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Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); The framework for standardization of signatures: overview

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ETSI

650 Route des Lucioles F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

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Contents

Intelle	ectual Property Rights	4
Forew	ord	4
Modal verbs terminology		4
Introd	uction	4
1	Scope	6
2	References	6
2.1	Normative references	
2.2	Informative references.	
3	Definitions and abbreviations	Q
3.1	Definitions and aboreviations	
3.2	Abbreviations	
4 4.1	General framework for standardization related to digital signatures	
4.1.1	Objectives	
4.1.2	Approach	
4.2	Classification scheme for digital signature standards	
4.2.1	Functional areas	
4.2.2	Document types	10
4.2.3	Structure with sub-areas.	
4.2.4	Numbering scheme	11
4.2.5	Possible extension of classification scheme to incorporate identification and authentication related standards	10
4.2.6	Guidance documents addressing the framework functional areas	
4.2.0	The framework by area	
4.3.0	Foreword	
4.3.1	Introductory documents	
4.3.2	Signature creation & validation	
4.3.3	Signature creation and other related devices.	
4.3.4	Cryptographic suites	
4.3.5	TSPs supporting digital signatures and related services	
4.3.6 4.3.7	Trust application service providers	
4.3.7	•	
Anne	x A: TSP and CSP Concept	35
Anne	x B: Bibliography	36
Histor	\mathbf{v}	37

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Foreword

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

Modal verbs terminology

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Introduction

As a response to the adoption of Directive 1999/93/EC [i.1] on a Community framework for electronic signatures (eSignature Directive) in 1999, and in order to facilitate the use and the interoperability of eSignature based solution, the European Electronic Signature Standardization Initiative (EESSI) was set up to coordinate the European standardization organizations CEN and ETSI in developing a number of standards for eSignature products and services.

Commission Decision 2003/511/EC [i.2], on generally recognized standards for electronic signature products, was adopted by the Commission following the results of the EESSI. This decision was aimed to foster the use of electronic signature by publishing "generally recognized standards" for electronic signature products in compliance with article 3(5) of the Directive. However, by referencing only two standards (respectively on security requirements for trustworthy systems managing certificates for electronic signatures and secure signature creation devices), it had a limited impact on the mapping of the European standardization on eSignatures (which covers many more documents and topics, including ancillary services to eSignature) and the legal provisions and requirements laid down in Directive 1999/93/EC [i.1].

Emerging cross-border use of eSignatures and the increasing use of several market instruments (e.g. Services Directive [i.3], Public Procurement [i.4] and [i.5], eInvoicing [i.6]) that rely in their functioning on eSignatures and the framework set by the eSignature Directive emphasized problems with the mutual recognition and cross-border interoperability of eSignature.

Intending to address the legal, technical and standardization related causes of these problems, the Commission launched a study on the standardization aspects of eSignature [i.7] which concluded that the multiplicity of standardization deliverables together with the lack of usage guidelines, the difficulty of access and lack of business orientation is detrimental to the interoperability of eSignatures, and formulated a number of recommendations to mitigate this. Also due to the fact that many of the documents have yet to be progressed to full European Standards (ENs), their status may be considered to be uncertain. The Commission also launched the CROBIES study [i.8] to investigate solutions addressing some specific issues regarding profiles of secure signature creation devices, supervision practices as well as common formats for trusted lists, qualified certificates and eSignatures.

In line with Standardization Mandate 460 [i.9], consequently issued by the Commission to CEN, CENELEC and ETSI for updating the existing eSignature standardization deliverables, CEN and ETSI have set up the eSignature Coordination Group in order to coordinate the activities achieved for Mandate 460.