements

## 5.1 PSD2 QCStatement

The PSD2 QC statement shall be a qcStatement extension as specified in clause 3.2.6 of IETF RFC 3739 [2].

This QCstatement contains the following PSD2 specific certificate attributes as required by RTS [i.3] article 34:

1. the role of the payment service provider, which maybe one or more of the following:
	* 1. an account servicing payment service provider;
		2. a payment initiation service provider;
		3. an account information service provider;
		4. a payment service provider issuing card-based payment instruments.
2. the name of the competent authorities where the payment service provider is registered.

The syntax of the defined statements shall comply with ASN.1 [7]. The complete ASN.1 module for all defined statements shall be as provided in Annex A; it takes precedence over the ASN.1 definitions provided in the body of the present document, in case of discrepancy.

## 5.2 Encoding PSD2 specific attributes

### 5.2.1 Authorisation number

The encoding of authorisation number is defined in following clauses:

* for QWACs as organizationIdentifier in clause 5.3;
* for QSealCs as organizationIdentifier in clause 5.4.

Authorisation number shall contain information using the following structure in the presented order:

* “PSD” as 3 character legal person identity type reference;
* 2 character ISO 3166 country code representing the MSCA country;
* hyphen-minus "-" (0x2D (ASCII), U+002D (UTF-8)); and
* 3 character MSCA identifier
* hyphen-minus "-" (0x2D (ASCII), U+002D (UTF-8)); and
* identifier (according to country and identity type reference).

EXAMPLE1: PSDES-BDE-3DFD21 – means certificate issued for TPP or ASPSP where authorisation number is 41513244A, authorisation was granted by Spanish MSCA Banco de España (identifier after first hyphen-minus is decided by Spanish numbering system)

### 5.2.2 Roles of payment service provider

The rolesOfPSP shall be as follows:

rolesOfPSP ::= SEQUENCE OF roleOfPSP

roleOfPSP ::= choice {

 typeOfRoleOfPSP TypeOfRoleOfPSP}

TypeOfRoleOfPSP ::= INTEGER {

apsp(0), pisp(1), aisp(2), psp\_ic(3)}

(asps|pisp|aisp|psp\_ic,...)

There is no official naming reference for roles of PSP.

There are three possible solutions

* + 1. Above – make local identifiers for all known from RTS
		2. OID – make OID structure in ETSI tree for PSD2 and name them there
		3. Define Plane TEXT identifiers for roles like:
			1. ASPS
			2. PISP
			3. AISP
			4. PSP\_IC (a payment service provider issuing card-based payment instruments)

There is general agreement to use OID from ETSI tree, and possibly have other OID tree defined by another organisation. The only problem is that OID is not easily human readable/displayed.

### 5.2.3 Name of the competent authority

The mscaName shall be plane text name provided by MCSA itself for purpose of identification in certificates.

mscaName ::= mscaNameType

mscaNameType ::= PrintableString (SIZE (20))

<http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/payments/docs/framework/transposition/authorisation_supervision_en.pdf>

## 5.3 Requirements for QWACs Profile

If certificate issued is for Website Authentication (QWAC) than the requirements EN 319 412-4 [3] shall apply.

In addition, the PSD2 specific attributes shall be included as specified in 5.1

The organizationIdentifier within Subject’s Distinguished Name shall be authorisation number as defined in RTS [i.3] article 34. Article number may be changed in final RTS version.

## 5.4 Requirements for Electronic Seal Certificates Profile

If certificate issued is for QSealCs than the requirements EN 319 412-3 [2] shall apply.

In addition, the PSD2 specific attributes shall be included as specified in 5.1

The organizationIdentifier within Subject’s Distinguished Name shall be authorisation number as defined in RTS [i.3] article 34 Article number may be changed in final RTS version.

# 6 Policy requirements

## 6.1 General policy requirements

The requirements for verification of attributes in QWACs are mostly covered by CA/B EV section 11. EN 319 411 parts 1 and 2 clause 6.2.2 includes a few additional requirements.

The requirements for verification of attributes in QSealCs are covered by EN 319 411 parts 1 [5] and 2 [6] clause 6.2.2.

For TSPs issuing QSealCs (QCP-l) policy requirements shall be applied as specified in EN 319 411-2 [6]

For TSPs issuing QWACs (QCP-w) policy requirements shall be applied as specified in EN 319 411-2 [6]

Other PSD2 attributes are also required to be verified but there are currently no specific procedures for how this is done. The TSP shall to check claimed PSD2 attributes with the PSD2 member state competent authority. It is planned to include requirements on the TSP to carry out checks in the work item referred to in the introduction.

## 6.2 Additional policy requirements

6.2.1 Certificate profile

In addition to requirements specified in ETSI EN 319 411-2 [6] clause 6.6.1 the profile requirements specified in 5.1 of this document shall apply.

### 6.2.2 Initial identity validation

In addition to requirements specified in ETSI EN 319 411-2 [6] clause 6.2.2 the following requirements apply:

QTSP shall be aware of local MSCA registry rules to interpret content of registry in process of identity validation.

NOTE: Validation based on MSCA registry rules is based on principles:

* TPP provides in certificate application information about claimed roles and other PSD2 attributes to be included in certificate.
* MSCA provides rules on how to validate TPP roles and other PSD2 specific attributes as defined in 5.1
* QTSP validates information provided by TPP against information in the official registry basing on rules provided by MSCA.

### 6.2.3 Identification and authentication for revocation requests

In addition to requirements specified in ETSI EN 319 411-2 [6] clause 6.2.4 the following requirements apply:

The QTSP shall document procedure for submission request for revocation from MSCAs.

### 6.2.4 Certificate acceptance

In addition to requirements to requirements specified in ETSI EN 319 411-2 [6] clause 6.3.4 the following requirements apply:

If MSCA requires information about issued certificate after certificate acceptance MSCA shall be informed about issued certificate according to obligations stated in policy.

### 6.2.5 Certificate renewal

Note: The requirements identified in ETSI EN 319 411-2 [6], clause 6.3.6 apply.

Additional requirements and checks in renewal process if needed. Information or validation from/to MSCA?

### 6.2.6 Certificate revocation and suspension

Note: The requirements identified in ETSI EN 319 411-2 [6], clause 6.3.9 apply.

Certificate revocation and suspension shall be in line with the documented procedure for submission request for revocation from MSCAs (see clause 6.2.3 of this document).

Revocation can be requested by MSCA.

Annex A (normative):
ASN.1 Declaration

To be here…

Annex B informative:
Certificates supporting PSD2 – clarification of the context

The main purpose of a digital certificate is to identify the owner of a public key (and the corresponding private key). Using the certificate it is possible to communicate securely with its owner. What "securely" means exactly depends on the type of certificate.

A website authentication certificate makes it possible to establish a Transport Layer Security (TLS) channel with the owner of the certificate, which guarantees confidentiality, integrity and authenticity of all data transferred through the channel. This means that the person or system connecting to the website presenting the certificate can be sure who “owns” the end point of communications channel ( which is the owner of the certificate), that the data was not changed between the end points, and that nobody else could have read the data along the way. However, the communicated data is only protected while it is travelling through the TLS channel. The data is produced in plain (unencrypted) form by the sender system, and the data will appear in plain (unencrypted) form in the receiver system. Therefore, once the TLS channel is closed, the data loses the protection of its authenticity, integrity and confidentiality, unless it is protected by other means.

An electronic seal is a digital signature of a legal person. A certificate for electronic seals makes it possible for the owner of the certificate to create electronic seals on any data. The digital signature technology guarantees the integrity, and authenticity of the signed/sealed data. This means that the person receiving digitally signed data can be sure who signed the data (the owner of the certificate), that the data was not changed since it was signed, and they can also present this signed data to third parties as an evidence of the same (who signed it, and that it was not changed since). Therefore, digitally signed data can keep its authenticity and integrity over time when appropriately maintained, regardless of how it is stored or transferred. (An electronic seal can be validated by anyone, at any time, to check whether the integrity and authenticity of the data still holds. The seal provides strong evidence that given data is originated by the legal entity identified in the certificate.

Certificates for both website authentication and electronic seals can be qualified or non-qualified. The requirements on the issuance of a qualified certificate are more stringent, so using a qualified certificate provides a stronger association of the protected data with the identity of the owner of the certificate. As an example, before issuing a qualified certificate the issuer CA will verify the identity of the owner in a face-to-face meeting and based on government-issued photo ID documents, or by equivalently secure procedures. Hence, qualified certificates can have a stronger legal assumption of the evidential value than non-qualified ones.

Both QWACs and QSealCs are based on widely implemented technology. QWACs are derived from web sites certificates supported by all the modern web browsers and commonly used to provide system to system secure channels. QSealCs are derived from certificates used with digital signature technology such as widely employed for document security, business to business and in modern banking networks.

In consequence:

• A qualified website authentication certificate (QWAC) should be used to establish a secure TLS channel to protect the communication (in the transport layer) from potential attackers on the network. The person or system connecting to the website can be sure who they are communicating with, but cannot prove this to third parties. Using QWAC does not give legally assumed evidence of a transaction.

• A qualified certificate for electronic seals (QSealC) should be used to protect the data or messages (in the application layer) from potential attackers during or after the communication. The electronic seal does not provide confidentiality (i.e. there is no encryption of application data). The person receiving the sealed data can be sure who sealed the data, and can also prove this to third parties even after the communication has ended. QSealC provides evidence of a transaction with legal assumption.

• A certificate can be either for website authentication or electronic seals, but not both. Therefore, these two types of certificates are not interchangeable.

Annex C informative:
Guidance for Member States Competent Authorities

[TO BE DONE]

What information is in a certificate

RTS [i.3] require that payment service providers ensure the confidentiality and the integrity of the personalised security credentials of the payment service user.

For this purpose, payment service providers are required to rely on

* qualified certificates for electronic seals or
* qualified certificates for website authentication.

Certificates are issued by Qualified Trust Service Providers (QTSPs) on request from payment service provider PSP. Any QTSP issuing certificates is allowed to issue certificates for PSPs if complies with this document.

PSD2 specific attributes in certificates

Certificates contain PSD2 Specific Attributes which are:

* authorisation number
* roles of PSP
* MSCA name

Validation of information about granted PSP authorisation number

QTSP before issuance of certificate validates PSD2 specific attributes in public registry.

Rules of validation may be provided by MSCA. If are provided information about these rules shall be available to QTSPs.

How MSCA can get information about issued certificate for PSP

MSCA can decide to request information about every issued certificate to PSP which has granted authorisation as PSP be this MSCA.

How MSCA can request to revoke issued certificate

MSCA may request revocation of certificate or certificates issued to PSP if information in registry is changed (e.g. status of PSP is withdrawn)

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# History

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| **Document history** |
| V0.0.0 | October 2017 | Early draft for PSD2 Workshop |
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