

Guidelines Version 1.3 Errata

1. Romanization of Japanese corporate names

Effective 20 Nov 2010

1.1. In Appendix F, delete title “Foreign Organization Name Guidelines”, and insert “Country-Specific Interpretative Guidelines”

1.2. In Appendix F, NOTE, delete "is only relevant to EV Certificate Requests from countries that do not have Latin character organization name registrations", and insert "provides alternative interpretations of the EV Guidelines for countries that have a language, cultural, technical, or legal reason for deviating from a strict interpretation of the EV Guidelines".

1.3. Insert "1. Organization Names" as a section title before “1) Non-Latin Organization Name" in Appendix F.”

1.4. In Appendix F current (1), delete "in this appendix" and insert "in this section".

1.5. In Appendix F current (2)(C), delete "A Lawyer’s Opinion confirming the Romanization" and insert "A Lawyer’s Opinion or Accountant’s Letter confirming the proper Romanization".

1.6. In Appendix F current (3), delete: "(3) English Name", and insert: "(3) Translated Name".

Delete "a Latin character name that is not a Romanization of the registered name in the EV certificate" and insert "a Latin character name in the EV certificate that is not a direct Romanization of the registered name (e.g. an English Name)".

1.7. In Appendix F current (3)(D), delete "Confirmed by a Verified Legal Opinion to be the trading name" and insert "Confirmed by a Verified Legal Opinion or Accountant’s Letter to be a translated trading name".

1.8. In Appendix F, delete "Country Specific Procedures" and insert "Country-Specific Procedures".

1.9. In Appendix F, F-1. Japan, Insert "1. Organization Names" as a section title before current "(A) The Hepburn method...".

1.10. In Appendix F, F-1. Japan, (new) 1. Organization Names, delete "In addition to the procedures" and insert "As interpretation of the procedures".

Delete "(A) The Hepburn method of Romanization is acceptable for Japanese Romanizations" and insert "(A) The Revised Hepburn method of Romanization, as well as Kunrei-shiki and Nihon-shiki methods described in ISO 3602, are acceptable for Japanese Romanizations".

Delete "(B) The CA MAY verify the Romanized transliteration of the Applicant’s formal legal name with either a QIIS or a Verified Legal Opinion or a Verified Accountant Letter" and insert "(B) The CA MAY verify the Romanized transliteration, language translation (e.g. English name), or other recognized Roman-letter substitute of the Applicant’s formal legal name with either a QIIS, Verified Legal Opinion, or Verified Accountant Letter".

Delete "(C) The CA MAY use the Financial Services Agency to verify an English Name. When used, the CA MUST verify that English name is recorded in the audited Financial Statements" and insert "(C) The CA MAY use the Financial Services Agency to verify a Romanized, translated, or other recognized

Roman-letter substitute name. When used, the CA MUST verify that the translated English is recorded in the audited Financial Statements".

Delete "(D) When relying on Articles of Incorporation to verify an English Name" and insert: "(D) When relying on Articles of Incorporation to verify a Romanized, translated, or other recognized Roman-letter substitute name".

Insert: "(E) A Romanized, translated, or other recognized Roman-lettered substitute name confirmed in accordance with this Appendix F-1 stored in the ROBINS database operated by JIPDEC MAY be relied upon by a CA for determining the allowed organization name during any issuance or renewal process of an EV Certificate without the need to re-perform the above procedures."

1.11. In Appendix F, F-1. Japan, insert "2. Accounting Practitioner

In Japan:

(A) Accounting Practitioner includes either:

a certified public accountant (公認会計士 - Konin-kaikei-shi) or a licensed tax accountant (税理士 - Zeiri-shi).

(B) The CA MUST verify the professional status of the Accounting Practitioner through direct contact with the relevant local member association that is affiliated with either the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (<http://www.hp.jicpa.or.jp>), the Japan Federation of Certified Tax Accountant's Associations (<http://www.nichizeiren.or.jp>), or any other authoritative source recognized by the Japanese Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mof.go.jp>) as providing the current registration status of such professionals."

1.12. In Appendix F, F-1. Japan, insert "3. Legal Practitioner

In Japan:

(A) Legal Practitioner includes any of the following:

a licensed lawyer (弁護士 - Ben-go-shi),

a judicial scrivener (司法書士 - Shiho-sho-shi lawyer), an administrative solicitor (行政書士 - Gyosei-sho-shi Lawyer), or a notary public (公証人 - Ko-sho-nin).

For purposes of the EV Guidelines, a Japanese Notary Public is considered equivalent to a Latin Notary.

(B) The CA MUST verify the professional status of the Legal Practitioner by direct contact through the relevant local member association that is affiliated with one of the following national associations:

the Japan Federation of Bar Associations (<http://www.nichibenren.or.jp>),

the Japan Federation of Shiho-Shoshi Lawyer's Associations (<http://www.shiho-shoshi.or.jp>),

the Japan Federation of Administrative Solicitors (<http://www.gyosei.or.jp>),

the Japan National Notaries Association (<http://www.koshonin.gr.jp>), or

any other authoritative source recognized by the Japanese Ministry of Justice (<http://www.moj.go.jp>) as providing the current registration status of such professionals."

2. Verifying agency through confirmation of employment using QIIS or QGIS

Effective 9 April 2011

In Section 10.7.2.(2), insert after (B):

"(C) Obtaining confirmation from a QIIS or QGIS that the Contract Signer and/or Certificate Approver is an employee of the Applicant."

3. Operational existence through parent/subsidiary

Effective 9 April 2011

Replace 10.5.1 following:

“10.5.1 Verification Requirements

If the Applicant has been in existence for less than three years, as indicated by the records of the Incorporating Agency or Registration Agency, and is not listed in either the current version of one QIIS or QTIS, the CA MUST verify that the Applicant has the ability to engage in business.”

With:

“10.5.1 Verification Requirements

If the Applicant, or a Parent or Affiliate of the Applicant, has been in existence for less than three years, as indicated by the records of the Incorporating Agency or Registration Agency, and is not listed in either the current version of one QIIS or QTIS, the CA MUST verify that the Applicant has the ability to engage in business. In other words, if the Applicant is a Subsidiary or Affiliate of an entity that the CA verified as in existence for three or more years, then the CA MAY rely on the existence of the Parent or Affiliate as verification of the Applicant’s operational existence.”

4. Verification requirements for parent/subsidiary

Effective 16 June 2011

Add Section 10.11.3:

"10.11.3. Parent/Subsidiary/Affiliate Relationship. A CA verifying an Applicant using information of the Applicant's Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate, when allowed under section 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.5.1, or 10.6.2, MUST verify the Applicant's relationship to the Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate. Acceptable methods of verifying the Applicant's relationship to the Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate include the following:

- (1) QIIS or QGIS: The relationship between the Applicant and the Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate is identified in a QIIS or QGIS;
- (2) Independent Confirmation from the Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate: A CA MAY verify the relationship between an Applicant and a Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate by obtaining an Independent Confirmation from the appropriate Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate (as described in Section 10.10.4);
- (3) Contract between CA and Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate: A CA MAY verify the relationship between an Applicant and a Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate by relying on a contract between the CA and the Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate that designates the Certificate Approver with such EV Authority, provided that the contract is signed by the Contract Signer and provided that the agency and Signing Authority of the Contract Signer have been verified;
- (4) Legal Opinion: A CA MAY verify the relationship between an Applicant and a Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate by relying on a Verified Legal Opinion (as described in Section 10.10.1);

(5) Accountant Letter: A CA MAY verify the relationship between an Applicant and a Parent, Subsidiary, or Affiliate by relying on a Verified Accountant Letter (as described in Section 10.10.2); or

(6) Corporate Resolution: A CA MAY verify the relationship between an Applicant and a Subsidiary by relying on a properly authenticated corporate resolution that approves creation of the Subsidiary or the Applicant, provided that such resolution is (i) certified by the appropriate corporate officer (e.g., secretary), and (ii) the CA can reliably verify that the certification was validly signed by such person, and that such person does have the requisite authority to provide such certification."

5. Recognized existence

Effective 16 Feb 2012

Replace Section 7.2.2(1):

The Private Organization MUST be a legally recognized entity whose existence was created by a filing with (or an act of) the Incorporating or Registration Agency in its Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration (e.g., by issuance of a certificate of incorporation) or is an entity that is chartered by a state or federal regulatory agency.

With:

The Private Organization MUST be an entity whose legal existence is created or recognized by a filing with (or an act of) the Incorporating or Registration Agency in its original Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration (e.g., by issuance of a certificate of incorporation, registration number, etc.) or is an entity created or recognized by a Government Agency (e.g. under a charter, treaty, convention, or equivalent recognition instrument)

6. QIIS Definition

Effective 16 Feb 2012

Replace Section 10.10.5:

A Qualified Independent Information Source (QIIS) is a regularly-updated and current, publicly available, database designed for the purpose of accurately providing the information for which it is consulted, and which is generally recognized as a dependable source of such information. A commercial database is a QIIS if the following are true:

- (1) Industry groups rely on the database for providing accurate location or contact information;
- (2) The database distinguishes between self-reported data and data reported by independent information sources;
- (3) The database provider identifies how frequently they update the information in their database;
- (4) Changes in the data that will be relied upon will be reflected in the database in no more than 12 months; and

(5) The database provider uses authoritative sources independent of the Subject, or multiple corroborated sources, to which the data pertains.

Databases in which the CA or its owners or affiliated companies maintain a controlling interest, or in which any Registration Authorities or subcontractors to whom the CA has outsourced any portion of the vetting process (or their owners or affiliated companies) maintain any ownership or beneficial interest do not qualify as a QIIS. The CA MUST check the accuracy of the database and ensure its data is acceptable.

With:

A Qualified Independent Information Source (QIIS) is a regularly-updated and current, publicly available, database designed for the purpose of accurately providing the information for which it is consulted, and which is generally recognized as a dependable source of such information. A commercial database is a QIIS if the following are true:

- (1) The database is generally recognized as and relied on by other industries for providing accurate data;
- (2) The database distinguishes between self-reported data and data reported by independent information sources;
- (3) The database provider identifies how frequently the data is updated;
- (4) Changes in the data that will be relied upon will be reflected in the database in no more than 12 months; and
- (5) The database provider uses authoritative sources or multiple corroborated sources.

Databases in which the CA or its owners or affiliated companies maintain a controlling interest, or in which any Registration Authorities or subcontractors to whom the CA has outsourced any portion of the vetting process (or their owners or affiliated companies) maintain any ownership or beneficial interest do not qualify as a QIIS. The CA MUST check the accuracy of the database and ensure its data is acceptable.

7. EV Code-signing Identifier

Effective 16 Feb 2012

DELETE the following text from the EV Guidelines Appendix H:

"(3) Certificate Content. EV Code Signing Certificates MUST meet the minimum content requirements of Section 8.1 and Appendix B -Extensions for EV Certificates Intended for use with SSL/TLS - of these Guidelines, except that the Domain Name SHALL be omitted and the keyUsage extension SHALL be set as follows: "(A) keyUsage. This extension MUST be present and MUST be marked critical. The bit position for digitalSignature MUST be set. All other bit positions SHOULD NOT be set. The extended key usage certificate extension MUST be set as follows: "(B) extKeyUsage. This extension MUST be present and MUST be marked critical. The value id-kp-codeSigning MUST be present. Other values SHOULD NOT be present."

AND REPLACE it with the following:

"(3) Certificate Content. EV Code Signing Certificates MUST meet the minimum content requirements of Section 8.1 and Appendix B -Extensions for EV Certificates Intended for use with SSL/TLS - of these Guidelines, except that:

"(A) the Domain Name required by Section 8.1.1(2) SHALL be omitted;

"(B) the Certificate MUST include a SubjectAltName:permanentIdentifier which MUST contain the following:

"(1) The ISO 3166-2 country code in uppercase characters corresponding to the Subject's Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration (CC), as specified in the subject:jurisdictionOfIncorporationCountryName field;

"(2) If applicable, the state, province, or locality of the Subject's Jurisdiction of Incorporation in uppercase characters as specified in the subject:jurisdictionOfIncorporationLocalityName or subject:jurisdictionOfIncorporationStateorProvinceName field, expressed in an unabbreviated format (STATE); and

"(3) The first one of the following that applies: a. The Registration Number as included in the Subject:serialNumber field (REG), b. A date of Incorporation or Registration in YYYY-MM-DD format (DATE) and the Subject's Organization Name as included in the organizationName field (ORG), c. A verifiable date of creation in YYYY-MM-DD format (DATE) and the Subject's Organization Name as included in the organizationName field (ORG), or d. The Subject's Organization Name as included in the organizationName field (ORG).

"The CA SHALL format data in the SubjectAltName:permanentIdentifier extension using Unicode as follows: CC-STATE (if applicable)- REG or DATE (if available)-ORG (if REG is not present). Characters representing the organization name MUST be uppercase Unicode. Any included "-" characters MUST be Unicode 002D and any included spaces in REG, STATE, or ORG MUST be Unicode 0020. A CA MAY truncate or abbreviate an organization name included in this field to ensure that the combination does not exceed 64 characters provided that the CA checks this field in accordance with section 10.11.1 and a Relying Party will not be misled into thinking that they are dealing with a different organization. If this is not possible, the CA MUST NOT issue the EV Code Signing Certificate.

"(C) the keyUsage extension MUST be set as follows: This extension MUST be present and MUST be marked critical. The bit position for digitalSignature MUST be set. All other bit positions SHOULD NOT be set; AND

"(D) the extended keyUsage extension MUST be set as follows: This extension MUST be present, and the value id-kp-codeSigning MUST be present. Other values SHOULD NOT be present.