



Dubai Electronic Security Center

Dubai PKI

Code Signing CA Certification Practice Statement

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1. Introduction

This Certification Practice Statement (CPS) describes the certification practices that apply to the digital certificates issued by the Dubai PKI Code Signing Certification Authority (CA). The Code Signing CA is one of the subordinate CAs signed by the Dubai Root CA. This CPS complies with DESC Subordinate CAs Certificate Policy that applies to the provision of certification services offered by DESC through its Subordinate CAs (Issuing CAs).

This CPS covers the issuance and controls surrounding the following types of certificates issued by the Code Signing CA:

- **Code signing certificate** – certificates used for signing organizations' software
- **OCSP certificates** – certificates for the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) responder to sign OCSP responses related to certificates issued by this CA

This CPS meets the formal requirements of Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) [RFC 3647] regarding content, format and content. While certain clause titles are included according to the structure of [RFC 3647], the topic may not necessarily apply in the implementation of the Code Signing CA, such sections state “No stipulation”. Additional information is presented in subsections of the standard structure where required.

This CPS aims to comply with the below requirements published at <https://www.cpacanada.ca>:

- WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities
- WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – Code Signing Baseline Requirements

The Dubai PKI is committed to maintain this CPS in conformance with the current versions of the below requirements published at <http://www.cabforum.org>:

- CA/Browser Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements
- CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements for Code Signing (“Baseline Requirements for Code Signing”)

If there is any inconsistency between this document and the Requirements above, the Requirements take precedence over this document.

Further information about this document and the Code Signing CA can be obtained from the Dubai PKI Policy Authority (PA), which is representing the policy and governing body for the Dubai PKI including DESC Subordinate CAs. Contact information of the Dubai PKI PA is provided under section 1.5.

1.1 Overview

The “Dubai PKI” uses standard PKI technologies, policies and operating procedures and application interfaces. The Dubai PKI comprises the Dubai PKI Root CA that is the trust anchor of this PKI, which comes at the first level of the PKI hierarchy. The Dubai PKI also comprises currently two Subordinate Certification Authorities (CAs): Corporate CA, Devices CA, Code Signing CA, Timestamping CA (hereinafter, DESC Subordinate CAs), which come at the second level of the PKI hierarchy. DESC

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owns and operates the Dubai PKI Root and the aforementioned Subordinate CAs to provide certification services that enable individuals and government entities in the UAE to conduct secure electronic transactions; this includes securing the machine-to-machine communication where Devices can transact securely, leveraging the PKI signing and encryption capabilities.

Additionally, the Dubai PKI Root CA aims to sign subordinate CAs belonging to government or private sector entities. Such entities have their own custom needs and reasons to implement their own CAs rather than using a DESC Subordinate CAs.

CAs belonging to other entities come at the second level of the Dubai PKI hierarchy, being signed by the Dubai PKI Root CA. These issuing CAs will be directly signed by the Dubai PKI Root CA, which makes them subordinate CAs owned by the corresponding government or private sector entity but operated by DESC. Policies and procedures of these Subordinate CAs must follow and be in full compliance with Dubai PKI Root CA CP/CPS.

The Dubai PKI Root CA and DESC Subordinate CAs are established and operated by DESC. DESC is the authority that has the final responsibility of providing governmental PKI certification services in Dubai, i.e., issuing and managing subordinate and end-entity certificates for Government entities, forming its community of subscribers.

1.1.1 Dubai PKI hierarchy

The below Figure depicts the Trust Model of the Dubai PKI. The Dubai PKI Root CA is the top authority in this PKI with regard to the digital certification services offered by Dubai PKI. The Dubai PKI Root CA signs DESC Subordinate CAs, which come at the second level of the PKI hierarchy. In addition, the Root CA also signs issuing CAs belonging to authorized government or private sector entities.

DESC is fulfilling the role of the Policy Authority (PA) for the Dubai PKI (hereinafter, Dubai PKI PA) shall authorize the Root certification services for DESC Subordinate CAs as well as the issuing CAs owned by other government or private sector entities.

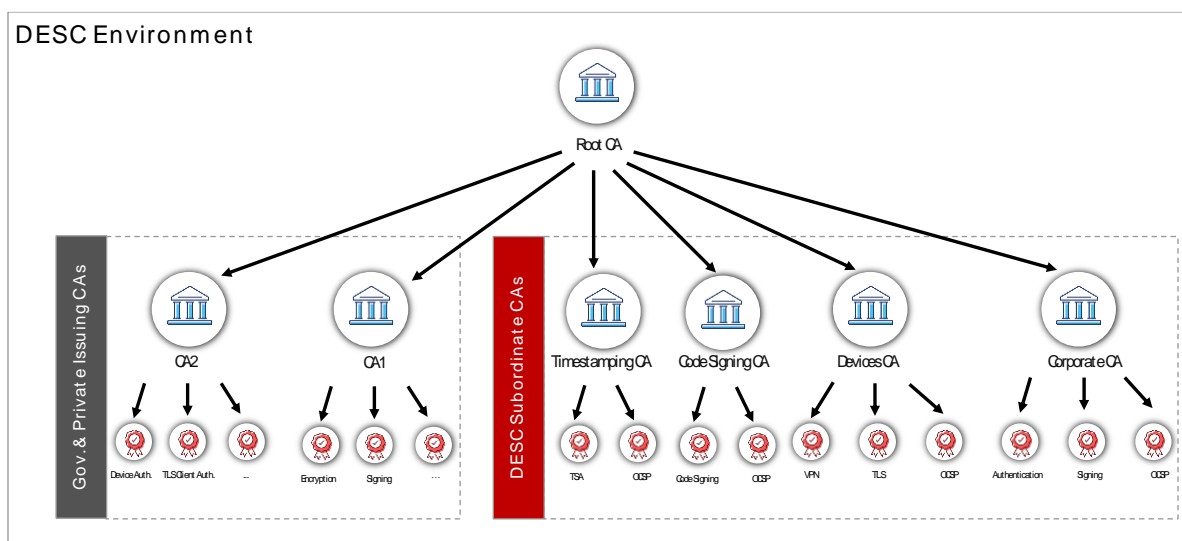


Figure 1: Trust Model for Dubai PKI

1.1.2 Dubai PKI Policy Authority (PA)

The Dubai PKI Policy Authority (PA), composed of appointed members of the DESC management and Dubai PKI team, is representing the policy and governing body for the Dubai PKI, including Code Signing CA. The PA is the highest-level management body with final authority and responsibility for:

- Specifying and approving the Dubai PKI infrastructure
- Approving government and private sector entities applications to have their own Subordinate CA(s) within the Dubai PKI hierarchy
- Specifying, maintaining and approving the Dubai PKI practices and policies, in particular the Certification Practice Statements (CPS) and the related Certificate Policies (CP) when applicable
- Review annual audit report submitted by government or private sector entities CAs to ensure continuous compliance to Dubai PKI requirements
- Review regular audit reports of LRAs
- Enforcing CP/CPS and other policies applicable to Dubai PKI Environment
- Defining the review process for such practices and policies including responsibilities for maintaining the Dubai PKI CPs/CPSs and related policies
- Defining the review process that ensures that the Dubai PKI properly implements the above practices
- Defining the review process that ensures that the related policies are supported by the Dubai PKI CPs and CPSs
- Publication of CP and CPS documents
- Specifying installation, key ceremonies, operation and life-cycle management (including deprecation) procedures of the Dubai PKI
- Evaluating the proper working of the Dubai PKI environment
- Allocating members to the key ceremonies as witness as well as trusted operatives and key custodians
- Evaluating changes to the Dubai PKI environment (management, operational, hardware, software and security)
- Evaluating case-by-case issues where key Dubai PKI staff/personnel did not respect the security and/or operational procedures, including ethics
- Deciding on critical issues in case of incidents, disasters and other severe problems with regards to the Dubai PKI.

1.1.3 Certificate Policy

X.509 certificates issued by Code Signing CA to subscribers will contain a registered OID in the certificate policy extension that in turn shall be used by a Relying Party (RP) to decide whether a Certificate is trusted for a particular purpose. Subscriber Certificates issued by the Code Signing CA will identify the applicable policy in the certificate Policies extension by including applicable OID(s).

1.1.4 Relationship Between the DESC Subordinate CAs CP and this CPS

This CPS establishes the practices for the issuance, acceptance, maintenance, use, reliance upon, and revocation of digital certificates issued by Code Signing CA as governed by DESC Subordinate CAs CP and related documents which describe the Dubai PKI requirements and use of Certificates.

1.2 Document name and identification

Dubai PKI — Code Signing CA Certification Practice Statement

This document is named and referred to as “Dubai PKI – Code Signing CA Certificate Practice Statement”.

The object identifier (OID) of this CPS is 2.16.784.1.2.2.100.1.2.1.4.

Dubai PKI organizes the OID for the certificates that are issued by the Code Signing CA as shown in the following table.

OID	Certificate type	Description
2.16.784.1.2.2.100.1.2.2.2.2	Code signing certificates	Certificates for (software) code signing purposes

1.3 PKI participants

Several parties are involved during the lifecycle management of the digital certificates issued by this CA. This include:

- Policy Authority (PA)
- Subordinate Certification Authorities (CA)
- Registration Authorities (RA)
- Local Registration Authority (LRA)
- Subscribers
- Relying Parties

These participants and their roles are described in the following subsections.

1.3.1 Certification Authorities

The Code Signing CA (also referred to as “CA”) is the Certification Authority that issues Certificates in accordance with this CPS. The Code Signing CA issues certificates (see section 1.2) for Government entities, in addition to OCSP response signing certificates. This includes the following tasks:

- **Registration services:** It verifies the identity and, if applicable, any specific attributes of end-entities applying for certificates. The results of this service are passed to the certificate generation service.
- **Certificate generation service:** It issues end-entity certificates based on the verification conducted by the registration service.
- **Dissemination service:** It disseminates, OCSP certificates, this CA certificates and makes them available to relying parties. This service also makes available any public policy and practice information to subscribers and relying parties.
- **Revocation management service:** It processes requests and reports revocation data for determining the appropriate action to be taken. The results of this service are available through the certificate validity status service.
- **Certificate validity status service:** It provides certificate validity status information to relying parties based on certificate suspension or revocation lists, and an OCSP responder service. The status information shall always reflect the current status of the certificates issued by this CA.

1.3.2 Registration Authorities

Duly authorized members part of Dubai PKI team act as Registration Authority (RA) for this CA. DESC RA function falls within the PKI operations structure and, it is responsible for accepting and validating certificate issuance and management operations, in addition to triggering related certification operations by this CA.

1.3.3 Subscribers

Subscribers of the Code Signing CA are Government entities in the UAE.

Before issuing any certificate, the subscriber shall agree to the terms and conditions of DESC subscriber agreement.

1.3.4 Relying Parties

A Relying Party is any entity within UAE that processes a digital certificate issued by the Code Signing CA.

A Relying Parties are entities that relay on a certificate and/or a digital signature verifiable with reference to a public key listed in a subscriber's certificate issued by the Code Signing CA.

Relying parties shall always verify the validity of a digital certificate issued by the Code Signing CA using the Code Signing CA Certificate Validations Services (e.g. CRL, OCSP), prior to relying on information featured in the certificate.

1.3.5 Other participants

There are no other participants for this CA.

1.4 Certificate usage

1.4.1 Appropriate certificate use

This CA issues Code Signing certificates that are used to Digitally signing code developed by a government entity, in addition to OCSP response signing certificates.

In accordance with its purpose of use, the certificate may be used without limitations.

DESC reserves the right to issue any of the above-mentioned certificates for DESC internal testing and quality assurance purposes. Test certificates will be issued by DESC RA that enforces the following rules:

- test certificates have a short lifetime (in days)
- certificate subject DN for test certificates always includes the word "TEST"

1.4.2 Prohibited certificate use

Certificates referred to in this CPS document shall not be used for purposes other than the ones listed above under section 1.4.1 of this CPS document. Using certificates for other purposes is explicitly prohibited.

Certificates referred to in this CPS document shall not be used for man-in-the-middle (MITM) or traffic management of domain names or IPs that the certificate holder does not legitimately own or control. Such certificate usage is expressly prohibited.

1.5 Policy administration

1.5.1 Organization administering the document

DESC, through the Dubai PKI PA, is bearing responsibility for drafting, publishing, OID registration, maintenance and interpretation of this CPS, and other policies and practices within the realm of the Dubai PKI.

1.5.2 Contact Person

Inquiries, suggested changes or notices regarding this CP should be directed to **Dubai PKI Policy Authority**:

Dubai Electronic Security Center

PO Box 36996, Dubai, UAE

Phone +97144150400

E-mail pa@desc.gov.ae

Certificate Problem Report

Subscribers and Relying Parties, Application Software Suppliers, and other third parties may report suspected Private Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, or other types of fraud, compromise, misuse, inappropriate conduct, or any other matter related to Certificates by sending email to pki.support@desc.gov.ae.

DESC or the designated RA will validate and investigate the revocation request before taking an action in accordance to section 4.9.

1.5.3 Person determining CPS suitability for the policy

The Dubai PKI PA determines the suitability of any CPS part of the Dubai PKI.

1.5.4 CPS approval procedures

A dedicated process involves the Dubai PKI PA reviewing the initial version of this CPS and any subsequent updates. Amendments shall either be in the form of a document containing an amended form of the CPS or an update notice. The PA formally approves the new version of the CPS.

In an effort to maintain credibility and promote trust in this CPS and better correspond to accreditation and legal requirements, the Dubai PKI PA shall review this CPS at least annually and may make revisions and updates to policies as it sees fit or as required by other circumstances. Any updates become binding for all Certificates that have been issued or are to be issued upon the date of the publication of the updated version of this CPS.

1.6 Definitions, acronyms and references

1.6.1 Definitions

Applicant: The natural person or Legal Entity that applies for (or seeks renewal of) a Certificate. Once the Certificate issues, the Applicant is referred to as the Subscriber. For Certificates issued to devices, the Applicant is the entity that controls or operates the device named in the Certificate, even if the device is sending the actual certificate request. In the context of this CPS, the applicants are Government entities subscribing to the Code Signing CA services.

Applicant Representative: A natural person or human sponsor who is either the Applicant, employed by the Applicant, or an authorized agent who has express authority to represent the

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Applicant: (i) who signs and submits, or approves a certificate request on behalf of the Applicant, and/or (ii) who signs and submits a Subscriber Agreement on behalf of the Applicant, and/or (iii) who acknowledges the Terms of Use on behalf of the Applicant when the Applicant is an Affiliate of the CA or is the CA.

Application Software Supplier: A supplier of Internet browser software or other relying-party application software that displays or uses Certificates and incorporates Root Certificates.

Attestation Letter: A letter attesting that Subject Information is correct written by an accountant, lawyer, government official, or other reliable third party customarily relied upon for such information. In the context of this CPS, attestation letters are signed by Human Resource teams of government entities.

Audit Period: In a period-of-time audit, the period between the first day (start) and the last day of operations (end) covered by the auditors in their engagement. (This is not the same as the period of time when the auditors are on-site at the CA)

Audit Report: A report from a Qualified Auditor stating the Qualified Auditor's opinion on whether an entity's processes and controls comply with the mandatory provisions of these Requirements.

CA Key Pair: A Key Pair where the Public Key appears as the Subject Public Key Info in one or more Root CA Certificate(s) and/or Subordinate CA Certificate(s).

Certificate: An electronic document that uses a digital signature to bind a public key and an identity.

Certificate Data: Certificate requests and data related thereto (whether obtained from the Applicant or otherwise) in the CA's possession or control or to which the CA has access.

Certificate Management Process: Processes, practices, and procedures associated with the use of keys, software, and hardware, by which the CA verifies Certificate Data, issues Certificates, maintains a Repository, and revokes Certificates.

Certificate Policy: A set of rules that indicates the applicability of a named Certificate to a particular community and/or PKI implementation with common security requirements.

Certificate Problem Report: Complaint of suspected Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, or other types of fraud, compromise, misuse, or inappropriate conduct related to Certificates.

Certificate Revocation List: A regularly updated time- stamped list of revoked Certificates that is created and digitally signed by the CA that issued the Certificates.

Certificate Requester: An authorized administrator of a device or system who is responsible for submitting the certification requests to the CA/RA.

Certification Authority: An organization that is responsible for the creation, issuance, revocation, and management of Certificates. The term applies equally to both Roots CAs and Subordinate CAs.

Certification Practice Statement: One of several documents forming the governance framework in which Certificates are created, issued, managed, and used.

Certificate Profile: A set of documents or files that defines requirements for Certificate content and Certificate extensions in accordance with Section 7 of the Baseline Requirements. e.g. a Section in a CA's CPS or a certificate template file used by CA software.

Control: "Control" (and its correlative meanings, "controlled by" and "under common control with") means possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to: (1) direct the management, personnel, finances, or plans of such entity; (2) control the election of a majority of the directors ; or (3) vote that portion of voting shares required for "control" under the law of the entity's Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration but in no case less than 10%.

Country: Either a member of the United Nations OR a geographic region recognized as a Sovereign State by at least two UN member nations.

CSPRNG: A random number generator intended for use in cryptographic system.

Delegated Third Party: A natural person or Legal Entity that is not the CA, and whose activities are not within the scope of the appropriate CA audits but is authorized by the CA to assist in the Certificate Management Process by performing or fulfilling one or more of the CA requirements found herein.

Expiry Date: The “Not After” date in a Certificate that defines the end of a Certificate’s validity period.

Government Entity: A Dubai government entity or other government entities in the UAE authorized by Dubai PKI PA to consume the PKI services.

Hardware Security Module: a device designed to provide cryptographic functions, especially the safekeeping of private keys.

High Risk Certificate Request: A Request that the CA flags for additional scrutiny by reference to internal criteria and databases maintained by the CA, which may include names at higher risk for phishing or other fraudulent usage, names contained in previously rejected certificate requests or revoked Certificates, names listed on the Miller Smiles phishing list or the Google Safe Browsing list, or names that the CA identifies using its own risk- mitigation criteria.

Issuing CA: In relation to a particular Certificate, the CA that issued the Certificate. This could be either a Root CA or a Subordinate CA.

Key Compromise: A Private Key is said to be compromised if its value has been disclosed to an unauthorized person, or an unauthorized person has had access to it.

Key Generation Script: A documented plan of procedures for the generation of a CA Key Pair.

Key Pair: The Private Key and its associated Public Key.

Legal Entity: An association, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, trust, government entity or other entity with legal standing in a country’s legal system.

Object Identifier: A unique alphanumeric or numeric identifier registered under the International Organization for Standardization’s applicable standard for a specific object or object class.

OCSP Responder: An online server operated under the authority of the CA and connected to its Repository for processing Certificate status requests. See also, Online Certificate Status Protocol.

Online Certificate Status Protocol: An online Certificate- checking protocol that enables relying- party application software to determine the status of an identified Certificate. See also OCSP Responder.

Private Key: The key of a Key Pair that is kept secret by the holder of the Key Pair, and that is used to create Digital Signatures and/or to decrypt electronic records or files that were encrypted with the corresponding Public Key.

Policy Qualifier: Policy-dependent information that accompanies a certificate policy identifier in an X.509 certificate.

Public Key: The key of a Key Pair that may be publicly disclosed by the holder of the corresponding Private Key and that is used by a Relying Party to verify Digital Signatures created with the holder’s corresponding Private Key and/or to encrypt messages so that they can be decrypted only with the holder’s corresponding Private Key.

Public Key Infrastructure: A set of hardware, software, people, procedures, rules, policies, and obligations used to facilitate the trustworthy creation, issuance, management, and use of Certificates and keys based on Public Key Cryptography.

Publicly- Trusted Certificate: A Certificate that is trusted by virtue of the fact that its corresponding Root Certificate is distributed as a trust anchor in widely- available application software.

Qualified Auditor: A natural person or Legal Entity that meets the requirements of Section 8.2.

Random Value: A value specified by a CA to the Applicant that exhibits at least 112 bits of entropy.

Registered Domain Name: A Domain Name that has been registered with a Domain Name Registrar.

Registration Authority (RA): Any Legal Entity that is responsible for identification and authentication of subjects of Certificates, but is not a CA, and hence does not sign or issue Certificates. An RA may assist in the certificate application process or revocation process or both. When “RA” is used as an adjective to describe a role or function, it does not necessarily imply a separate body, but can be part of the CA.

Reliable Data Source: An identification document or source of data used to verify Subject Identity Information that is generally recognized among commercial enterprises and governments as reliable, and which was created by a third party for a purpose other than the Applicant obtaining a Certificate. In the context of this CPS, the UAE official gazette is the reliable data source for government entities in UAE.

Reliable Method of Communication: A method of communication, such as a postal/courier delivery address, telephone number, or email address, that was verified using a source other than the Applicant Requester.

Relying Party: Any natural person or Legal Entity that relies on a Valid Certificate. An Application Software Supplier is not considered a Relying Party when software distributed by such Supplier merely displays information relating to a Certificate.

Repository: An online database containing publicly- disclosed PKI governance documents (such as Certificate Policies and Certification Practice Statements) and Certificate status information, either in the form of a CRL or an OCSP response.

Root CA: The top level Certification Authority whose Root Certificate is distributed by Application Software Suppliers and that issues Subordinate CA Certificates.

Root Certificate: The self- signed Certificate issued by the Root CA to identify itself and to facilitate verification of Certificates issued to its Subordinate CAs.

Sovereign State: A state or country that administers its own government, and is not dependent upon, or subject to, another power.

Subject: The natural person, device, system, unit, or Legal Entity identified in a Certificate as the Subject. The Subject is either the Subscriber or a device under the control and operation of the Subscriber.

Subject Identity Information: Information that identifies the Certificate Subject. Subject Identity Information does not include a domain name listed in the subjectAltName extension or the Subject commonName field.

Subordinate CA: A Certification Authority whose Certificate is signed by the Root CA, or another Subordinate CA.

Subscriber: A natural person or Legal Entity to whom a Certificate is issued and who is legally bound by a Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use.

Subscriber Agreement: An agreement between the CA and the Applicant/Subscriber that specifies the rights and responsibilities of the parties.

Technically Constrained Subordinate CA Certificate: A Subordinate CA certificate which uses a combination of Extended Key Usage settings and Name Constraint settings to limit the scope within which the Subordinate CA Certificate may issue Subscriber or additional Subordinate CA Certificates.

Terms of Use: Provisions regarding the safekeeping and acceptable uses of a Certificate issued in accordance with these Requirements when the Applicant/Subscriber is an Affiliate of the CA or is the CA.

Trusted Role: Those individuals who perform a security role that is critical to the operation or integrity of a PKI.

Trustworthy System: Computer hardware, software, and procedures that are: reasonably secure from intrusion and misuse; provide a reasonable level of availability, reliability, and correct operation; are reasonably suited to performing their intended functions; and enforce the applicable security policy.

Valid Certificate: A Certificate that passes the validation procedure specified in RFC 5280.

Validation Specialists: Someone who performs the information verification duties specified by these Requirements.

Validity Period: The period of time measured from the date when the Certificate is issued until the Expiry Date.

1.6.2 Acronyms

CA — Certification Authority

CCTV — Closed circuit TV

CP — Certificate Policy

CPS — Certification Practice Statement

CRL — Certificate Revocation List

DRP — Disaster Recovery Plan

DN — Distinguished Name

FIPS — Federal Information Processing Standards

FQDN — Fully Qualified Domain Name

HSM — Hardware Security Module

HTTP — Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

HVAC — Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning

IEC — International Electro-technical Commission

IETF — Internet Engineering Task Force

IPSEC — Internet Protocol Security

ISO — International Standards Organization

ITU — International Telecommunications Union

LDAP — Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, a common standard for accessing directories

DESC — Dubai Electronics Security Center

OID — Object Identifier

Dubai PKI — Code Signing CA
Certification Practice Statement

OSCP — Online Certificate Status Protocol

OTP — One Time Password

PA — Policy Authority of Dubai PKI

PIN — A Personal Identification Number or password used to protect the private information and keys on hardware tokens

PKCS # 1 — Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #1

PKCS # 7 — Cryptographic Message Syntax

PKCS #10 — Certification Request Syntax Specification

PKCS #12 — Personal Information Exchange Syntax published by RSA Security

PKE — Public Key Encryption

PKI — Public Key Infrastructure

PKIX-CMP — Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure — Certificate Management Protocol.

RA — Registration Authority

RSA — The acronym for the inventors of the RSA algorithm; Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir and Leonard Adleman

SCEP — Simple Certificate Enrolment Protocol

Secret Shares — A set of devices, smart cards, PINs, etc. used with MofN control

SHA — Secure Hash Algorithm

S/MIME — Secure Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

SSL/TLS — Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security

SubjectAltName — A certificate extension that contains FQDNs or authenticated domains or email addresses that are under the control of the Subscriber

SDG — Dubai Smart Government Establishment

UPS — Uninterruptible Power Supply

URI — Universal Resource Identifier, a URL, FTP address, email address, etc.

X.501 — A common standard for directory entry naming (ITU)

X.509 — A public key certificate specification originally developed as part of the X.500 directory specification, often used in public key systems; It is now governed by IETF standards

1.6.3 References

The present CPS endorses the following standards:

- RFC3647 – Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Framework
- RFC5280 – Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile
- AICPA/CPA Canada Trust Service Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities
- CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates
- CA/B Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements

Dubai PKI — Code Signing CA
Certification Practice Statement

- CA Security Council (CASC) Minimum Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Code Signing Certificates

2. Publication and repository responsibility

2.1 Repositories

DESC publishes information about all digital certificates it issues in (an) online publicly accessible repository at <https://ca-repository.desc.gov.ae/> that is also provided on a 24/7 basis.

2.2 Publication of certificate information

As part of the public repository, DESC publishes a copy of the Code Signing CA certificates, OCSP certificates as well as this CPS.

DESC also retains other documents that make certain disclosures about the Code Signing CA practices, procedures, and the content of certain of its policies as part of the public repository. DESC reserves its right to make available and publish information on its policies by any means it sees fit.

DESC publishes digital certificate status information in frequent intervals as indicated in this CPS. The provision of the Code Signing CA issued electronic certificate validity status information is a 24/7 available service offered as follows:

- Published CRLs including any changes since the publication of the previous CRL, at regular intervals. The Code Signing CA adds a pointer (URL) to the relevant CRL to Subscribers' certificates as part of the CDP extension whenever this extension is present,
- An OCSP responder compliant with RFC 6960. The OCSP URL is referenced in the AIA extension of the Subscribers' certificates issued by the Code Signing CA.

2.3 Time or frequency of publication repositories

Modified versions of this CPS and other published documents are published within five days maximum after the Dubai PKI PA approval.

Owing to their sensitivity, DESC refrains from making publicly available certain subcomponents and elements of such documents including certain security controls, procedures related with the functioning of registration authorities, internal security polices, etc. Such documents and documented practices are, however, conditionally available to designated authorized parties in the context of audit(s) that DESC owes duty to with regard to the Code Signing CA activities.

2.3.1 Certificates

The Code Signing CA certificate and OCSP certificates are published to the public repository (<https://ca-repository.desc.gov.ae/>) as soon as they are issued.

2.3.2 CRLs

DESC maintains the Certificate Dissemination Webpage, the CRL distribution point and the information on this URL until minimum ten (10) years after the expiration date of all certificates, containing the CRL distribution point.

The Code Signing CA publishes CRLs at regular intervals according to the following rules:

- At the minimum, CRLs shall be refreshed every 26 hours, even if no changes have occurred since the last issuance.
- CRLs lifetime shall be set to 72 hours.

2.4 Access controls on repositories

Public read-only access to the CPS, certificates, CRLs and documentation published to the repository is available.

Access controls are implemented on the repository to prevent any unauthorized addition or modification of any published data.

3. Identification and authentication

3.1 Naming

3.1.1 Types of name

This CA is identified in the Issuer's name field of the subscriber certificates as follows:

cn = Code Signing Certification Authority, o = UAE Government, c = AE

The certificates issued by this CA contain X.500 Distinguished Names (DN) as follows.

- **Code Signing Certificates issued for Government entities through DESC RA:**

cn=<Government entity name>, organizationIdentifier = <whenever available, a specific Registration Identifier assigned to the Applicant by a government agency>, ou = <optional organizational unit within the government entity>, o =<Government entity meaningful unique name>, l =<Government entity locality information> , c = AE

- **OCSP responder:**

cn = Code Signing Certification Authority OCSP "C<n>", o = DESC, l = Dubai, c = AE
"C<n>" will be added as a postfix where <n> is going to be an incremental number starting from 2 and increasing after each CA re-key

3.1.2 Need for names to be meaningful

For Code Signing Certificates issued for Government entities: names are meaningful since the CN contains the name of the entity.

For certificates issued to the Code Signing CA OCSP responder: the names are meaningful and indicate the OCSP name (Code Signing CA OCSP).

3.1.3 Anonymity and pseudonymity of subscribers

This CA does not support the issuance of anonymous certificates.

3.1.4 Rules for interpreting various name forms

No stipulation – this section is intentionally left blank

3.1.5 Uniqueness of names

As per section 3.1.1 of this CPS, DESC enforces uniqueness of subject DNs are enforced as follows:

- **Code Signing Certificates issued for Government entities:** A convention for a meaningful name representing uniquely the Government entity is enforced by DESC.
- **Certificates issued for Code Signing CA OCSP responder:** The OCSP responder unique name is included in the subject DN of issued OCSP certificate.

3.1.6 Recognition, authentication and role of trademarks

Certificate applicants are prohibited from using names in their certificate application that infringe upon the Intellectual Property Rights of others. The Code Signing CA does not verify whether a certificate applicant has Intellectual Property Rights in the name appearing in a certificate application.

The Code Signing CA shall have the right to revoke a Certificate upon receipt of a properly authenticated order from DESC or court of competent jurisdiction requiring the revocation of a Certificate or Certificates containing a Subject name in dispute.

3.2 Initial identity validation

3.2.1 Method to prove possession of private key

This CA always verifies that the certificate applicant possesses the private key corresponding to the public key being certified by performing signature verification on the certificate request received. The CA expects that the certificate request is signed by the private key associated to the public key being certified.

3.2.2 Authentication of Organization identity

3.2.2.1 Identity

For certificates containing organization information, the applicant is required to provide the Government entity's name, organizational unit (if applicable) and official address. DESC RA verifies the Organization's identity as follows:

A. Presence / Legal standing

- Verify the existence of the Organization using an authoritative source that is expected to provide detailed information about the entity including its legal name and address, the most common authoritative source used by DESC RA is the UAE Official Gazette.
- Verify authority of the Organization's authorized representative requesting the certificate as specified in section 3.2.5.
- DESC RA shall also obtain, whenever available, a specific Registration Identifier assigned to the Applying Organization by a UAE government agency. This Identifier shall be included in the organizationIdentifier attribute of the certificate Subject DN.

B. Association

The organization name to be inserted in the requested certificate must exactly match the legal name of the Government entity requesting the certificate unless there is an authentic proof linking the entity with the name to be included in the certificate.

C. Authority of the applicant

The authority of the applicant (certificate requester) to request a certificate on behalf of a Government entity is authenticated in accordance with section 3.2.5.

For OCSP certificates: the certification process is initiated by an authorized OCSP administrator under the supervision of the Dubai PKI PA. A dedicated operational key ceremony is documented by DESC.

3.2.2.2 DBA/Tradename

The use of DBA or Tradename in the Subject Identity Information is not supported by the Code Signing CA.

3.2.3 Authentication of individual identity

For Code Signing Certificates issued for Government entities: an employee (requester) from the applying entity submits the request certificate and provide registration information to DESC RA.

DESC RA officers perform verification of the identity of the requester through the following procedures:

- (1) DESC RA conducts an identity proofing Identity validation through one of the following methods:
 - Face-to-face verification against his/her Emirates ID
 - Remote verification involving a government issued ID and biometric verification
- (2) DESC RA uses a proof of employment to validate the association between the requester and the Government entity.
- (3) DESC RA confirms the authenticity of the certificate application and the authenticity of the attestation letter directly with the government entity authorized representative. A reliable method of communication is used involving the usage of the government email addresses and where deemed necessary by an in-person meeting.

For OCSP certificates: an authorized administrator under the supervision of the Dubai PKI PA initiates the certification process. DESC documents a dedicated operational key ceremony.

3.2.4 Non-verified subscriber information

All fields constituting the subscriber information written in the certificate are verified by the relevant DESC RA.

3.2.5 Validation of authority

The authority of the certificate requestor to request a certificate on behalf of a Government entity will be performed through a reliable means of communication with the Government entity that include the following steps at minimum:

- (1) DESC RA receives a legible copy, which discernibly shows the requester's face, of at least one currently valid government-issued photo ID (Emirates ID, passport or a UAE driving license). DESC RA will then inspect the copy for any indication of alteration or falsification,
- (2) DESC RA receives a completed and signed certificate request form from the requestor. The form is signed by the authorized representative that attests the ability of the requestor to requests certificates on behalf of the government entity,
- (3) DESC RA verifies the authority of the authorized representative through the Official Gazette or through a formal communication of the Government entity HR, or based on a formal letter signed by the Organization's top authority (e.g. Director General).

3.2.6 Criteria for interoperation

No stipulation – this section is intentionally left blank

3.3 Identification and authentication for re-keying requests

3.3.1 Identification and authentication for routine re-keying

Identification and authentication for re-keying is performed as in initial registration.

3.3.2 Identification and authentication for re-key after revocation

Identification and authentication for re-keying after revocation is performed as in initial registration.

3.4 Identification and authentication for revocation request

DESC RA verifies that an authorized representative has requested the revocation through one of the following methods:

- Receiving a revocation request through email from the entity's authorized representative. The representative sends a completed and signed revocation request through the email. DESC RA verifies that the email originates from a legitimate entity's representative by using some of the available information (phone call, email)
- Communication with the requesting entity to provide reasonable assurances that the individual or organization requesting revocation of the entity's certificate is who they claim to be. Such communication, depending on the circumstances, may involve DESC RA using telephone and email.

Once the revocation request is successfully authenticated, DESC RA revokes the subject certificate through the relevant RA system.

4. Certificate Life Cycle Management

4.1 Certificate application

4.1.1 Who can submit a certificate application

- **For Code Signing Certificates issued for Government entities:** An authorized person from the Government entity submits the certificate application as part of the certificate issuance process. Whoever is submitting the certificate request (requester) needs to sign the application form and ensure that the government entity authorized representative approves the certificate request by signing and stamping the certificate request form and the appended subscriber agreement.

DESC maintains its own internal blacklist of applicants from which it will not accept certificate requests. DESC RA logs in this database previously rejected certificate requests due to suspected or fraudulent usage and revoked certificate requests from government entities. This internal blacklist database is queried by DESC RA whenever it receives any certificate request.

- **For OCSP certificates:** An authorized OCSP administrator under the supervision of the Dubai PKI PA initiates the certification process. A dedicated operational key ceremony is documented by DESC.

4.1.2 Enrolment process and responsibilities

- **For Code Signing Certificates issued for Government entities**
 - a) DESC RA shares the list of evidences required along with Subscriber Agreement and the certificate request form with the applicant,
 - b) the applicant prepares the list of evidences, fills the certificate request form and signs a Subscriber Agreement,
 - c) DESC RA receives the signed subscriber agreement, certificate application form along with the requests list of evidences (refer to section 3.2.2 for the evidences required),
 - d) DESC RA verifies the validity and authenticity of received documents,
 - e) One of DESC RA verifies the authorized representative, certificate requester and the organization's identity as described in section 3.2.2.
 - f) A second DESC RA officer (who was not involved in the collection of information from applicant) reviews the work done the first officer to conclude application's approval

Once the above request validation is completed, DESC RA then execute the certification request as follows:

- a) DESC RA team communicate with the requester (through the email address mentioned in the certification application form) to generate their Code Signing key pair and a CSR including the information provided in the certificate request form. The CSR shall be signed as a Proof-of-Possession (POP) of the private key
- b) The requester shares the CSR with DESC RA team through the requester's email (as provided in the certificate application form)
- c) DESC RA team validate the structure, format of the CSR that shall be a PKCS#10 CSR. The RA team also validates information included in the CSR against the information included in the certificate request form

- d) DESC RA team use a dedicated RA application submit the CSR to this CA and retrieve the certificate
- e) DESC RA team send the certificate to the requester's email address (as provided in the certificate application form).

- **For OCSP certificates**

The certification process is initiated by an authorized OCSP administrator under the supervision of the Dubai PKI PA. A dedicated operational key ceremony is documented by DESC.

4.2 Certificate application processing

4.2.1 Performing identification and authentication functions

As described in section 4.1, in addition to the blacklist check that done by DESC RA according to its own internal blacklist. If the requestor/entity is in the blacklist, the certificate application is rejected.

All the activities comprising the certificate application processing (e-mail communication, phone calls, vetting evidence) are stored along with the certificate application.

4.2.2 Approval or rejection of certificate applications

The certificate application based on the results of the identification and authentication specified in section 4.1.

For OCSP certificates: A certificate application is approved/rejected as part of the overall approval/rejection of the OCSP certification process.

Multi-factor authentication is implemented whenever DESC RA officers approve certificate applications for issuance.

4.2.3 Time to process certificate applications

No stipulation – this section is intentionally left blank.

4.3 Certificate issuance

4.3.1 CA actions during certificate issuance

- **For Code Signing Certificates issued for Government entities:** Following the approval of the certificate application by DESC RA, the CSR file is uploaded and submitted to this CA by DESC RA officer using a dedicated application. The CA then signs the certificate in accordance with the specified certificate template. The certificate is activated by the CA and is ready for usage. The certificate is then downloaded by DESC RA officer sent to the certificate requester email address.
- **For OCSP certificates:** The OCSP administrator manually delivers the CSR file including the servers' public key to the CA administrator. The CA administrator submits the CSR file directly to the CA that will sign and publish an OCSP certificate suitable for verification. The certificate is returned to the OCSP administrator.

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

The applicant is notified of the certificate issuance once collecting his certificate from DESC RA.

4.4 Certificate acceptance

4.4.1 Conduct constituting certificate acceptance

When applicants receive the certificate, they validate the certificate content against the request made earlier. In case of any discrepancies noted by the requester, he/she initiates a communication with DESC RA, that may lead to initiation of the certificate revocation request by the applicant.

If no complaints were raised by the applicant within 10 business days from receiving the certificate, the certificate is deemed accepted by the applicant.

For OCSP certificates: A certificate is deployed on the target system as part of the overall DESC internal operational ceremony.

4.4.2 Publication of the certificate by the CA

The Code Signing CA and OCSP certificates shall be published on the dissemination page as described in section 2.2. The Code Signing CA does not publish other end-user certificates apart from sharing it with the requester.

4.4.3 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

No stipulation – this section is intentionally left blank

4.5 Key pair and certificate usage

4.5.1 Subscriber private key and certificate usage

When using a subscriber's private key and corresponding certificate, a subscriber is obligated to:

- Comply with the terms of the Subscriber agreement
- Use certificates exclusively for legal activities consistent with the CP and this CPS
- Protect the private key (and related secrets) from compromise, loss, disclosure, or otherwise from unauthorized use
- Discontinue the use of a private key following expiration or revocation of the corresponding certificate unless a subsequent unexpired or unrevoked certificate corresponding to that private key has been issued
- Notify DESC RA immediately if any details in the certificate become invalid, or as a result of any compromise, loss, disclosure, or otherwise unauthorized use of their private keys
- Avoid using the private key until after the CA has issued, and the Subscriber has accepted the corresponding certificate.

4.5.2 Relying party public key and certificate usage

When using a subscriber's public key and corresponding certificate, a relying party is obligated to:

- Validate the certificate path
- Ensure that the key is appropriate for the intended use as set forth in this CPS and that such use is consistent with the applicable certificate content including, but not limited to, the key usage, extended key usage, certificate policies extension fields
- Check the status of the certificate in accordance with the requirements stated in Section 4.9.6 of this CPS. As part of the validation process, the authenticity of the revocation must be validated as follows:

- In case of using CRLs, the digital signature of the CRLs is validated
- In case of using OCSP, the digital signature of the OCSP response is validated
- Ensure that reliance was reasonable and made in good faith in light of all the circumstances that were known or should have been known to the relying party at the time of reliance

If a party relying on the Dubai PKI accepts a certificate that cannot be validated through the Code Signing CA OCSP or CRL, it decides to do so completely at his own risk.

4.6 Certificate renewal

Certificate Renewal is the act of issuing a new certificate when all the identifying information and the public key from the old certificate are duplicated in the new certificate; however, there is a different (longer) validity period.

This CA does not support certificate Renewal. Only certificate re-key is supported.

4.6.1 Circumstance for certificate renewal

Not applicable.

4.6.2 Who may request renewal

Not applicable.

4.6.3 Processing certificate renewal requests

Not applicable.

4.6.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

Not applicable.

4.6.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of a renewal certificate

Not applicable.

4.6.6 Publication of the renewal certificate by the CA

Not applicable.

4.6.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

Not applicable.

4.7 Certificate Re-key

Certificate Re-key is the act of re-issuing a certificate for an existing subscriber such that all the identifying information from the old certificate is duplicated in the new certificate; however, there is a different public key and a different validity period.

Certificate Re-key is supported by this CA. The re-key process (including identity validation, issuance) is similar to the initial certificate application.

4.7.1 Circumstance for Certificate Re-key

Certificate Re-key may happen while the certificate is still active, after it has expired or after a revocation. The original certificate may be revoked after re-key is complete, however, the original certificate must not be further re-keyed.

4.7.2 Who may request certification of a new public key

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.7.3 Processing Certificate Re-keying requests

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.7.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.7.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of a re-keyed certificate

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.7.6 Publication of the Re-keyed Certificate by the CA

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.7.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.8 Certificate modification

4.8.1 Circumstance for certificate modification

This CPS does not provide provisions for certificate modification. If the Subscriber wants to change the information stored in the certificate or has requested revocation of his/her existing certificate and wishes to be issued a new certificate with modified information, the Subscriber shall submit a new certificate application.

4.8.2 Who may request certificate modification

Not applicable. Refer to section 4.8.1.

4.8.3 Processing certificate modification requests

Not applicable. Refer to section 4.8.1.

4.8.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.8.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of modified certificate

Not applicable. Refer to section 4.8.1.

4.8.6 Publication of the modified certificate by the CA

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.8.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

As per initial certificate issuance.

4.9 Certificate revocation and suspension

Suspension of a certificate is not allowed by this CA. Only permanent certificate revocation is allowed.

4.9.1 Circumstances for revocation

The relevant DESC RA revoke a certificate within 24 hours if one or more of the following occurs:

1. Received a written request from the Subscriber or an authorized representative,
2. The Subscriber discovers that the original certificate request was not authorized and does not retroactively grant authorization, or
3. DESC RA/CA discover or has reasons to believe that there has been a compromise of the private signing key.

This CA should ensure a certificate revocation is executed within 24 hours and shall revoke a certificate within 5 days if one or more of the following occurs:

1. DESC obtains evidence that the certificate no longer complies with the requirements of Sections 6.1.5 and 6.1.6,
2. DESC obtains evidence that the Certificate was misused,
3. DESC is made aware that a Subscriber has violated one or more of its material obligations under the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use,
4. DESC is made aware of a material change in the information contained in the Certificate,
5. DESC is made aware that the Certificate was not issued in accordance with DESC CP/CPS,
6. Finding that the certificate was issued without the authorization of the individual named as the subject of such certificate,
7. DESC determines or made aware that any of the information appearing in the Certificate is inaccurate or misleading,
8. Revocation is required by DESC's CP and/or CPS,
9. The Government entity or the individual has been declared legally incompetent,
10. A third party provides information that leads the CA to believe that the certificate is compromised or is being used for Suspect Code,
11. DESC is made aware of a demonstrated or proven method that exposes the Subscriber's Private Key to compromise, methods have been developed that can easily calculate it based on the Public Key (such as a Debian weak key, see <http://wiki.debian.org/SSLkeys>),
12. An Application Software vendor requests revocation of a code signing certificate,
13. The Code Signing CA ceases operations for any reason and has not made arrangements for another CA to provide revocation support for the Certificate, or

14. The Code Signing CA's right to issue Certificates under the requirements defined in this CPS expires or is revoked or terminated, unless the Code Signing CA has made arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL/OCSP Repository.

In addition to the above circumstances, the below also apply:

- For certificates issued through DESC RA or the LRA of the Government entity, DESC RA shall revoke digital certificates corresponding to its community when required by the entity's internal processes.
- The UAE PASS shall revoke digital certificates corresponding to its community when required by its relevant account management processes.

On the other hand, this CPS does not provide provisions for revoking an OCSP certificate apart from the compromise of the OCSP key pair that is treated by DESC as per its Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity procedures.

The following sub-sections focus only on the revocation provisions that apply for the certificates issued by this CA.

4.9.2 Who can request revocation

- The Government entity to whom certificates were issued
- Any relying party possessing evidence of compromise of the subscriber's certificate
- Revocations are directly initiated by DESC's RA officers in the cases described in section 4.9.1.
- DESC at its own discretion (if for instance a compromise is known for this CA key).

4.9.3 Procedure for revocation request

A dedicated procedure has been setup by this CA for the revocation of certificates:

- **Revocation of Code Signing Certificates issued for Government entities:**
 - The subscriber or an authorized representative can request the revocation of their certificate(s) to DESC RA.
 - DESC RA officer authenticates the subscriber's identity as described in section 3.4.
 - DESC RA officer requests the subscriber to fill in and sign a revocation request form.
 - DESC RA officer revokes the subscriber's certificate(s).
 - The CA generates an updated CRL and publishes it to the DESC public repository.
- **Revocation of OCSP certificates:**
 - The revocation is conducted as part of a PKI process internal to DESC and is approved by the Dubai PKI PA. This process involves communication with relying parties in order to update them with the OCSP certificate revocation.

4.9.4 Revocation request grace period

There is no revocation grace period. Revocation requests are processed timely upon reception by DESC RA.

4.9.5 Revocation request response time

For code signing certificates, the following process applies for incidents involving malware:

- Within 1 business day of being made aware of the incident, the CA contacts the software publisher (a Government entity) and requests a response within 72 hours.

- Within 72 hours of being made aware of the incident, the CA determines the volume of relying parties impacted.
- If a response is received from the publisher, the CA and publisher determine a 'reasonable date' for revocation.
- If no response is received from the publisher, the CA notifies the publisher that the CA will revoke the certificate in 7 days unless it has documented evidence that this will cause significant impact to the general public.
- For Integrated LRA systems, an interface for revocation is already enabled for registered LRAs to be used for revocation requests, which will be processed immediately by Code Signing CA.

4.9.6 Revocation checking requirement for relying parties

The Code Signing CA provides revocation information to relying parties through CRLs published on a publicly available web server and through its publicly available OCSP responder.

Certificates issued by this CA (except OCSP certificates) include the name of the web-based distribution point and OCSP responder link from where a relying party could get revocation information. It is the relying party's obligation to retrieve and process the most up-to-date revocation information.

4.9.7 CRL issuance frequency

CRLs are issued as per section 2.3.

4.9.8 Maximum latency for CRLs

The Code Signing CA issues CRLs as per the CRL issuance frequency listed in section 2.3.

4.9.9 Online revocation/status checking availability

OCSP is supported within this PKI solution and is compliant with RFC 6960. OCSP information is available immediately to relying party applications based on the updates done by the CA on the certificates' status.

The actual OCSP URL to be queried by relying party organizations is referred to in the certificates.

4.9.10 Online revocation checking requirements

The Code Signing CA OCSP responder supports both HTTP GET and HTTP POST methods.

The Code Signing CA OCSP responder's responses define value in the nextUpdate field which is not more than 8 hours after the thisUpdate field.

If the OCSP responder receives a request for the status of a certificate serial number that is "unused" (i.e. not issued by) the Code Signing CA, then the OCSP responder responds with a "revoked" status as defined by RFC 6960.

4.9.11 Other forms of revocation advertisements available

The Code Signing CA only uses OCSP and CRL as methods for publishing certificate revocation information.

4.9.12 Special requirements – Key compromise

If DESC discovers, or has a reason to believe, that there has been a compromise of the private key of the Code Signing CA, DESC will immediately declare a disaster and invoke Dubai PKI business continuity plan. DESC will (1) determine the scope of certificates that must be revoked, (2) revoke impacted certificates within 24 hours and publish online CRLs within 30 minutes of creation, (3) use reasonable efforts to notify government entities, subscribers and potential relying parties that there has been a key compromise, and (4) generate new CA key pair as per DESC operations policies and procedures.

Parties may use the following methods to demonstrate key Compromise:

- Submission of a signed CSR, Private Key or other challenge response signed by the Private Key and verifiable by the Public Key, or
- The private key itself

4.9.13 Circumstances for suspension

Certificate suspension is not supported by this CA.

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

Refer to section 4.9.6 of this document. In addition, the following provisions are made.

4.10.1 Operational characteristics

CRLs are published by this CA on a public repository which is available to relying parties through HTTP interface (an HTTP URL of the CRL distribution point is included in the certificate's CDP extension).

The Code Signing CA OCSP responder exposes an HTTP interface accessible to relying parties. It provides revocation information as below:

- it supports real-time revocation status i.e. for every revocation performed by this CA, revocation information is available to the OCSP service immediately.
- responses define value in the nextUpdate field which is not more than 8 hours after the thisUpdate field
- the value in the nextUpdate field always before or equal to the notAfter date of all certificates included within the BasicOCSPResponse.certs field, or if the certs field is omitted, before or equal to the notAfter date of the CA certificate which issued the certificate that the BasicOCSPResponse is for.

4.10.2 Service availability

The repository including the latest CRL should be available 24X7 for at least 99% of the time.

4.10.3 Optional features

No stipulation – this section is intentionally left blank.

4.11 End of subscription

No stipulation – this section is intentionally left blank.

4.12 Key escrow and recovery

Key escrow and recovery are not supported by this CA.

4.12.1 Key Escrow and Recovery Policy and Practices

Key escrow is not supported by this CA.

4.12.2 Session Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices

Not applicable.

5. Facility, Management and Operational Controls

5.1 Physical controls

5.1.1 Site location and construction

All critical components of the PKI system are housed within a highly secure enclave within Dubai PKI Data Center premises. Physical access controls are in place to protect the infrastructure, management systems and related operational activities of the PKI solution.

5.1.2 Physical access

Physical security controls include security guard-controlled building access, biometric access, and Closed-Circuit TV (CCTV) monitoring. These physicals controls protect the hardware and software from unauthorized access, furthermore these controls are be monitored on a 24x7x365 basis.

The Dubai PKI systems are protected by six tiers of physical security, with access to the lower tier required before gaining access to the higher most restrictive tier. Sensitive CA operational activities related to the lifecycle of the certification process such as authentication, verification, and issuance, occur within very restrictive physical tiers. Physical access is enforced through the use of two factor biometric authentication. Further, access to the enclave where the Dubai PKI systems are hosted is enabled only if two trusted employees are present to open the enclave's door.

Unauthorized personnel, including un-trusted or third-party employees or visitors, are not allowed into such secured areas without a prior approval and without an escort from one of trusted employees. Similar restrictions exist for the Disaster Recovery site.

All the Networking and systems components including the certification components are located in secure Data cabinets with locks from both sides. To prevent tampering, cryptographic hardware is stored in the most secure area, with access limited to authorized personnel.

5.1.3 Power and air conditioning

The secure enclave must be furnished with an uninterruptible power supply (UPS), heating ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) sufficient to maintain the computer equipment within the manufacturers recommended range of operating temperatures and humidity.

5.1.4 Water exposures

The data centers hosting the PKI systems are implementing reasonable precautions to minimize impact of water exposure. These include installing the PKI equipment on elevated floors with moisture detectors.

5.1.5 Fire prevention and protection

The secure enclave must be protected from fire, heat with a smoke detection equipment monitored on a 24*7*365. Fire suppression equipment are installed within the enclave.

5.1.6 Media storage

Electronic optical and other media must be stored so as to protect it from accidental damage (water, fire, electromagnetic). Media that contains security audit archive and backup information must be stored in a secure fire-protected safe while within the enclave.

5.1.7 Waste disposal

All obsolete paper, magnetic media, optical media, etc. created within the enclave must be shredded before discarding. Reusable magnetic and optical media may be reused indefinitely within the enclave but must be properly wiped and/or destroyed depending on the confidentiality of the data stored on the medium.

5.1.8 Off-site backup

Backups taken from the Dubai PKI systems provide sufficient recovery information to allow the recovery from system failure(s). Backups are made on a daily basis and copies are transferred to a secure offsite location on regular basis.

Facilities used for offsite backup and archives shall have the same level of security as the Dubai PKI's main site.

5.2 Procedural controls

DESC follows personnel and management practices that provide reasonable assurance of the trustworthiness and competence of the members of the staff and of the satisfactory performance of their duties in the fields of electronic signature-related technologies.

DESC obtains a signed statement from each member of the staff concerned on not having conflicting interests with the Code Signing CA activities, maintaining confidentiality and protecting personal data.

5.2.1 Trusted roles

All members of the staff operating the key management operations, administrators, security officers, and system auditors or any other operations that materially affect such operations are considered as serving in a trusted position (i.e., trusted operatives). The following are the trusted roles for a Code Signing CA:

- PKI Director
- PKI Deputy Director
- PKI Operation Manager
- Key Custodians
- Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)
- Registration Authority (RA) officer
- PKI operations manager
- PKI administrator

- System administrator
- PKI operator
- System administrator

DESC conducts an initial investigation of all members of staff who are candidates to serve in trusted roles to ensure their trustworthiness and competence. Trusted roles individuals must go through an annual background checks.

5.2.2 Number of persons required per task

DESC maintains and enforce rigorous control procedures to ensure the segregation of duties, based on job responsibility, in order to prevent single trusted personnel to perform sensitive operations.

The most sensitive tasks such as the following require the involvement of two or more persons:

- physical access to the secure enclave where the CA systems are hosted,
- access to and management of CA cryptographic hardware security module (HSM),
- validate and authorize the issuance of end-entity certificates. This is enforced during the certificate application processing where an RA officer review and verify all the Applicant information and a second RA officer reviews and finally cross sign the application to get it approved.

All operational activities performed by the personnel having trusted roles are logged and maintained in a verifiable and secure audit trail.

5.2.3 Identification and authentication for each role

Before carrying out the responsibilities of a trusted role:

- DESC confirms the identity of the employee by carrying out background checks
- DESC issues an access credentials to the individual who need to access equipment located in the secure enclave
- DESC provides the required dedicated credentials that allow designated individuals to conduct their functions

5.2.4 Roles requiring separation of duties

DESC ensures separation among the following discreet work groups to ensure no one individual can complete any of critical transactions such as revocation of Subordinate CA certificate:

- Personnel that manages operations on certificates
- Administrative personnel to operate the supporting platform
- Security personnel to enforce security measures

5.3 Personnel controls

DESC ensures implementation of security controls with regard to the duties and performance of the members of its staff with regard to the Code Signing CA activities. These security controls are documented in an internal confidential policy and include the areas below.

5.3.1 Qualifications, experience and clearance requirements

Prior to the commencement of employment of a DESC PKI personnel, whether as an employee, agent, or an independent contractor, DESC ensures that checks are performed to establish the background, qualifications and experience needed to perform within the competence context of the specific job. Such checks include:

1. Verify the Identity of Such Person: Verification of identity MUST be performed through:
 - The personal (physical) presence of such person before trusted persons who perform human resource or security functions, and
 - The verification of well-recognized forms of government-issued photo identification (e.g., Emirates ID); and
2. Verify the Trustworthiness of Such Person: Verification of trustworthiness includes background checks, which address at least the following, or their equivalent:
 - A. Criminal convictions for serious crimes
 - B. Misrepresentations by the candidate
 - C. Appropriateness of references
 - D. Any clearances as deemed appropriate

5.3.2 Background check procedures

DESC conducts background investigations for all Dubai PKI personnel, contractors, trusted roles and management positions. Additionally, Dubai PKI staff who have Trusted roles go through an annual background check to ensure continuous trustworthiness of those employees

5.3.3 Training requirements

DESC makes available relevant technical training for their personnel to perform their functions.

For personnel performing information verification duties (i.e., RA officers), public key infrastructure topics, authentication and vetting policies and procedures, applicable CP and CPS material and common threats to the information verification process are included.

The required skills and knowledge for validation specialists are tested through an examination on the information verification requirements outlined in the Baseline Requirements.

5.3.4 Retraining frequency and requirements

The training content is reviewed and amended on a yearly basis to reflect latest leading practices, CA configuration changes and relevant updates on applicable requirements.

5.3.5 Job rotation frequency and sequence

The Dubai PKI PA ensures that any change or rotation in staff shall not affect the operational effectiveness, continuity and integrity of the Code Signing CA services.

5.3.6 Sanctions for unauthorized actions

DESC sanctions personnel for unauthorized actions, unauthorized use of authority and unauthorized use of systems for the purpose of imposing accountability on the DESC Subordinate CAs personnel,

as it might be appropriate under the circumstances and as per the prevailing HR Policy and the applicable Dubai Law.

5.3.7 Independent contractor requirements

Independent subcontractors and their personnel are subject to the same background checks as DESC employees. The background checks include:

- Criminal convictions for serious crimes
- Misrepresentations by the candidate
- Appropriateness of references
- Any clearances as deemed appropriate
- Privacy protection
- Confidentiality conditions

5.3.8 Documentation supplied to personnel

DESC makes available documentation to personnel, during initial training and retraining.

5.4 Audit logging procedures

5.4.1 Types of event recorded

Audit logging procedures include event logging and systems auditing, implemented for the purpose of maintaining a secure environment. At a minimum, each audit record includes the following:

- The date and time the event occurred
- A success or failure indicator of the event (e.g. CA signing event, revocation event, certificate validation event)
- The identity of the entity and/or operator that caused the event.
- Description of the event.

DESC ensures that at least the following details are recorded:

- CA key lifecycle management events, including:
 - Key generation, backup, storage, recovery, archival, and destruction
 - Cryptographic device lifecycle management events
- CA and subscriber certificate lifecycle management events, including:
 - Certificate requests, re-key requests, and revocation
 - All verification activities stipulated in these requirements and the CA's Certification Practice Statement
 - Date, time, phone number used, persons spoken to, and end results of verification telephone calls
 - Acceptance and rejection of certificate requests
 - Issuance of Certificates
 - Generation of Certificate Revocation Lists and OCSP entries
- Security events, including:
 - Successful and unsuccessful PKI system access attempts

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- PKI and security system actions performed
- Security profile changes
- System crashes, hardware failures and other anomalies
- Firewall and router activities
- Entries to and exits from the CA facility

In addition, DESC maintains internal logs and audit trails of relevant operational events in the infrastructure, including, but not limited to:

- Start and stop of servers
- Outages and major problems
- Physical access of personnel and other persons to sensitive parts of DESC site
- Backup and restore
- Report of disaster recovery tests
- Audit inspections
- Upgrades and changes to systems, software and infrastructure
- Security intrusions and attempts at intrusion
- System configuration changes and maintenance, as defined in the CPS
- CA personnel changes
- Discrepancy and compromise reports
- Information concerning the destruction of sensitive information
- Current and past versions of all Certificate Policies
- Current and past versions of Certification Practice Statements
- Vulnerability Assessment Reports
- Threat and Risk Assessment Reports
- Compliance Inspection Reports
- Current and past versions of Agreements
- Other documents that are required for audits include:
 - Infrastructure plans and descriptions
 - Physical site plans and descriptions
 - Configuration of hardware and software
 - Personnel access control lists

5.4.2 Frequency of processing log

DESC ensures that designated personnel reviews log files at regular intervals in order to validate log integrity and ensure timely identification of anomalous events.

Designated personnel must report and perform follow-up of these events and any issues affecting audit log integrity as per the following audit log review cycle:

- On a monthly basis, the PKI operations management reviews the CA applications and security logs to validate the integrity of the logging processes and to test/confirm the daily monitoring function is being operated properly
- On a quarterly basis, the PKI operation management reviews the physical access logs and the user management on the CA systems with an objective to continuously validate the ongoing physical and logical access policies

- Evidence of audit log reviews, outcome of the review process, and executed remediation actions are collected and archived for inspection by authorized DESC personnel.

5.4.3 Retention period for audit log

The audit logs are retained online for three months, after which the logs are archived for a period not less than seven (7) years.

5.4.4 Protection of audit log

Audit logs shall be protected by a combination of physical and procedural security controls, this includes:

- The CA generates a message authentication code for each audit log file it keeps,
- The security of audits logs is maintained while these logs transit by the backup system and when these logs are archived,
- Only authorized roles can obtain access to systems where audit logs are stored and any attempts to tamper with audit logs can be tracked to the respective trusted operative personnel.

5.4.5 Audit log backup procedures

The following rules apply for the backup of the Code Signing CA audit log:

- Backup media shall be stored locally in DESC's main site in a secure location.
- A second copy of the audit log data and files shall be stored outside DESC's main site, in a site that provides similar physical and environmental security as the main site.

5.4.6 Audit collection system (internal vs. external)

Automatic audit processes are initiated at system startup and end at system shutdown. If an automated audit system fails and the integrity of the system or confidentiality of the information protected by the system is at risk, DESC determines whether to suspend the CA's or RA's operations until the problem is fixed.

5.4.7 Notification to event-causing subject

Where an event is logged by the audit collection system, no notice is required to be given to the individual, organization, device or application that caused the event.

5.4.8 Vulnerability assessments

DESC conducts an annual Risk Assessment that:

1. Identifies foreseeable internal and external threats that could result in unauthorized access, disclosure, misuse, alteration, or destruction of any Certificate Data or Certificate Management Processes
2. Assesses the likelihood and potential damage of these threats, taking into consideration the sensitivity of the Certificate Data and Certificate Management Processes; and
3. Assesses the sufficiency of the policies, procedures, information systems, technology, and other arrangements that DESC has in place to counter such threats.

DESC also performs regular vulnerability assessment and penetration testing covering the Dubai PKI systems. Assessments focus on internal and external threats that could result in unauthorized access, tampering, modification, alteration, or destruction of the certificate issuance process. Evidence of the

vulnerability assessment and penetration testing activities' execution are collected and archived by the Dubai PKI PA Information Security function.

5.5 Records archival

DESC keeps records of the following items:

- All certificates for a minimum period of 7 years after the expiration of that certificate.
- Audit trails on the issuance of certificates for a minimum period of 7 years after issuance of a certificate.
- Audit trail of the revocation of a certificate for a minimum period of 7 years after revocation of a certificate.
- CRLs for a minimum period of 7 years after publishing.

The very last back up of the Code Signing CA archive will be retained for 7 years following the issuance of the last certificate by the Code Signing CA.

DESC archives audit logging data on a regular basis and keeps archived data in a retrievable format.

DESC ensures the integrity of the physical storage media and implements proper backups to prevent data loss.

Archives are accessible to authorized personnel of DESC.

5.5.1 Types of records archived

DESC retains in a trustworthy manner record of digital certificates, audit data, systems information and documentation. DESC ensures that at least the following records are archived:

- Certificate lifecycle management including certificate creation and certificate revocation
- The Code Signing CA OCSP responder events log
- All CRLs generated by the Code Signing CA
- All versions of this CPS, subscriber agreements and subscriber verification information.

5.5.2 Retention period for archive

The CA retains all documentation relating to certificate requests and the verification thereof, and all certificates and revocation thereof, for 7 years after any certificate based on that documentation ceases to be valid.

5.5.3 Protection of archive

Records are archived in such a way that they cannot be deleted or destroyed. Controls are in place to ensure that only authorized personnel are able to manage the archive without modifying integrity, authenticity and confidentiality of the contained records.

5.5.4 Archive backup procedures

The PKI operations team use backup, restore and archive procedures that document how the archive information is created, transmitted and stored.

5.5.5 Requirements for time-stamping of records

All recorded events include the date and time of when the event took place, based on the time of the operating system. Procedures are in place to ensure that all systems rely on and are synchronized with a trusted time source.

5.5.6 Archive collection system (internal or external)

Only authorized and authenticated staff is allowed to handle archive material.

5.5.7 Procedures to obtain and verify archive Information

Only DESC staff members with a clear hierarchical control and a definite job description may obtain and verify archive information. DESC retains records in electronic or in paper-based format.

5.6 Key changeover

To minimize impact of key compromise, Code Signing CA private key is periodically changed over as specified in section 6.3.2.

To support revocation management of issued certificate, the old CA private keys are maintained until such time as all relying certificates have expired.

5.7 Compromise and disaster recovery

5.7.1 Incident and compromise handling procedures

If DESC detects a potential hacking attempt or other form of compromise to the CA, it shall perform an investigation to determine the nature and the degree of damage. If the CA Private key is suspected of compromise, the procedures outlined in DESC's Business continuity and disaster recovery plan shall be followed. Otherwise, the scope of potential damage shall be assessed to determine if the CA needs to be rebuilt, only some certificates need to be revoked, and/or the CA key needs to be declared compromised. DESC also specifies applicable compromise reporting and relevant communications as part of the Business continuity and disaster recovery plan.

Apart from the circumstance of key compromise, DESC specifies the recovery procedures used when computing resources, software, and/or data are corrupted or suspected of being corrupted.

5.7.2 Computing resources, software/data corruption

DESC and all other PKI Participants (other than subscribers and relying parties), establishes the necessary measures to ensure full recovery of the Code Signing CA services in case of a disaster, corrupted servers, software or data.

DESC establishes:

- Disaster recovery resources in a location sufficiently distant from the regular DESC Subordinate CAs operation facility
- Fast communications between the two sites to ensure data integrity

Disaster recovery infrastructure and procedures shall be fully tested at least once a year with witnessing of more than one member of the Dubai PKI PA.

5.7.3 Entity private key compromise procedures

For subscriber's key compromise, see section 4.9 of the present CPS.

In the event of a key compromise of the Code Signing CA, or of the associated activation data, DESC triggers the Key compromise and CA termination plans detailed as part of DESC Business continuity and disaster recovery plan.

The Dubai PKI PA will be invited for an emergency meeting to take decisions and handles communications as required as part of the Key compromise and CA termination plans.

5.7.4 Business continuity capabilities after a disaster

DESC establishes the necessary measures to full and automatic recovery of the online services such as the OCSP and the public repository hosting CRLs in case of a disaster, in addition to corrupted servers, software or data.

DESC establishes the necessary measures to ensure full recovery of the off-line services service in case of a disaster, corrupted servers, software or data.

Failover scenarios to the Code Signing CA disaster recovery location are made possible considering the Code Signing CA backup system that enables the continuous replication of critical Code Signing CA data from the primary site to the disaster recovery site.

A **Business Continuity Plan** has been implemented to ensure business continuity following a natural or other disaster and is available as a separate internal document. It includes the following:

1. Conditions for activating the plan
2. Emergency procedures
3. Fallback procedures
4. Resumption procedures
5. A maintenance schedule for the plan
6. Awareness and education requirements
7. Responsibilities of individuals
8. Recovery time objective (RTO)
9. Regular testing of contingency plans
10. Plan to maintain or restore business operations in a timely manner following interruption to or failure of critical business processes
11. A requirement to store critical cryptographic materials (i.e., secure cryptographic device and activation materials) at an alternate location
12. What constitutes an acceptable system outage and recovery time
13. How frequently backup copies of essential business information and software are taken
14. Distance of recovery facilities to the main site
15. Procedures for securing its facility to the extent possible during the period of time following a disaster and prior to restoring a secure environment either at the original or a remote site

5.8 CA or RA termination

If DESC determines that termination of this CA services are deemed necessary, the CA termination plan shall be executed and it shall cover the following actions:

1. Minimize disruption caused by the termination of an Issuing CA is minimized as much as possible,
2. ensure continued maintenance of records required to provide evidence of certification for the purposes of legal proceedings. The retention of archived data specified in Section 5.5,
3. ensure Certificate status information services are maintained for the applicable period,
4. terminate all authorization of sub-contractors to act on behalf of the terminated service (Code Signing CA and DESC RA) in the performance of any functions related to the process of issuing certificates,
5. notify subscribers, relying parties and other stakeholders (e.g. auditors and root programs). Notification procedures shall exist for informing affected entities and transferring archived CA records to an appropriate custodian.

6. Technical Security Controls

6.1 Key pair generation

The requirements for key generation and delivery are stated in the following sections.

6.1.1 Key pair generation

6.1.1.1 CA key pair generation

The Code Signing CA keys shall be generated as part of a key ceremony produced by the PA and executed under the supervision of the PA.

CA key pairs shall be generated within the memory of an HSM certified to the level required by this CA operation (at minimum FIPS 140-2 Level 3).

DESC ensures the implementation and documentation of key generation procedures in line with this CPS. It acknowledges public, international and WebTrust and CA/Browser Forum Guidelines on trustworthy systems, incorporating the following requirements:

- The key generation ceremony is subject to the formal authorization of the Dubai PKI PA
- The key generation ceremony is conducted in presence of a combination of authorized personnel with trusted roles including the Dubai PKI PA representatives
- The Code Signing CA Key Generation Ceremony is witnessed by DESC internal auditor
- DESC ensures the distribution of the tokens giving access to the private key(s) to the trusted operatives and key custodians
- DESC internal auditor issues a report, covering that the Code Signing CA, during its Key Pair and Certificate generation process:
 - Documented its Code Signing CA key generation and protection procedures in its Certificate Policy, and its Certification Practices Statement
 - Included appropriate detail in its Code Signing CA Key Generation Script
 - Maintained effective controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Code Signing CA key pair was generated and protected in conformity with the procedures described in its CP/CPS and with its Code Signing CA Key Generation Script
 - Performed, during the Code Signing CA key generation process, all the procedures required by its Code Signing CA Key Generation Script
- A video of the entire key generation ceremony will be recorded and stored securely for auditing purposes

6.1.1.2 Subscriber key pair generation

The Code Signing CA does not perform subscriber key generation.

The LRA or the subscribers themselves as per the table below can generate subscribers' keys:

Certificate type	Key generation requirements
Code signing certificates	Key pair is generated using a [FIPS 186-4] or [ETSI TS 119 312] approved methods for key generation
OCSP certificates	Key generation is done using a dedicated OCSP key management utility. The OCSP key pair is generated inside the memory of a FIPS 140-1 level 3 hardware security module

6.1.2 Private key delivery to subscriber

Not applicable. The Code Signing CA does not perform Subscriber key generation.

6.1.3 Public key delivery to certificate issuer

Public keys shall be delivered to the CA through the use of delivery processes (e.g., PKCS#10 through e-mail or media exchange).

6.1.4 CA public key delivery to relying parties

The Code Signing CA makes its certificates available to subscribers and relying parties by publishing them in a public repository (<https://ca-repository.desc.gov.ae/>).

6.1.5 Key sizes

This Code Signing CA key pair is 4096-bit RSA.

The subscriber key pair must be at least 3072-bit RSA, recommended 4096-bit RSA or at least 256-bit ECDSA, recommended 384-bit ECDSA.

6.1.6 Public key parameters generation and quality checking

The Code Signing CA relies on off-the-shelf implementation of key PKI functionality including public key parameters generations. The Code Signing CA HSMs and associated software meet FIPS 186-2 requirements for random generation and primality checks.

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

The certificates will always contain a KeyUsage bit string in accordance with RFC 5280. The below tables elaborate further on the KeyUsage of the CA certificate and the end-entity certificates issued by this CA.

6.1.7.1 Code Signing CA

Code Signing CA key usage.

CA signing

Code Signing CA signing keys are the only keys permitted to be used for signing certificates and CRLs.

The Certificate KeyUsage field must be set to: KeyCertSign and cRLSign

6.1.7.3 Code Signing Certificates for government entities

Subscriber's key usage.

Code Signing

Keys may be used to digitally sign code.

The Certificate KeyUsage field will be set to:

Key usage: Bitstring {digitalSignature}

6.2 Private key protection and cryptographic module engineering controls

6.2.1 Cryptographic module standards and controls

DESC generates the CAs' key pairs and store their private keys within a Cryptographic Device that is certified according to the rating specified in 6.2.11.

The Cryptographic modules used for Subscribers' key generation and storage are at least compliant to FIPS 140-2 Level 2.

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

DESC implements technical and procedural mechanisms that implement the principles of dual control and split knowledge. These principles guarantee the participation of multiple trusted individuals for performing sensitive operations with the CA cryptographic hardware.

DESC keeps written, auditable, records of tokens and related password distribution to trusted operatives and key custodians. In case trusted operatives or key custodians are to be replaced, it keeps track of the renewed tokens and/or password distribution.

6.2.3 Private key escrow

Not applicable.

6.2.4 Private key backup

The Code Signing CA private keys shall be backed up within backup devices that meet the same certification level as the subordinate CA HSM and as described in section 6.2.1. Backup operations are executed as part of the Code Signing CA key generation ceremonies. The Code Signing CA key is backed up under the same dual control and split knowledge as the primary key.

The Code Signing CA key backup is physically transported from the primary site to the DR site as part of the overall Code Signing CA key ceremony procedure.

Trusted operatives or key custodians participate in the transport operation, which is escorted by an auditor. The backup is be stored in a locked safe at the disaster recovery site.

6.2.5 Private key archival

No stipulation – this section is intentionally left blank.

6.2.6 Private Key Transfer Into or From a Cryptographic Module

The Code Signing CA key shall only be transferred to another hardware cryptographic device, for backup purposes, of the same specification as described in 6.2.11 by direct token-to-token copy via trusted path under multi-person control.

At no time should the CA private key be copied to disk or other media during this operation.

CA Key backups are generated with the enforcement of dual control and split knowledge mechanisms. The transfer of the CA Key backups to the DR site is subject to the same dual control and split knowledge principles.

6.2.7 Private key storage on cryptographic module

No further stipulation other than those stated in sections 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.4 and 6.2.6.

6.2.8 Method of activating private key

6.2.8.1 CA keys

Private keys for the Code Signing CA are activated by a minimum of two privileged users using the principles of dual control and split knowledge. The activation procedure shall use a PIN entry device attached to the CA HSM.

6.2.8.2 Subscribers keys

Subscribers are responsible for activating and protecting their private key according to the obligations articulated in the Subscriber Agreement.

6.2.9 Method of deactivating private key

The Code Signing CA's private key is deactivated in the following situations:

- The CA HSM is manually switched off.
- There is a power failure within the CA facility.
- The CA HSM is operated outside the range of supported temperatures.
- The HSM detects a security breach and deletes all key material within its internal memory.

When private keys are deactivated, they are cleared from memory before the memory is de-allocated. Any disk space where keys were stored must be over-written before the space is released to the operating system.

6.2.10 Method of destroying private key

At the end of their lifetime, taking into account business purpose and legal obligations, the Code Signing CA private keys shall be destroyed by multi-person presence including at least one representative of the Dubai PKI PA, in order to ensure that these private keys cannot ever be retrieved and used again.

The key destruction process is documented in Cryptographic Devices Lifecycle Management Policy and Procedure. Any associated records are archived.

The decision for private key destruction outside the context of the end of its lifetime needs to be authorized in writing by multiple members of the Dubai PKI PA. This decision includes the assignment of the personnel.

6.2.11 Cryptographic module rating

6.2.11.1 Code Signing CA

The Code Signing CA uses a Cryptographic Device certified to FIPS 140-2 Level 3 or ISO 15408 Common Criteria (CC) EAL 4+ or above. Subscriber certificates must be generated in a FIPS 140-2 Level 2 or higher compliant devices.

6.2.11.2 Subscribers

The Cryptographic modules used for Subscribers' key generation and storage are at least compliant to FIPS 140-2 Level 2.

6.3 Other aspects of key pair management

6.3.1 Public key archival

Refer to section 5.5 of this CPS.

6.3.2 Certificate operational periods and key pair usage periods

- The maximum operational period of the CA's key pair must be set for eight (8) years.
- The maximum operational period for a subscriber's key pair must be five (5) years.

Key certificate type	Maximum validity period
Certification Authority Certificate and associated keys	Recommended 96 months, re-key at 37% lifetime i.e., 36 months
Certificates for individuals and associated keys	Maximum operational period for a subscriber's key pair must be five years i.e., 60 months
Certificates for government entities and associated keys	Maximum operational period for a subscriber's key pair must be five years i.e., 60 months

6.4 Activation data

6.4.1 Activation data generation and installation

6.4.1.1 Code Signing CA

The Code Signing CA activation data correspond to PIN and passwords that are used to activate HSMs hosting CA keys. CA keys and their activation data shall be generated in accordance with the requirements of section 6.2, using security tokens for the protection of the CA's private key.

During the key generation ceremony of the Code Signing CA, trusted individuals (key custodians) are instructed to use strong passwords and PINs. A password policy, that meet the requirements specified by the CAB Forums Network Security Requirements, is distributed to the trusted roles as part of the key ceremony documentation.

6.4.1.2 Subscribers keys

Subscribers shall set and protect the activation data for their private keys to the extent necessary to prevent the loss, theft, unauthorized disclosure and use of these private keys. Such obligation is articulated as part of the Subscriber Agreement.

6.4.2 Activation data protection

6.4.2.1 Code Signing CA

The Code Signing CA activation data consists of PINs, passwords and accounts that are used to activate the HSMs hosting the CA keys. Activation data is protected by same security controls used for the CA private key protection. A combination of physical security, technical and procedural controls ensure that the CA private keys and activation data is always protected. Refer to section 6.2 of this CPS for further details.

6.4.2.2 Subscribers

Refer to section 6.4.1.2 of this CPS.

6.4.3 Other aspects of activation data

No stipulation – this section intentionally left blank.

6.5 Computer security controls

The Code Signing CA performs all CA and RA functions using trustworthy systems that meet DESC security in addition to the present requirements .

6.5.1 Specific computer security technical requirements

The Code Signing CA shall be operated according to the following security controls:

- Physical access control to CA servers shall be enforced
- Separation of duties and dual controls for CA sensitive operations
- Identification and authentication of PKI roles and their associated identities
- Archival of CA history and audit data
- Audit of security-related events
- Automatic and regular validation of CA systems integrity
- Recovery mechanisms for keys and CA systems
- Hardening CA servers operating system according to best practices and PKI vendor requirements
- Network protection, including intrusion detection systems
- Proactive patch management for the CA systems
- Multi-factor authentication for all accounts capable of directly causing certificate issuance.

6.5.2 Computer security rating

No stipulation – this section is intentionally left blank.

6.6 Life cycle technical controls

6.6.1 System development controls

Purchased hardware or software shall be shipped or delivered in a sealed, tamper-proof container and be installed by trained and trusted personnel. Hardware and software updates shall be handled in the same manner as the original equipment.

The hardware and software are dedicated to performing CA activities. There are no other applications, hardware devices, network connections, or component software installed which are not part of the CA operations.

The CA hardware or software shall be tested, deployed and configured in accordance with industry best practices and vendor recommendations. All changes are controlled through the Dubai PKI change management processes.

6.6.2 Security management controls

The hardware and software used to set up this CA shall be dedicated to performing only CA-related tasks. There shall be no other applications, hardware devices, network connections or component software, which are not part of the Dubai PKI, connected to or installed on CA hardware.

A change management process is enforced to ensure that the CA systems configuration, modification and upgrades are documented and controlled by the PKI operations management.

A vulnerability management process is enforced to ensure that the CA systems are scanned for malicious code on first use and periodically thereafter. The vulnerability management process supports the processing within 96 hours of discovery of critical vulnerabilities not previously met by the PKI operations team.

6.6.3 Life cycle security controls

No stipulation – this section intentionally left blank.

6.7 Network security controls

DESC ensures maintenance of network security, including managed firewalls and intrusion detection systems.

The network is segmented into several zones, based on their functional, logical and physical relationship. Network boundaries are applied to limit the communication between systems (within zones) and communication between zones, with rules that support only the services, protocols, ports, and communications that the CA has identified as necessary to its operations, disabling all accounts, applications, services, protocols, and ports that are not used in the CA's operations.

Issuing Systems, Certificate Management Systems, and Security Support Systems are maintained and protected in at least a Secure Zone.

6.8 Time stamping

The CA servers' internal clock shall be synchronized using Network Time Protocol.

7. Certificate, CRL and OCSP Profiles

7.1 Certificate profile

7.1.1 Version number

This CA issues X.509 version 3 certificates as defined in RFC 5280.

7.1.2 Certificate extensions

X.509 v3 extensions are supported and used in alignment with the CA/B Forum Baseline Requirements section 7.1. Refer to section 7.1.10 of this CPS for the details of the contents of the certificates issued by the Code Signing CA.

7.1.3 Algorithm object identifiers

X.509v3 standard OIDs is used. Algorithm must be RSAEncryption for the subjectkey and SHA256withRSA encryption for the certificate signature.

7.1.4 Name forms

As per the naming conventions and constraints listed in Section 3.1.1 of this CPS, that is followed while defining the certificate profiles in section 7.1.10 of this CPS.

7.1.5 Name constraints

Name constraints extension is not supported.

7.1.6 Certificate policy object identifier

The Code Signing CA uses certificate policy object identifiers that are defined as part of OID scheme for the Dubai PKI. Refer to section 7.1.10 of this CPS for the profiles of the certificates issued by the Code Signing CA including the values of the OID identifiers.

7.1.7 Usage of policy constraints extension

Policy constraints extension is not supported.

7.1.8 Policy qualifiers syntax and semantics

The use of policy qualifiers as per the RFC 5280 is supported. Refer to section 7.1.10 of this CPS for the profiles of the certificates issued by the Code Signing CA including the used policy qualifiers.

7.1.9 Processing semantics for critical certificate extensions

Processing of certificate policies extensions shall conform with the RFC 5280.

7.1.10 Code signing certificate ASN1 description

This is the complete ASN1 description of the certificate associated to the signing key of the subscriber.

Field	CE ¹	O/M ²	CO ³	Value	Comment
Certificate		M			
TBSCertificate		M			
Signature	False	M			
algorithm		M	S	OID = 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11	SHA256 with RSA Encryption
signatureValue		M	D	Code Signing CA Signature.	CA signature value
TBSCertificate					
Version	False				
		M	S	2	Version 3
SerialNumber	False				
CertificateSerialNumber		M	D		At least 64 bits of entropy Validated on duplicates.
signature	False	M			
algorithm		M	S	(1) OID 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11	= SHA256 with RSA Encryption
issuer	False	M	S		
countryName		M	S	AE	Encoded according to "ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 code elements". PrintableString, size 2 (rfc5280)
organizationName		M	S	UAE Government	PrintableString
commonName		M	S	Code Signing Certification Authority	PrintableString
Validity	False	M			Implementations MUST specify using UTC time until 2049 from then on using GeneralisedTime
NotBefore		M	D	Certificate generation process date/time.	
NotAfter		M	D	Certificate generation process date/time + not more than [36] Months	
subject	False	M			
countryName		M	S	AE	Will be encoded according to "ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 code elements". PrintableString, size 2 (rfc5280)
organizationUnitName		O	D	<Government Entity Organization Unit Name> as agreed during subscriber registration process	PrintableString
organizationName		M	D	<Government Entity Organization Name> as agreed during subscriber registration process	PrintableString
localityName		M/O	D	<Government entity locality> as agreed during subscriber registration process	PrintableString

¹ CE = Critical Extension.

² O/M: O = Optional, M = Mandatory.

³ CO = Content: S = Static, D = Dynamic

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commonName		M	D	<Government Entity Organization Unit Name> as agreed during subscriber registration process >	PrintableString
subjectPublicKeyInfo	False	M			
algorithm		M	D	RSA/ECDSA	
subjectPublicKey		M	D	Public Key Key length: 3072 or 4096 (RSA) / 256 or 384 (ECDSA)	
Extensions		M			
Authority Properties					
authorityKeyIdentifier	False	O			
keyIdentifier		M	D	SHA-1 Hash of the Code Signing CA public key	
authorityInfoAccess	False	M			
AccessMethod		M	S	id-ad-2.1 id-ad-ocsp OID i.e.1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1 (ca ocsp)	OCSP Responder field
accessLocation		M	S	http://ca-services.desc.gov.ae/adss/ocsp	OCSP responder URL
AccessMethod		M	S	id-ad-2.2 id-ad-caIssuers OID i.e.1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2 (ca cert)	CA Issuers field
accessLocation		M	S	http://ca-repository.desc.gov.ae/certificate/CodeSigningCA.crt	Code Signing CA Certificate download URL.
cRLDistributionPoints	False	M			
distributionPoint		M	D	http://ca-repository.desc.gov.ae/CRL/CodeSigning/CodeSigningCA.crl	CRL download URL.
Subject Properties					
subjectKeyIdentifier	False	M			
keyIdentifier		M	D	SHA-1 Hash	
Key Usage Properties					
keyUsage	True	M			
digitalSignature		M	S	True	
Extended Key Usage Properties					
extKeyUsage	False	M			
codeSigning		M	S	True	
Certificate Policies Properties					
certificatePolicies	False	M			
PolicyIdentifier		M	S	2.16.784.1.2.2.100.1.2.1.4	
policyQualifiers:policyQualifierId		M	S	id-qt 1	
policyQualifiers:qualifier:cPSuri		M	D	URL location of this CPS	
certificatePolicies	False	M			
PolicyIdentifier		M	S	2.16.784.1.2.2.100.1.2.2.2	
certificatePolicies	False	M			
PolicyIdentifier		M	S	2.23.140.1.4.1	Code Signing Certificate issued in compliance with the Code Signing Baseline Requirements

7.2 CRL profile

7.2.1 Version number(s)

The version field in the certificate states 1, indicating X.509v2 CRL.

7.2.2 CRL and CRL entry extensions

The CRL extensions contain the CRLNumber (a sequential number incremented with each new CRL produced). Please refer to section 7.2.3 below for the other supported extension in the CRLs issued by the Code Signing CA.

7.2.3 CRL ASN1 description

This is the complete ASN1 description of the CRL certificate.

Field	CE ⁴	CO ⁵	Value	Comment
CertificateList				
TBSCertificate				
Signature	False			
algorithm		S	OID = 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11	SHA256 with RSA Encryption
signatureValue		D	Code Signing CA Signature.	CA signature value
TbsCertList				
Version	False			
		S	2	V2
signature	False			
algorithm		S	(2) OID = 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11	SHA256 with RSA Encryption
issuer	False	S		
countryName		S	AE	Encoded according to "ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 code elements". PrintableString, size 2 (rfc5280)
organizationName		S	UAE Government	PrintableString
commonName		S	Code Signing Certification Authority	PrintableString
Validity	False			Implementations MUST specify using UTC time until 2049 from then on using GeneralisedTime
thisUpdate		D	CRL generation date/time	
nextUpdate		D	CRL generation date/time + 3 days	
revokedCertificates				
Certificate				
CertificateSerial		D	Serial of the revoked certificate	
revocationDate		D	Date & Time of revocation	

⁴ CE = Critical Extension.

⁵ CO = Content: S = Static, D = Dynamic

invalidityDate		D	Date & Time on which it is known or suspected that the private key was compromised or that the certificate otherwise became invalid	
reasonCode		D	Reason for the certificate revocation as per the RFC 5280	
crlExtensions				
authorityKeyIdentifier	False		This MUST be the same value as the subject Key Identifier field in the CRL Issuer's certificate. Non-critical <subject key identifier CA>	SHA-1 Hash of the Code Signing CA public key
crlNumber	False			Sequential CRL number
expiredCertsOnCRL (2.5.29.60)	False	D	< a date-time value specifies the date on or after which revoked certificates are retained on the CRL>	
Authority Information Access	False	S		
accessMethod	O	S	Id-ad-2 2 id-ad-calssuers OID i.e.,1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2 (ca cert)	CA Issuers field
accessLocation	O	S	http://ca-repository.desc.gov.ae/certificate/CodeSigningCA.crt	Code Signing CA Certificate download URL.

7.3 OCSP profile

7.3.1 Version number(s)

The OCSP responder issues OCSP responses of version 1.

7.3.2 OCSP extensions

- The OCSP response signing authority is designated to the DESC OCSP responder therefore; the OCSP certificate contains the id-kp-OCSPSigning OID in the extended Key Usage extension.
- The certificate will include the extension id-pkix-ocsp-nocheck as a none-critical extension, which indicates that an OCSP relying party can trust an OCSP response signing certificate for its lifetime.

7.3.3 OCSP Response Signing Certificate ASN1 Description

This is the complete ASN1 description of the certificate associated to the OCSP response signing private key.

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Field	CE ⁶	O/M ⁷	CO ⁸	Value	Comment
Certificate		M			
TBSCertificate		M			
Signature	False	M			
algorithm		M	S	OID = 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11	SHA256 with RSA Encryption
signatureValue		M	D	Code Signing CA Signature.	CA signature value
TBSCertificate					
Version	False				
		M	S	2	Version 3
SerialNumber	False				
CertificateSerialNumber		M	D		At least 64 bits of entropy Validated on duplicates.
signature	False	M			
algorithm		M	S	(3) OID = 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11	SHA256 with RSA Encryption
issuer	False	M	S		
countryName		M	S	AE	Encoded according to "ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 code elements". PrintableString, size 2 (rfc5280)
organizationName		M	S	UAE Government	PrintableString
commonName		M	S	Code Signing Certification Authority	PrintableString
Validity	False	M			Implementations MUST specify using UTC time until 2049 from then on using GeneralisedTime
NotBefore		M	D	Certificate generation process date/time.	
NotAfter		M	D	Certificate generation process date/time + not more than [3] Months	
subject	False	M			
countryName		M	S	AE	Will be encoded according to "ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 code elements". PrintableString, size 2 (rfc5280)
commonName		M	S	Code Signing Certification Authority OCSF "C<n>"	"C<n>" will be added as a postfix where <n> is going to be an incremental number starting from 2 and increasing after each CA re-key
organizationName		M	S	DESC	
localityName		M	S	Dubai	
subjectPublicKeyInfo	False	M			
algorithm		M	S	RSA	
subjectPublicKey		M	D	Public Key Key length: 2048 or 4096 (RSA)	
Extensions		M			
Authority Properties					
authorityKeyIdentifier	False	M			

⁶ CE = Critical Extension.

⁷ O/M: O = Optional, M = Mandatory.

⁸ CO = Content: S = Static, D = Dynamic

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	KeyIdentifier		M	S	SHA-1 Hash of the Code Signing CA public key	When this extension is used, this field MUST be supported at minimum
Subject Properties						
	subjectKeyIdentifier	False	M			
	keyIdentifier		M	D	SHA-1 Hash	
Key Usage Properties						
	Key Usage	True	M			
	digitalSignature		M	S	True	
	nonRepudiation		M	S	True	
	extKeyUsage	False	M			
	id-kp-OCSPSigning		M	S	True	
	id-pkix-ocsp-nocheck	False	M	S	05 00	
Certificate Policy Properties						
	certificatePolicies	False	O			
	PolicyIdentifier		M	S	2.16.784.1.2.2.100.1.2.1.4	
	policyQualifiers:policyQualifierId		M	S	id-qt 1	
	policyQualifiers:qualifier:cPSuri		M	D	URL location of this CPS	

8. Compliance Audit and Other Assessments

8.1 Frequency or Circumstances of Assessments

DESC organizes an external WebTrust audit to ensure that it meets applicable requirements, standards, procedures, and service levels at least on an annual basis. DESC accepts this auditing of its own practices and procedures and will make the audit report publicly available no later than three months after the end of the audit period. The Dubai PKI PA evaluates the results of such audits before further implementing them.

8.2 Identity and Qualifications of the Assessor

To carry out the audits, there will be an independent auditor appointed who will not be affiliated directly or indirectly in any way with DESC nor any person having any conflicting interests thereof.

These audits will be performed by qualified auditors that fulfil the following requirements:

- Independence from the subject of the audit
- Ability to conduct an audit that addresses the criteria specified in the latest version of WebTrust for Certification Authorities
- Employs individuals who have proficiency in examining Public Key Infrastructure technology, information security tools and techniques, information technology and security auditing, and third-party attestation function
- Licensed by WebTrust
- Bound by law, government regulation or professional code of ethics
- Except in the case of an Internal Government Auditing Agency, maintains Professional Liability/Errors & Omissions insurance with policy limits of at least one million US dollars in coverage

If irregularities are detected, the auditor will submit a report to the Dubai PKI PA, stating the measures that will be taken to rectify the situation and ensure compliance. If the proposed measures are deemed insufficient, a second audit will be carried out to ensure compliance.

8.3 Assessor's Relationship to Assessed Party

The entity that performs the annual audit SHALL be completely independent of the CA.

8.4 Topics Covered by Assessment

The Timestamping CA is audited for compliance to the following standards:

- AICPA/CICA Trust Service Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities
- AICPA/CICA WebTrust for Certification Authorities — Publicly Trusted Code Signing Certificates.

8.5 Actions Taken as a Result of Deficiency

Deficiencies identified by the auditor during the compliance audit will determine the actions to be taken. The Dubai PKI PA is responsible for ensuring that remediation actions are documented taken within an adequate timeframe corresponding to the significance of identified matters.

8.6 Communication of Results

The results of the audit are reported to the Dubai PKI PA for analysis and resolution of findings. The results can also be made available to any other appropriate entities that may be entitled to a copy of the results by law, regulation, or agreement.

The external audit reports are published through the CA repository no later than three months after the end of the audit period.

8.7 Self-audits

The Dubai PKI PA, through its compliance function, monitors and strictly controls its adherence to the procedures listed in this CPS document and to the Baseline Requirements by performing self-audits on at least a quarterly basis against a randomly selected samples at least 3 percent of the Certificates issued by the Code Signing CA.

9. Other Business and Legal Matters

Certain Legal conditions apply to the issuance of certificates issued by the Code Signing CA under this CPS as described in this section.

9.1 Fees

9.1.1 Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees

Fee details will be provided at the time of certificate issuance.

9.1.2 Certificate Access Fees

Not Applicable.

9.1.3 Revocation or Status Information Access Fees

No fee will be charged for Certificate revocation or status information access.

9.1.4 Fees for Other Service

DESC may charge for other services depending on business needs and subject to the Dubai PKI PA approval.

9.1.5 Refund Policy

Charged fees cannot be refunded.

9.2 Financial Responsibility

9.2.1 Insurance Coverage

DESC ensures that this CA is covered by existing government insurance provisions. Details of coverage are specified in the applicable agreements.

9.2.2 Other Assets

DESC maintains sufficient financial resources to maintain operations and fulfill duties of this CA.

9.2.3 Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities

Not applicable.

9.3 Confidentiality of Business Information

9.3.1 Scope of Confidential Information

DESC considers the following as confidential information:

- Subscriber's personal information that are not part of certificates or CRLs issued by the Code Signing CA
- Correspondence between the subscribers and DESC RA during the certificate management processing (including the collected subscribers data)
- Contractual agreements between DESC and its suppliers
- The Dubai PKI internal documentation (technical documentation, operational processes,).

9.3.2 Information not within the scope of confidential information

Any information not defined as confidential (refer to section 9.3.1) is deemed public. This includes the information published at the CA repository.

9.3.3 Responsibility to protect confidential information

DESC guarantees the protection of confidential information according to the applicable laws on privacy.

9.4 Privacy of Personal Information

9.4.1 Privacy plan

DESC observes personal data privacy rules and confidentiality rules as described in this CPS. Refer to section 9.4.2 for the scope of private information.

Both private and non-private information can be subject to data privacy rules if the information contains personal data.

Only limited trusted personnel are permitted to access subscribed private information for the purpose of certificate lifecycle management.

DESC does not release any confidential information without the consent of the legitimate data owner or explicit authorization by a court order. When DESC releases private information, DESC ensures through reasonable means that this information is not used for any purpose apart from the requested purposes. Parties requesting and receiving confidential information are granted permission on the condition that they use it for the requested purposes, secure it from compromise, and refrain from using it or disclosing it to third-parties. Also, these parties are bound to observe personal data privacy rules in accordance with the UAE applicable laws.

DESC respects all applicable privacy, confidential information, and trade secret laws and regulations, as well as its published privacy policy in the collection, use, retention and disclosure of non-public information.

All communications channels with DESC/DESC RA shall preserve the privacy and confidentiality of any exchanged private information. Data encryption shall be used when electronic communication channels are used with the Code Signing CA systems. This shall include:

- The communications link between the Code Signing CA and DESC RA.
- Sessions to deliver certificates and certificate status information

9.4.2 Information treated as Private

All personal information that is not publicly available in the content of a certificate or CRL are considered as private information.

9.4.3 Information not Deemed Private

Information included in the certificate or CRL is not considered as private.

9.4.4 Responsibility to protect private information

DESC employees, suppliers and contractors handle personal information in strict confidence under DESC contractual obligations that at least as protective as the terms specified in section 9.4.1..

9.5 Intellectual Property Rights

DESC owns and reserves all intellectual property rights associated with its own databases, web sites, the Code Signing CA digital certificates and any other publication whatsoever originating from the Code Signing CA, including this CPS.

When DESC uses software from suppliers, it is possible that this software remains intellectual property of the supplier. This is defined in the license agreement of contract of this supplier.

9.6 Representations and Warranties

9.6.1 CA Representations and Warranties

By issuing a Certificate, the Dubai PKI CA makes the certificate warranties listed herein to the following Certificate Beneficiaries:

- The Subscriber that is a party to the Subscriber Agreement,
- All Application Software Suppliers with whom the Dubai PKI Root CA will enter into a contract for inclusion of its Root Certificate in software distributed by such Application Software Supplier,
- and all Relying Parties who reasonably rely on a Valid Certificate.

DESC represents and warrants to the Certificate Beneficiaries that, during the period when the Certificate is valid, the Code Signing CA has complied with the Baseline Requirements and its CPS in issuing and managing the Certificate.

The Certificate Warranties specifically include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Authorization for Certificate:** That, at the time of issuance, the Code Signing CA
 - I. implemented a procedure for verifying that the Subject authorized the issuance of the Certificate and that the Applicant Representative is authorized to request the Certificate on behalf of the Subject,
 - II. followed the procedure when issuing the Certificate, and
 - III. accurately described the procedure in this CPS.
- **Accuracy of Information:** That, at the time of issuance, the Code Signing CA

- I. implemented a procedure for verifying the accuracy of all of the information contained in the Certificate (with the exception of the subject:organizationalUnitName attribute),
 - II. followed the procedure when issuing the Certificate, and
 - III. accurately described the procedure in this CPS.
- **No Misleading Information:** That, at the time of issuance, the Code Signing CA
 - I. implemented a procedure for reducing the likelihood that the information contained in the Certificate's subject:organizationalUnitName attribute would be misleading,
 - II. followed the procedure when issuing the Certificate, and
 - III. accurately described the procedure in this CPS.
 - **Identity of Applicant:** That, if the Certificate contains Subject Identity Information, the Code Signing CA
 - I. implemented a procedure to verify the identity of the Applicant in accordance with Sections 3.2,
 - II. followed the procedure when issuing the Certificate,
 - III. accurately described the procedure in this CPS.
 - **Subscriber Agreement:** That, if the Code Signing CA and Subscriber are not Affiliated, the Subscriber and CA are parties to a legally valid and enforceable Subscriber Agreement that satisfies these Requirements, or, if the CA and Subscriber are the same entity or are Affiliated, the Applicant Representative acknowledged the Terms of Use.
 - **Status:** That the Code Signing CA maintains a 24 x 7 publicly-accessible Repository with current information regarding the status (valid or revoked) of all unexpired Certificates.
 - **Revocation:** That the Code Signing CA will revoke the Certificate for any of the reasons specified in these Requirements.

9.6.2 RA Representations and Warranties

DESC RA warrant that it performs registration functions as per the stipulations specified in the applicable CP and this CPS.

The LRAs warrant (through signing an LRA agreement with DESC) that they perform RA functions as per the stipulations specified in this CPS.

9.6.3 Subscriber Representations and Warranties

DESC requires, as part of the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use, that the Applicant makes the commitments and warranties in this section for the benefit of the Code Signing CA and the Certificate Beneficiaries.

Prior to the issuance of a Certificate, DESC shall obtain, for its express benefit and the Certificate Beneficiaries, either:

- The Applicant's agreement to the Subscriber Agreement with DESC, or
- The Applicant's acknowledgement of the Terms of Use.

DESC implements a process to ensure that each Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use is legally enforceable against the Applicant. In either case, the Agreement must apply to the Certificate to be issued pursuant to the certificate request. A separate Agreement is used for each certificate request.

The Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use contains provisions imposing on the Applicant itself (or made by the Applicant on behalf of its principal or agent under a subcontractor or hosting service relationship) the following obligations and warranties:

- **Accuracy of Information:** An obligation and warranty to provide accurate and complete information at all times to DESC, both in the certificate request and as otherwise requested by DESC in connection with the issuance of the Certificate(s) to be supplied by the Code Signing CA,
- **Protection of Private Key:** An obligation and warranty by the Applicant to take all reasonable measures to assure control of, keep confidential, and properly protect at all times the Private Key that corresponds to the Public Key to be included in the requested Certificate(s) (and any associated activation data or device, e.g. password or token),
- **Acceptance of Certificate:** An obligation and warranty that the Subscriber will review and verify the Certificate contents for accuracy,
- **Use of Certificate:** When TLS server certificates are requested, an obligation and warranty to install the Certificate only on servers that are accessible at the subjectAltName(s) listed in the Certificate, and to use the Certificate solely in compliance with all applicable laws and solely in accordance with the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use,
- **Reporting and Revocation:** An obligation and warranty to:
 - promptly request revocation of the Certificate, and cease using it and its associated Private Key, if there is any actual or suspected misuse or compromise of the Subscriber's Private Key associated with the Public Key included in the Certificate, and
 - promptly request revocation of the Certificate, and cease using it, if any information in the Certificate is or becomes incorrect or inaccurate,
- **Termination of Use of Certificate:** An obligation and warranty to promptly cease all use of the Private Key corresponding to the Public Key included in the Certificate upon revocation of that Certificate for reasons of Key Compromise.
- **Responsiveness:** An obligation to respond to DESC's instructions concerning Key Compromise or Certificate misuse within a specified time period.
- **Acknowledgment and Acceptance:** An acknowledgment and acceptance that DESC is entitled to revoke the certificate immediately if the Applicant were to violate the terms of the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use or if revocation is required by this CPS, or the Baseline Requirements.

9.6.4 Relying Party Representations and Warranties

Relying Parties who rely upon the certificates issued under the Code Signing CA shall:

- Use the certificate for the purpose for which it was issued, as indicated in the certificate information (e.g., the key usage extension),
- Verify the Validity by ensuring that the Certificate has not Expired,
- Establish trust in the CA who issued a certificate by verifying the certificate path in accordance with the guidelines set by the X.509 Version 3 Amendment,
- Ensure that the Certificate has not been revoked by accessing current revocation status information available at the location specified in the Certificate to be relied upon, and
- Determine that such Certificate provides adequate assurances for its intended use.

9.6.5 Representations and Warranties of Other Participants

No stipulation.

9.7 Disclaimers of Warranties

Within the limitations of the laws in Dubai, DESC cannot be held liable (except in case of fraud or deliberate abuse) for:

- Profit loss
- Loss of data
- Indirect damage that is the consequence of or related to the use, provisioning, issuance or non-issuance of certificate or digital signatures
- Any liability incurred in any case if the error in such verified information is the result of fraud or willful misconduct of the applicant or if it is the result of negligence or with intent to deceive DESC, the Code Signing CA, or any person receiving or relying on the certificate
- Any liability incurred as a result of the applicant breaking any laws applicable in Dubai, including those related to intellectual property protection, viruses, accessing computer systems, etc.
- Other damage

9.8 Limitations of Liability

The Code Signing CA does not offer any guarantees or warranties or enter into agreements that could be the subject of performance penalties, that could lead to legal actions on behalf of subscribers or relying parties.

9.9 Indemnities

Not applicable.

9.10 Term and Termination

9.10.1 Term

This CPS remains in force until notice of the opposite is communicated by DESC on its document repository (see Chapter 2 “Publication and Repository Responsibilities”).

9.10.2 Termination

Amendments to this document are applied and approved by the Dubai PKI PA and marked by an indicated new version of the document. Upon publishing on the Code Signing CA repository, the newer version becomes effective. The older versions of this document are also archived on the Code Signing CA repository.

9.10.3 Effect of Termination and Survival

The Dubai PKI PA will communicate the conditions and effect of this CPS termination via appropriate mechanisms.

9.11 Individual Notices and Communications with Participants

Notices related to this CPS can be addressed to the Dubai PKI PA contact address as stated in section 1.5.

9.12 Amendments

9.12.1 Procedure for Amendment

When changes are required to be done on this CPS. The Dubai PKI PA will incorporate any such change into a new version of this document and, upon approval, publish the new version. The new document will carry a new version number.

9.12.2 Notification Mechanism and Period

The Dubai PKI PA reserve the right to amend this CPS without notification for amendments that are not material, including without limitation corrections of typographical errors or minor enhancements. The decision to designate amendments as material or non-material shall be at the Dubai PKI PA sole discretion.

9.12.3 Circumstances Under Which OID Must be Changed

Major changes to this CPS that may materially change the acceptability of certificates for specific purposes, may require corresponding changes to the OID or qualifier (URL).

9.13 Dispute Resolution Procedures

Any dispute arising out of or related to the digital certificates issued by the Dubai PKI shall be first addressed to the Dubai PKI PA. If mediation is not successful, then the dispute will be escalated to the relevant court in Dubai.

9.14 Governing Law

The laws of Dubai shall govern the enforceability, construction, interpretation and validity of the present CPS.

9.15 Compliance with Applicable Law

The present CPS and provision of Code Signing CA certification services are compliant to relevant, and applicable laws of Dubai.

9.16 Miscellaneous Provisions

9.16.1 Entire Agreement

No stipulation.

9.16.2 Assignment

Except where specified by other contracts, no party may assign or delegate rights or duties under this CPS, without the prior written consent of DESC.

9.16.3 Severability

In the event of a conflict between the Baseline Requirements and any regulation in Dubai, DESC may modify any conflicting requirement to the minimum extent necessary to make the requirement valid and legal in Dubai. This applies only to operations or certificate issuances that are subject to that Law. In such event, DESC will immediately (and prior to issuing a certificate under the modified requirement) include in this section a detailed reference to the Law requiring a modification of the Baseline Requirements under this section, and the specific modification to the Baseline Requirements implemented by DESC. DESC will also (prior to issuing a certificate under the modified requirement) notify the CA/Browser Forum of the relevant information newly added to its CPS. Any modification to DESC practice enabled under this section will be discontinued if and when the Law no longer applies, or the Baseline Requirements are modified to make it possible to comply with both them and the Law simultaneously. An appropriate change in practice, modification to this CPS and a notice to the CA/Browser Forum, as outlined above, is made within 90 days.

9.16.4 Enforcement (Attorney Fees/Waiver of Rights)

No stipulation.

9.16.5 Force Majeure

DESC shall not be liable for any failure or delay in their performance under the provisions of this CPS due to causes that are beyond their reasonable control, including, but not limited to unavailability of interruption or delay in telecommunications services.

9.17 Other Provisions

Not applicable.