



CERTIFICATE POLICY AND CERTIFICATION PRACTICES STATEMENT VERSION 8.4 NOVEMBER 25, 2025

This document contains Certification Practices and Certificate Policies applicable to identifiers beginning with:

- 1.3.6.1.4.1.30360.3.3.3,
- 2.16.840.1.114404, and
- 2.23.140.1

Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Statement

This document defines “Certification Practice” and “Certificate Policy” for all publicly-trusted Certificate Authorities and Digital Certificates issued by the VikingCloud Certification Authority which is owned and operated by Viking Cloud, Inc. (“VikingCloud”) a subsidiary of the Sysnet Global Solutions Group. All Digital Certificates being issued by VikingCloud shall contain one of the following identifiers within the “certificatePolicies extension” field in the Digital Certificate. This document contains all Certificate Policies and the Certification Practices for the VikingCloud Certification Authority that issued the Digital Certificate which contains one of the following Certificate Policy identifiers.

Certificate Type	Friendly Name	Certificate Policy ID
1. Email S/MIME Digital Certificate	S/MIME Certificate, Secure E-Mail Certificate	2.23.140.1.5.1.3
2. Client Authentication Certificate	Client Authentication Certificate, “My Identity” Certificate, VPN Certificate	1.3.6.1.4.1.30360.3.3.3.5.4.6.3
3. Extended Validation (“EV”) Web Server SSL Digital Certificate	EV Certificate	2.16.840.1.114404.1.1.2.4.1, 2.23.140.1.1
4. Organization Validation (“OV”) Web Server SSL Digital Certificate	OV SSL Certificate	2.23.140.1.2.2, 2.23.140.1.2.3
5. Domain Validation (“DV”) Web Server SSL Digital Certificate	DV Certificate	2.23.140.1.2.1

Note: Organization Validation also includes Individual Validation (IV) certificate types. VikingCloud is not currently issuing IV certificates.

Table 1

Viking Cloud, Inc.

CERTIFICATION PRACTICES AND CERTIFICATE POLICY STATEMENT

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Viking Cloud, Inc.
Attn: Legal Department 70 W. Madison Street Suite 400 Chicago, IL 60602
United States of America

Requests can also be made via email to ca@vikingcloud.com.

VikingCloud CA Corporate History

On June 1, 2007, Trustwave Holdings, Inc. acquired XRamp Security Services, Inc., successor to SecureTrust Corporation.

On October 17, 2021, the Sysnet Global Solutions Group purchased the SecureTrust business, including Secure Compliance, Inc. (formerly named SecureTrust, Inc.) from Trustwave Holdings, Inc. The SecureTrust CA business resides under Viking Cloud, Inc. a Sysnet Global Solutions Group subsidiary.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document is the **VikingCloud Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Statement** (“VikingCloud CP/CPS”) which details the following information:

1. The legal and technical principles and practices that VikingCloud employs in providing certification services;
2. The governing policies, practices, procedures, and infrastructure employed by the VikingCloud Certification Authority (“CA”) for its operations and business continuity;
3. The governing policies, practices and procedures employed in the creation, management, and termination of our root CA keys;
4. The governing policies, practices and procedures that apply to all End-Entity Digital Certificates (“Certificate”) issued by our CA;
5. The physical, environmental, and logical security controls employed by VikingCloud to protect our root CA certificates and keys; and
6. The legal structure of the relationship between VikingCloud, Subscribers (end-entities), and Relying Parties.

Previous versions of this document were known as the **SecureTrust Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Statement** and **Trustwave Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Statement**.

VikingCloud provides certification services for a number of different types of “End-Entity” Certificates, each of which may have differing uses and purposes which necessitate different processes and procedures to be employed throughout the lifetime of the Certificate. The Certificate lifecycle includes public and private key generation, the vetting of the information contained within the Certificate by VikingCloud, the CA signing of the Certificate, the implementation and use of the Digital Certificate, and finally, the termination of use of the Certificate. The governing policies, processes, and procedures associated with the issuance of digital certificates, as well as the interrelationship with the VikingCloud Information Security Program by these governing policies, processes, and procedures of the different Certificate types are all detailed within this document.

Information Security services provided by VikingCloud include:

- Certificate Generation, Update, Renewal, Re-key, and Distribution
- Certificate Revocation List (“CRL”) Generation and Distribution and Online Certificate Status Response Services
- Directory Management of Certificate Related Items
- Privilege and Authorization Management
- System Management Functions (e.g., security audit, configuration management, archive, etc.)

The security of these services is ensured by defining requirements on VikingCloud activities, including the following:

- Subscriber identification and authorization verification
- Control of computer and cryptographic systems
- Operation of computer and cryptographic systems
- Usage of keys and certificates by Subscribers and relying parties
- Definition of rules to limit liability and to provide a high degree of certainty that the stipulations of this policy are being met

This CP/CPS focuses on the overall CA operations and the policies and procedures that govern the lifetime of the VikingCloud Certification Authorities’ “Private Keys” while also focusing on the policies and procedures encompassing the lifetime of all “End-Entity” Certificates.

This CP/CPS, along with all other documentation located at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>, including relying party and subscriber agreements as well as the “Terms of Use” constitutes the obligations, representations, warranties, policies, and procedures that apply to any Digital Certificate issued by VikingCloud.

VikingCloud conforms to the current version of the “Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates”, “Guidelines for the Issuance and Management of Extended Validation Certificates” (henceforth referred to as “EV Guidelines”), “Baseline Requirements for the

Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted S/MIME Certificates”, and “Network and Certificate System Security Requirements” published at <https://cabforum.org/>. In the event of any inconsistency between this document and those Requirements, those Requirements take precedence over this document.

Note: VikingCloud no longer issues Code Signing Certificates. VikingCloud’s last Code Signing Certificate was issued on June 5, 2024.

1.1 OVERVIEW

VikingCloud operates and maintains twelve distinct Root Certification Authorities (hereinafter, collectively known as “Root CA”, or “VikingCloud Root CA”) identified by the following names:

1. Secure Global Certification Authority (“SGCA”)
2. XRamp Global Certification Authority (“XGCA”)
3. SecureTrust Certification Authority (“STCA”)
4. Trustwave Global Certification Authority (“TWGCA”)
5. Trustwave Global ECC P256 Certification Authority (“TWGP256CA”)
6. Trustwave Global ECC P384 Certification Authority (“TWGP384CA”)
7. VikingCloud TLS RSA Root 1 (“VCT1CA”)
8. VikingCloud TLS ECC Root 1 (“VCT1P3CA”)
9. VikingCloud SMIME RSA Root 1 (“VCS1CA”)
10. VikingCloud SMIME ECC Root 1 (“VCS1P3CA”)
11. VikingCloud Client RSA Root 1 (“VCC1CA”)
12. VikingCloud Client ECC Root 1 (“VCC1P3CA”)

In addition, VikingCloud maintains subordinate CAs (hereinafter known as “VikingCloud Subordinate CA(s)”) that are subordinate to the Root CA. The entire hierarchy is depicted in the diagram below. This CP/CPS governs the operation and maintenance of, and is applicable to, the above-listed Root Certification Authorities as well as each of the subordinate CAs described below.

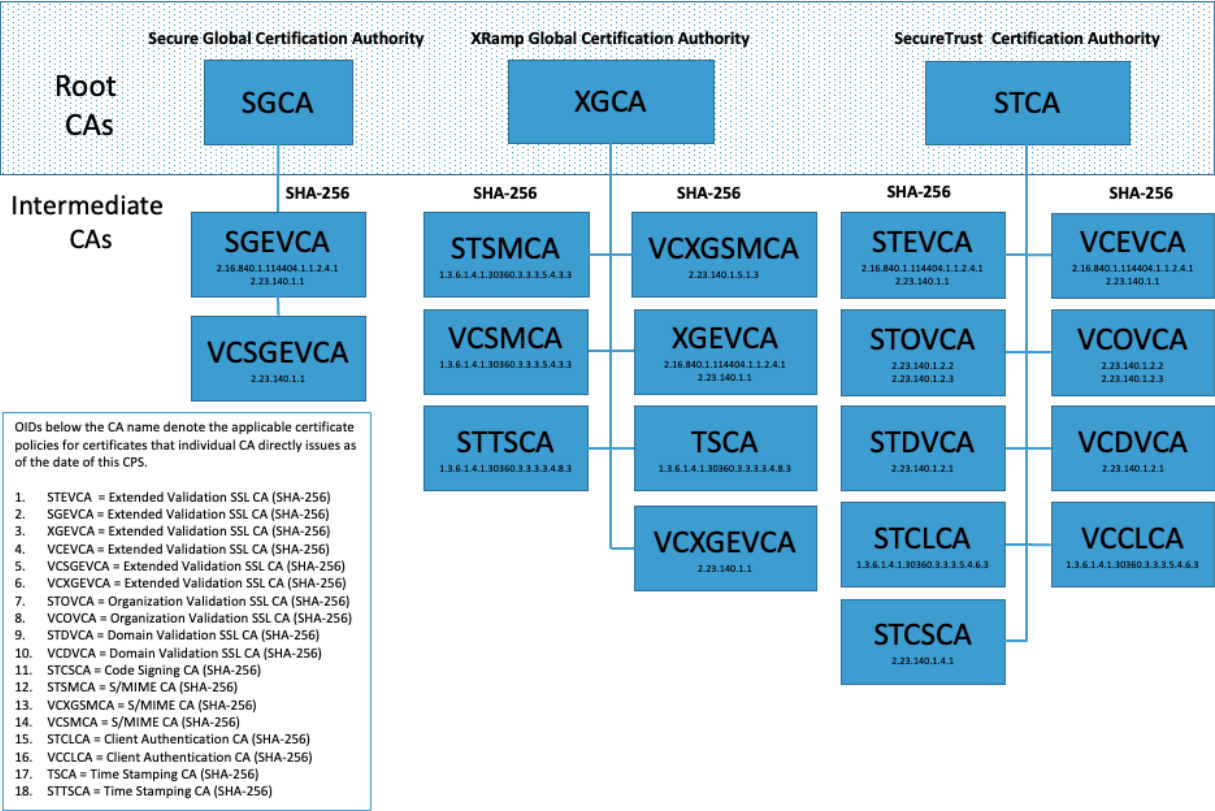
These certification authorities are collectively known as the “**VikingCloud Public Key Infrastructure Hierarchy**” (“VPH”).

1. **SecureTrust Secure Email CA (“STSMCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for S/MIME (secure email) use.
2. **SecureTrust TWG Secure Email CA (“TWGSMCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for S/MIME (secure email) use.
3. **SecureTrust TWG ECDSA P-256 Secure Email CA (“TWGP2SMCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for S/MIME (secure email) use.
4. **SecureTrust TWG ECDSA P-384 Secure Email CA (“TWGP3SMCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for S/MIME (secure email) use.
5. **Viking Cloud Secure Email CA (“VCSMCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for S/MIME (secure email) use.
6. **VikingCloud XG Email CA (“VCXGSMCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for S/MIME (secure email) use.
7. **SecureTrust TWG Client CA (“TWGCLCA”)**: This CA issues “My Identity” client Certificates to be used for authentication purposes within a Virtual Private Network (“VPN”).
8. **SecureTrust TWG ECDSA P-256 Client CA (“TWGP2CLCA”)**: This CA issues “My Identity” client Certificates to be used for authentication purposes within a Virtual Private Network (“VPN”).
9. **SecureTrust TWG ECDSA P-384 Client CA (“TWGP3CLCA”)**: This CA issues “My Identity” client Certificates to be used for authentication purposes within a Virtual Private Network (“VPN”).
10. **SecureTrust Client Authentication CA (“STCLCA”)**: This CA issues “My Identity” client Certificates to be used for authentication purposes within a Virtual Private Network (“VPN”).
11. **Viking Cloud Client Authentication CA (“VCCCLCA”)**: This CA issues “My Identity” client Certificates to be used for authentication purposes within a Virtual Private Network (“VPN”).
12. **SecureTrust Code Signing CA (“STCSCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for code signing use.
13. **Trustwave Global Code Signing CA (“TWGCSCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for code signing use.
14. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-256 Code Signing CA (“TWGP2CSCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for code signing use.
15. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-384 Code Signing CA (“TWGP3CSCA”)**: This CA issues Certificates for code signing use.

16. **VikingCloud TWG Code Signing CA ("VCTWGCSCA")**: This CA issues Certificates for code signing use.
17. **SecureTrust Extended Validation CA ("STEVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
18. **Trustwave Secure Global Extended Validation CA ("SGEVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
19. **Trustwave XRamp Global Extended Validation CA ("XGEVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
20. **Trustwave Global Extended Validation CA ("TWGEVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
21. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-256 Extended Validation CA ("TWGP2EVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
22. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-384 Extended Validation CA ("TWGP3EVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
23. **Viking Cloud Extended Validation CA ("VCEVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
24. **Viking Cloud Secure Global Extended Validation CA ("VCSGEVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for Root Program testsites.
25. **Viking Cloud XRamp Global Extended Validation CA ("VCXGEVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for Root Program testsites.
26. **Viking Cloud TWG Extended Validation CA ("VCTWGEVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
27. **Viking Cloud TWG P2 Extended Validation CA ("VCTWGP2EVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
28. **Viking Cloud TWG P3 Extended Validation CA ("VCTWGP3EVCA")**: This CA issues EV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
29. **SecureTrust Organization Validation CA ("STOVCA")**: This CA issues OV SSL Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
30. **Trustwave Global Organization Validation CA ("TWGOVCA")**: This CA issues OV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
31. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-256 Organization Validation CA ("TWGP2OVCA")**: This CA issues OV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
32. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-384 Organization Validation CA ("TWGP3OVCA")**: This CA issues OV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
33. **Viking Cloud Organization Validation CA ("VCOVCA")**: This CA issues OV SSL Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
34. **Viking Cloud TWG Organization Validation CA ("VCTWGOVCA")**: This CA issues OV SSL Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
35. **Viking Cloud TWG P2 Organization Validation CA ("VCTWGP2OVCA")**: This CA issues OV SSL Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
36. **Viking Cloud TWG P3 Organization Validation CA ("VCTWGP3OVCA")**: This CA issues OV SSL Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
37. **Viking Cloud TWG Individual Validation CA ("VCTWGIVCA")**: This CA issues IV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
38. **Viking Cloud TWG P2 Individual Validation CA ("VCWTGP2IVCA")**: This CA issues IV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
39. **Viking Cloud TWG P3 Individual Validation CA ("VCTWGP3IVCA")**: This CA issues IV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
40. **SecureTrust Domain Validation CA ("STDVCA")**: This CA issues DV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
41. **Trustwave Global Domain Validation CA ("TWGDVCA")**: This CA issues DV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
42. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-256 Domain Validation CA ("TWGP2DVCA")**: This CA issues DV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
43. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-384 Domain Validation CA ("TWGP3DVCA")**: This CA issues DV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
44. **Viking Cloud Domain Validation CA ("VCDVCA")**: This CA issues DV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
45. **Viking Cloud TWG Domain Validation CA ("VCTWGDVCA")**: This CA issues DV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.
46. **Viking Cloud TWG P2 Domain Validation CA ("VCTWGP2DVCA")**: This CA issues DV Certificates for server (e.g. WWW server) implementations.

47. **Viking Cloud TWG P3 Domain Validation CA ("VCTWGP3DVCA"):** This CA issues DV Certificates for server (e.g WWW server) implementations.
48. **SecureTrust Timestamping CA ("STTSCA"):** This CA issues Timestamp Certificates for providing proof that code or other data existed at a given point in time. These Timestamp Certificates are controlled by VikingCloud and used to provide Trusted Timestamping services.
49. **Trustwave Timestamping CA ("TSCA"):** This CA issues Timestamp Certificates for providing proof that code or other data existed at a given point in time. These Timestamp Certificates are controlled by VikingCloud and used to provide Trusted Timestamping services.
50. **Trustwave Global Timestamping CA ("TWGTSCA"):** This CA issues Timestamp Certificates for providing proof that code or other data existed at a given point in time. These Timestamp Certificates are controlled by VikingCloud and used to provide Trusted Timestamping services.
51. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-256 Timestamping CA ("TWGP2TSCA"):** This CA issues Timestamp Certificates for providing proof that code or other data existed at a given point in time. These Timestamp Certificates are controlled by VikingCloud and used to provide Trusted Timestamping services.
52. **Trustwave Global ECDSA P-384 Timestamping CA ("TWGP3TSCA"):** This CA issues Timestamp Certificates for providing proof that code or other data existed at a given point in time. These Timestamp Certificates are controlled by VikingCloud and used to provide Trusted Timestamping services.
53. **VikingCloud TWG Timestamping CA ("VCTWGTSCA"):** This CA issues Timestamp Certificates for providing proof that code or other data existed at a given point in time. These Timestamp Certificates are controlled by VikingCloud and used to provide Trusted Timestamping services.

LEGACY CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY HIERARCHY



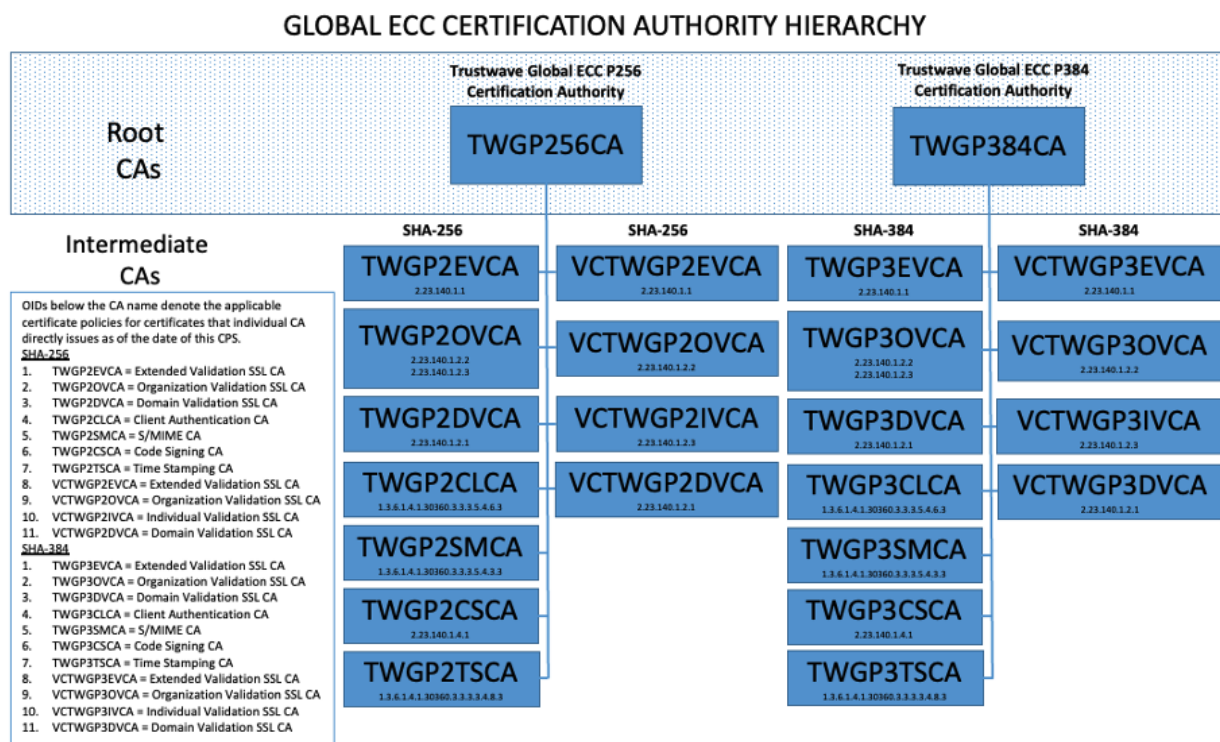
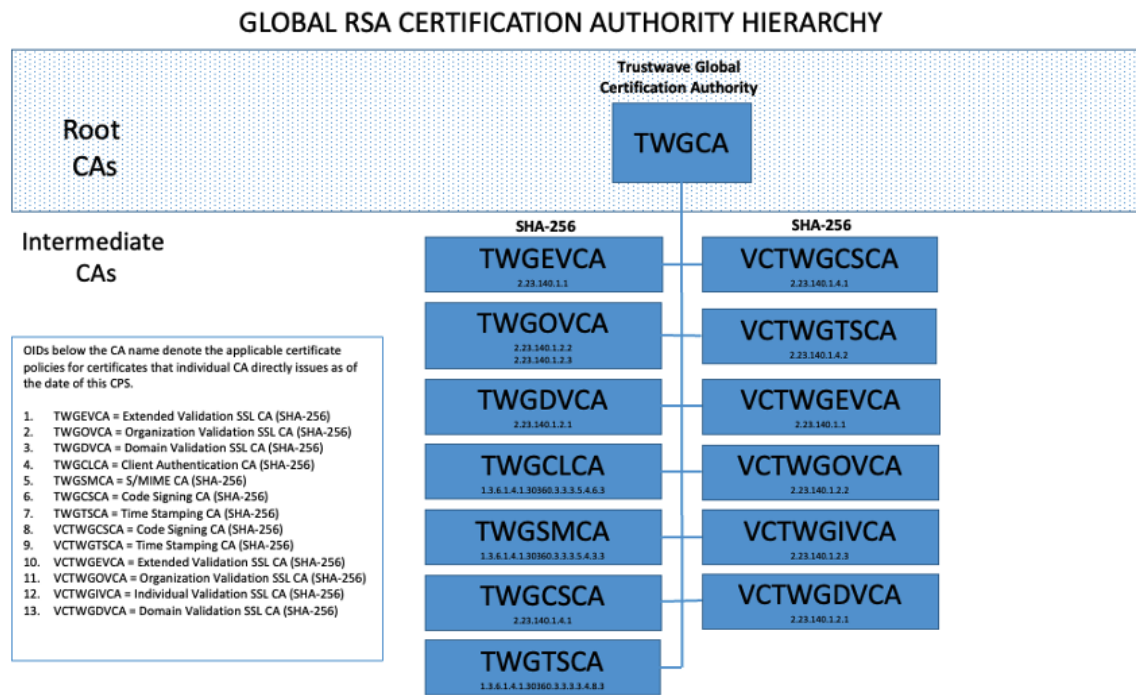


Figure 1 - The VikingCloud Public Key Infrastructure

Activities and governing policies of the VPH listed above and the Certificate Policies associated with the Certificates that each of these CAs issue are defined by this document. Certificate policies associated with certificate types that have not been, or are not currently being, issued by VikingCloud are not defined within this document.

All End-Entity Certificates issued by VikingCloud shall contain a CP OID so that End-Entities and Relying Parties can identify the (i) type of Certificate, (ii) corresponding policies and procedures performed during the Certificate lifecycle including the vetting processes used prior to the issuance, (iii) intended purposes of the Certificate, and (iv) rights, responsibilities, and warranties for each party.

Applicants and Subscribers shall be responsible for:

1. Reviewing their Certificate as issued by VikingCloud to confirm the accuracy of the Subscriber information contained therein before first use,
2. Using a trusted system for generating their Key Pair and to prevent any loss, disclosure, or unauthorized use of the Private Key,
3. Keeping Private Keys confidential at all times,
4. Keeping confidential any passwords, pass-phrases, PINs or other personal secrets used in obtaining authenticated access to their Private Key and VikingCloud PKI facilities,
5. Making only true and accurate representations to the Registration Authority and/or Issuing Authority as to the information required to determine eligibility for a Certificate and for information contained within the Certificate,
6. In accordance with the VikingCloud CP/CPS, exclusively using their Certificate for legal purposes and restricting its use to authorized purposes detailed by this document, and
7. Immediately notifying VikingCloud of a suspected or known Key Compromise in accordance with the procedures laid down in this VikingCloud CP/CPS.

Relying parties shall be responsible for, and may justifiably rely upon a certificate only after:

1. Ensuring that reliance on Certificates issued under this policy is restricted to appropriate uses as defined within this VikingCloud CP/CPS,
2. Ensuring that the Certificate remains valid and has not been revoked by accessing any and all relevant certificate status information, and
3. Determining that such certificate provides adequate assurances for its intended use.

All of these Certificate Policies that further define these conditions are contained within this CP/CPS, the associated Relying Party Agreements, and Subscriber Agreements which can be found at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>.

1.2 DOCUMENT NAME AND IDENTIFICATION

This document is the **VikingCloud Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Statement** ("VikingCloud CP/CPS").

All Certificates that VikingCloud issues shall contain a CP OID corresponding to the applicable Certificate type. Because this CP/CPS is incorporated within all CPs, this CPS does not have a unique OID associated with it. This CP/CPS contains all relevant and current CPs.

VikingCloud issues the following Certificate types which can be identified by the Certificate Policy Object Identifier ("OID" or "CP OID") contained in the certificatePolicy extension within the End-Entity Certificate. Table 2 below identifies any valid certificate type.

Certificate Type	Friendly Name	Issuing Certification Authority	Certificate Policy OID
Email S/MIME Digital Certificate	S/MIME Certificate, Secure E-Mail Certificate	STSMCA, TWGSMCA, TWGP2SMCA, TWGP3SMCA, VCSMCA, VCXGSMCA	2.23.140.1.5.1.3
Client Authentication Certificate	Client Authentication Certificate, "My Identity" Certificate, VPN Certificate	STCLCA, TWGCLCA, TWGP2CLCA, TWGP3CLCA, VCCLCA	1.3.6.1.4.1.30360.3.3.3.5.4.6.3
Extended Validation ("EV") Web Server SSL Digital Certificate	EV Certificate	STEVCA, SGEVCA, XGEVCA, TWGEVCA, TWGP2EVCA, TWGP3EVCA, VCEVCA, VCSGEVCA, VCXGEVCA, VCTWGEVCA, VCTWGP2EVCA, VCTWGP3EVCA	2.16.840.1.114404.1.1.2.4.1, 2.23.140.1.1
Organization Validation ("OV") Web Server SSL Digital Certificate	OV SSL Certificate	STOVCA, TWGOVCA, TWGP2OVCA, TWGP3OVCA, VCOVCA, VCTWGOVCA, VCTWGP2OVCA, VCTWGP3OVCA, VCTWGVCA, VCTWGP2IVCA, VCTWGP3IVCA	2.23.140.1.2.2, 2.23.140.1.2.3
Domain Validation ("DV") Web Server SSL Digital Certificate	DV Certificate	STDVCA, TWGDVCA, TWGP2DVCA, TWGP3DVCA, VCDVCA, VCTWGDVCA, VCTWGP2DVCA, VCTWGP3DVCA	2.23.140.1.2.1

Note: Organization Validation also includes Individual Validation (IV) certificate types. VikingCloud is not currently issuing IV certificates.

Table 2

1.2.1 Revisions

VERSION	CPB APPROVAL & PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGES/COMMENTS	MODIFIED BY
3.0	July 11, 2014	General Review & Annual Update	Sr. Product Manager, Software Architect, Director of Operations
3.1	August 20, 2014	Organization Updates	Director of Operations
4.0	October 1, 2014	Intermediate Roots	Director of Operations
4.1	December 15, 2014	Quarterly Update	Sr. Product Manager, Director of Operations
4.2	April 15, 2015	Quarterly Update	Director of Operations
4.3	August 12, 2015	Quarterly Update, Created 2 EV CAs, Revoked 2 unused CAs	Sr. Product Manager
4.4	January 14, 2016	CRL updates, Quarterly CPS update	Sr. Product Manager, Sr. Software Architect
4.5	June 22, 2016	Quarterly CPS Updates, Revoked and removed ORGCA, Validation Updates	Director Product Management, Sr. Software Architect
4.6	January 25, 2017	CPS Updates, Added TSCA	Director, Product Management, Sr. Software Architect, Associate Product Manager
4.7	April 19, 2017	CPS Updates, Validation Updates	Sr. Software Architect, Associate Product Manager
4.8	August 23, 2017	CAA Policy Update, Instances of "OV Certificate" changed to "OV SSL Certificate", Revocation request clarification, Non-Latin Organization name coding no longer EV only and change to RFC references, Organization Updates, Added ECDSA key requirements	Software Architect, Associate Product Manager
5.0	January 31, 2018	New roots added, Certificate Transparency updates, New Certificate duration requirements, Various clarity updates as identified by the annual review	Software Architect, Associate Product Manager
5.1	October 1, 2018	Removed unused definitions and acronyms, Deprecation of method 3.2.2.4.1, Clarified 3.2.2.5, Removal of outdated ETSI versions, Clarified insurance coverage 9.2.1	Software Architect, Associate Product Manager
5.2	November 14, 2018	Removed unused definitions and acronyms, OCSP clarifications, Revocation updates, Various clarity updates	Software Architect, Associate Product Manager
6.0	April 24, 2019	Reformatted CPS, Added new intermediates, Completed SecureTrust rebranding, Replaced no stipulation sections, Added new domain validation methods 3.2.2.4.13-3.2.2.4.16, Removed domain validation 3.2.2.4.3, Added securetrust.com as a CAA identifier	Software Architect, Associate Product Manager

VERSION	CPB APPROVAL & PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGES/COMMENTS	MODIFIED BY
6.1	March 18, 2020	Update section names to match RFC 3647, Remove revoked CSCA intermediate, Update used DV methods (set 3.2.2.4.6 deprecation date, clarify that 3.2.2.4.17 is not used, add 3.2.2.4.18-19), Various clarity updates	Software Architect, Product Manager
6.2	July 15, 2020	Clarity updates, Document compliance with Mozilla Root Policy, Update Policy Authority name, Update EV, OV SSL, and DV certificate lifetimes	Software Architect, Lead QA Engineer, Product Manager
6.3	September 23, 2020	Subscriber Certificate revocation clarification, Update PKI hierarchy, Add EV data source	Software Architect, Lead QA Engineer, Product Manager
6.4	October 21, 2020	Add certificate problem reporting email address	Software Engineer, Product Manager
6.5	April 29, 2021	Add requirement for proof of key compromise	Software Engineer, Product Manager
6.6	May 26, 2021	Update DV methods 18 and 19, for ballot SC44	Software Engineer, Product Manager
6.7	September 22, 2021	Update DV reuse period for SC42v2	Lead Software Engineer, Product Manager
6.8	November 20, 2021	Update DV methods 6, 18 and 19 for SC45 and added 20	Lead Software Engineer, Product Manager
7.0	March 29, 2022	Ownership changes of Trustwave to Sysnet Global Solutions Group/Viking Cloud	General Counsel, Product Management
7.1	June 15, 2022	New Intermediates, new test certificates domain, logging retention update	Product Management, Lead Software Engineer
7.2	September 28, 2022	Updates on revocation reason codes for Mozilla policy v2.8	Product Management, Lead Software Engineer
7.3	February 15, 2023	Reference updates, SC 56 updates, VikingCloud Rebranding, Additional updates	Product Management, Lead Software Engineer, Legal
7.4	May 24, 2023	Update Code Signing Private Key protection and verification, CSCWG -13 and -17	Lead Software Engineer, Legal
7.5	August 31, 2023	Added S/MIME BR information and additional updates	Product Management, Lead Software Engineer
7.6	November 29, 2023	Added VikingCloud CAA entry and additional updates	Product Management, Lead Software Engineer
7.7	August 14, 2024	Added VikingCloud new dedicated roots and modifications after Self-assessment	Product Management
7.8	September 15, 2024	Handling of CAA for S/MIME, SMC-05	Product Management
7.9	November 27, 2024	Note added for Code Signing Issuance Termination and fix typo	Product Management

VERSION	CPB APPROVAL & PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGES/COMMENTS	MODIFIED BY
8.0	February 5, 2025	Removal of Code Signing and Timestamping references	Product Management
8.1	March 15, 2025	Modifications to match Mozilla Root Store Policy v3.0, updates to hierarchy	Product Management
8.2	July 12, 2025	Deprecation of methods 3.2.2.4.2 and 3.2.2.4.15	Software Engineer
8.3	August 29, 2025	Require Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration	Software Engineer
8.4	November 25, 2025	Mass Revocation Plan, External Cross Certificate	Software Engineer, Engineering Manager

1.3 PKI PARTICIPANTS

1.3.1 Certification authorities

All Certification Authorities that are listed in [section 1.1](#) are governed by this document and shall implement all requirements as listed within this statement.

1.3.2 Registration authorities

VikingCloud may contract with Delegated Third Parties to service foreign markets by performing various RA functions under this CP/CPS. A business entity that is located in a foreign market and serves as an RA for VikingCloud may be able to more easily service the requirements of this CPS and the associated CPs due to their knowledge of the local laws, business customs, and language. RAs will perform their functions in accordance with this CP/CPS, the relevant CPs, meet the qualification requirements in [section 5.3.1](#), retain documentation in accordance with [section 5.5.2](#), abide by the other provisions in the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements that are applicable to the delegated function and the terms of their enterprise services agreement with VikingCloud. RAs may, in their discretion, prescribe more restrictive practices. Furthermore, VikingCloud shall perform a review and/or audit of all third party Registration Authority activities on a yearly basis.

VikingCloud shall not enter into agreements with a third party to act as a Registration Authority with EV SSL or to perform Domain Validation functions as described in sections [3.2.2.4](#) and [3.2.2.5](#). VikingCloud shall not delegate the validation of control for email addresses when processing requests for S/MIME Certificates.

In addition, VikingCloud may contract with Enterprise RAs to verify Certificate requests for the Enterprise RA's own organization. VikingCloud will not accept Certificate requests from Enterprise RA's unless VikingCloud has confirmed that the requested FQDN is within the Enterprise RA's verified Domain Namespace. If the subject name requested is other than an FQDN, the name would be confirmed as that of the institution, or an Affiliate of the institution, or that the institution is an agent of the named organization.

1.3.3 Subscribers

VikingCloud issues Certificates to Individual, Private Organization, Government Entity, Business Entity and Non-Commercial End Entity Applicants that satisfy the requirements contained within this document.

Subscribers are the End Entities that hold Certificates issued by VikingCloud. A Subscriber can be an Individual, Private Organization, Government Entity, Business Entity, or Non-Commercial Entity, or any other type of legal entity. A Subscriber may also be VikingCloud or a member of the Sysnet Global Solutions Group in the form of Certificates issued to subordinate CAs. Certificates issued to VikingCloud employees, contractors, or devices shall assume the same obligations and requirements as any other End-Entity. Subscribers are sometimes also referred to as Applicants prior to the issuance of a Certificate. The context in which either term is used will invoke the correct understanding.

1.3.4 Relying parties

A Relying Party is any Individual, Private Organization, Government Entity, Business Entity or Non-Commercial Entity that relies on the information contained within a Certificate issued by VikingCloud to perform an act. An example of such an act would be an Individual who relies upon the information contained within a Certificate when making a connection to a secure web site to confirm that the website owner is, in fact, who he, she, or it claims to be.

1.3.5 Other participants

The three main participants in the VikingCloud PKI are VikingCloud, Subscribers, and Relying Parties. However, a device can also have a Certificate associated with it that is not connected to a specific End Entity. In cases where a device, such as a firewall, a router, or a server has a Certificate, the Relying Party should refer to the appropriate Certificate Policy embedded in that specific Certificate to determine the purpose, usefulness, and policies that apply.

1.4 CERTIFICATE USAGE

All Certificates issued within the VikingCloud Public Key Infrastructure Hierarchy shall have “key usage” extensions and may have “enhanced key usage” extensions, as defined within IETF RFC 5280, that defines acceptable usage of, and provide a basis for reliance upon, the Private Key corresponding to the Public Key that is contained within the Certificate.

Non-repudiation

IETF RFC 5280 defines the nonRepudiation assertion within the keyUsage extension as follows:

The nonRepudiation bit is asserted when the subject public key is used to verify digital signatures, other than signatures on certificates (bit 5) and CRLs (bit 6), used to provide a non-repudiation service that protects against the signing entity falsely denying some action. In the case of later conflict, a reliable third party may determine the authenticity of the signed data. (Note that recent editions of X.509 have renamed the nonRepudiation bit to contentCommitment.)

VikingCloud does not and shall not assert the non-repudiation bit within any Certificate.

VikingCloud shall not warrant any actions or activities by Subscribers based upon the Certificate and Private Key usage that has not been specifically indicated within the key usage and/or enhanced key usage extensions in conjunction with their definition as defined within this document.

1.4.1 Appropriate certificate uses

As stated in [Section 1.1](#), VikingCloud issues many different types of Certificates, which are all intended for different purposes. The following table lists all certificate types that are issued by VikingCloud. The general description for each type’s permissible use is given within the following table:

Friendly Name	Certificate Policy ID	keyUsages	extendedKeyUsages	Description
1. All VikingCloud Subordinate CAs within the VPH	All	Digital Signature, Certificate Signing, CRL Signing	One or more of Client Authentication, Server Authentication, Code Signing, Secure Email, Time Stamping	The Certificate defining any CA operated by VikingCloud, along with its associated Private Key, shall be used only to: 1) issue digital Certificates to subscribers and subordinate CAs, and 2) sign Certificate Revocation Lists that are applicable to its issued Certificate population, and 3) sign OCSP responses that are applicable to its issued Certificate population.
2. S/MIME Certificate	2.23.140.1.5.1.3	Digital Signature, Key Encipherment (optional)	Secure Email (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.4)	The VikingCloud S/ MIME Certificate that is issued to subscribers, along with its associated Private Key, shall be used only to enable secure email communication.
3. Client Authentication Certificate, "My Identity" Certificate, VPN Certificate	1.3.6.1.4.1.30360.3.3.3.5.4.6.3	Digital Signature, Key Encipherment	Client Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2)	These Certificates shall be used only to enable client authentication within virtual private network construction. These certificates are issued to individuals for the purpose of a VPN authentication and tunnel construction.

Friendly Name	Certificate Policy ID	keyUsages	extendedKeyUsages	Description
4. EV Certificate	2.16.840.1.114404.1.1.2.4.1 2.23.140.1.1	Digital Signature, Key Encipherment (optional)	Server Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1), Client Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2)	VikingCloud EV Certificates shall be used only to enable TLS (SSL) communication between server and client endpoints.
5. OV SSL Certificate	2.23.140.1.2.2 2.23.140.1.2.3	Digital Signature, Key Encipherment (optional)	Server Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1), Client Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2)	VikingCloud OV SSL Certificates shall be used only to enable TLS (SSL) communication between server and client endpoints.
6. DV Certificate	2.23.140.1.2.1	Digital Signature, Key Encipherment (optional)	EKU: Server Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1)	VikingCloud DV Certificates shall be used only to enable TLS (SSL) communication between server and client endpoints.

Table 3

1.4.2 Prohibited certificate uses

As a general rule, **no Certificate issued by VikingCloud shall possess or be recognized as possessing the capability of digitally signing any type of document (contract, legal letter, etc.).**

Certificates issued by VikingCloud shall be used, and relied upon, only to the extent that the use is consistent with applicable law, including without limitation, applicable export or import laws. Furthermore, VikingCloud shall not warrant any Relying Party's use of a VikingCloud-issued Certificate where the use or intended use by a Relying Party is not defined within this document.

VikingCloud Certificates focus only on the identity of the Subject named in the Certificate, and not on the behavior of the Subject. As such, a VikingCloud Certificate is **not** intended to, nor does VikingCloud provide any assurances, or otherwise represent or warrant:

1. That the Subject named in the Certificate is actively engaged in doing business;
2. That the Subject named in the Certificate complies with applicable laws;
3. That the Subject named in the Certificate is trustworthy, honest, or reputable in its business dealings; or
4. That it is "safe" to do business with the Subject named in the Certificate.

VikingCloud Certificates are not designed, intended, or authorized for use or resale as control equipment in hazardous circumstances or for uses requiring fail-safe performance such as the operation of nuclear facilities, aircraft navigation or communication systems, or weapon control systems, where failure could lead directly to death, personal injury, or severe environmental damage.

VikingCloud Certificates shall not be used for the interception of encrypted communications ("man-in-the-middle").

VikingCloud issues several different types of Certificates, each of which have varied intended uses and purposes. Please refer to the CP identified by the CP OID embedded within the Certificate for further information regarding uses of Certificates prohibited by that particular Certificate type. Certificates may only be used for the purpose specifically stated in [Section 4.5.1](#). VikingCloud occasionally re-keys Intermediate CAs, and Subscribers may re-key their Certificates upon their request. Third party applications or platforms may not operate as designed or intended after a re-key. It is the sole obligation of the Subscriber to make any modifications necessary and/or perform any required testing to assure a Certificate will continue to work as intended upon a re-key. VikingCloud does not warrant any use of Intermediate CAs as root Certificates. Upon a re-key event, Subscribers must cease reliance upon the old keys. VikingCloud shall not warrant any actions or activities by Subscribers based upon the previous keys following a re-key event of a CA.

1.5 POLICY ADMINISTRATION

1.5.1 Organization administering the document

Viking Cloud, Inc.
70 W. Madison Street Suite 400 Chicago, IL 60602 United States of America

1.5.2 Contact person

VikingCloud CA Operational Committee
70 W. Madison Street Suite 400 Chicago, IL 60602
United States of America

Email: sslsupport@securetrust.com

Subscribers, Relying Parties, Application Software Suppliers, and other third parties shall contact VikingCloud at cert-problem-report@securetrust.com to report suspected Private Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, or other types of fraud, compromise, misuse, inappropriate conduct, or any other matter related to Certificates.

1.5.3 Person determining CPS suitability for the policy

VikingCloud's Certification Practice Board ("CPB") determines the suitability and applicability of this CPS and all related CPs. The members of the CPB, as well as their tenure, are determined by senior leadership of VikingCloud.

1.5.4 CPS Approval procedures

All changes and revisions to this CPS and the related CPs shall be approved by the CPB. The CPB meets periodically but also has the ability for emergency meetings when necessary. Changes to this CPS can be based on, but not limited to, any of the following:

- Industry regulation changes
- Technical changes to the CA infrastructure
- Business changes

Potential CPS changes are identified by the CA Operational Committee and presented to the CPB for review. The CA Operational Committee performs a complete CP/CPS review at least on an annual basis.

VikingCloud reserves the right to amend this document in its discretion from time to time. Additionally, VikingCloud will update this document at least annually, even if there are no substantive changes.

All amendments and updates shall be posted in VikingCloud's repository located at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>.

1.6 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

The Definitions found in the CA/Browser Forum's Network and Certificate System Security Requirements are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

1.6.1 Definitions

Activation Data: Data (other than keys) required for operating hardware or software cryptographic modules. Examples include personal identification numbers (PINs), passwords, and pass phrases.

Affiliate: A corporation, partnership, joint venture or other entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with another entity as determined by reference to a QIIS, QGIS, QTIS, Verified Legal Opinion, or Verified Accountant Letter.

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.

Applicant Representative: A natural person who is either the Applicant, employed by the Applicant, or an authorized agent who has express authority to represent the 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 and agrees to the Certificate Terms of Use on behalf of the Applicant when the Applicant is an Affiliate of SecureTrust.

Application Software Supplier: A developer of Internet browser software or other relying-party application software that displays or uses certificates and distributes Root CA 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.

Authentication: The process of establishing identity based on the possession of a trusted credential.

Authorization Domain Name: The Domain Name used to obtain authorization for certificate issuance for a given FQDN. The CA may use the FQDN returned from a DNS CNAME lookup as the FQDN for the purposes of domain validation. If the FQDN starts with a wildcard character, then the CA MUST remove all wildcard labels from the left most portion of requested FQDN. The CA may prune zero or more labels from left to right until encountering a Base Domain Name and may use any one of the intermediate values for the purpose of domain validation.

Authorized Port: One of the following ports: 80 (http), 443 (https).

Base Domain Name: The portion of an applied-for FQDN that is the first domain name node left of a registry-controlled or public suffix plus the registry-controlled or public suffix (e.g. "example.co.uk" or "example.com"). For FQDNs where the right-most domain name node is a gTLD having ICANN Specification 13 in its registry agreement, the gTLD itself may be used as the Base Domain Name.

Business Entity: Any entity that is neither a Private Organization nor a Government Entity as defined herein. Examples include general partnerships, unincorporated associations, and sole proprietorships.

Certificate: A public key certificate.

Certificate Approver: A natural person who is either the Applicant, employed by the Applicant, or an authorized agent who has express authority to represent the Applicant to (i) act as a Certificate Requester and to authorize other employees or third parties to act as a Certificate Requester, and (ii) to approve EV Certificate Requests submitted by other Certificate Requesters.

Certification Authority: An organization that is responsible for the creation, issuance, revocation, and management of Certificates. Where the CA is also the Root CA, references to the CA will be synonymous with Root CA.

Certificate Policy (CP): A named set of rules that indicates the applicability of a certificate to a particular community and/or class of application with common security requirements.

Certification Practice Statement (CPS): One of several documents providing the framework under which certificates are created, issued, managed and used.

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

Certificate Requester: A natural person who is either the Applicant, employed by the Applicant, an authorized agent who has express authority to represent the Applicant, or a third party (such as an ISP or hosting company) that completes and submits a Certificate Request on behalf of the Applicant.

Certificate Revocation List (CRL): A regularly updated time-stamped list of revoked or invalid Certificates that is created and digitally signed by the CA operated by SecureTrust that issued the Certificates.

Compromise: Suspected or actual unauthorized disclosure, loss, loss of control or use of a Private Key associated with Certificate.

Contract Signer: A natural person who is either the Applicant, employed by the Applicant, or an authorized agent who has express authority to represent the Applicant, and who has authority on behalf of the Applicant to sign Subscriber Agreements.

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%.

Cross Certificate: A certificate that is used to establish a trust relationship between two Root CAs.

Distinguished Name: A distinguished name is the concatenation of selected attributes from each entry, called the relative distinguished name (RDN), in the X.500 directory tree along a path leading from the root of the X.500 namespace down to the named entry.

DNS CAA Email Contact: The email address defined in section A.1.1 of the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements.

DNS TXT Record Email Contact: The email address defined in section A.2.1 of the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements.

DNS TXT Record Phone Contact: The email address defined in section A.2.2 of the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements.

Domain (of a CA): The scope of authority of a CA, generally limited to RA’s and End-Entities registered with or certified by the CA.

Domain Contact: The Domain Name Registrant, technical contact, or administrative contact (or the equivalent under a ccTLD) as listed in the WHOIS record of the Base Domain Name or in a DNS SOA record.

Domain Name: The label assigned to a node in the Domain Name System.

Domain Namespace: The set of all possible Domain Names that are subordinate to a single node in the Domain Name System.

Domain Name Registrant: Sometimes referred to as the “owner” of a Domain Name, but more properly the person(s) or entity(ies) registered with a Domain Name Registrar as having the right to control how a Domain Name is used, such as the natural person or Legal Entity that is listed as the “Registrant” by WHOIS or the Domain Name Registrar.

Domain Name Registrar: A person or entity that registers Domain Names under the auspices of or by agreement with: (i) the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), (ii) a national Domain Name authority/registry, or (iii) a Network Information Center (including their affiliates, contractors, delegates, successors, or assigns).

End-Entity: A person, computer system, or a communications device that is a subject or user of a Certificate. An End-Entity is a Subscriber, a Relying Party, or both.

Entity: A Certification Authority, Registration Authority, or End-Entity.

EV Certificate: A certificate that contains information specified in these Guidelines and that has been validated in accordance with these Guidelines.

EV Certificate Request: A request from an Applicant to VikingCloud requesting that VikingCloud issue an EV Certificate to the Applicant, which request is validly authorized by the Applicant and signed by the Applicant Representative.

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

EV Processes: The keys, software, processes, and procedures by which VikingCloud verifies EV Data, issues EV Certificates, maintains a Repository, and revokes EV Certificates.

Extended Validation Certificate: See EV Certificate.

Fully-Qualified Domain Name: A Domain Name that includes the labels of all superior nodes in the Internet Domain Name System.

Government Agency: In the case of a Private Organization, the government agency in the Jurisdiction of Incorporation under whose authority the legal existence of the Private Organization was established (e.g., the government agency that issued the Certificate of Incorporation). In the case of Business Entities, the government agency in the jurisdiction of operation that registers business entities. In the case of a Government Entity, the entity that enacted the law, regulation, or decree establishing the legal existence of the Government Entity.

Government Entity: A government-operated legal entity, agency, department, ministry, or similar element of the government of a country, or political subdivision within such country (such as a state, province, city, country, etc).

High Risk Certificate Request: A Request that VikingCloud flags for additional scrutiny which may include names at higher risk for phishing or other fraudulent usage.

Incorporating Agency: In the case of a Private Organization, the government agency in the Jurisdiction of Incorporation under whose authority the legal existence of the Private Organization was established (e.g., the government agency that issued the Certificate of Incorporation). In the case of a Government Entity, the entity that enacted the law, regulation, or decree establishing the legal existence of the Government Entity.

Individual: A natural person.

Internal Name: A string of characters (not an IP address) in a Common Name or Subject Alternative Name field of a Certificate that cannot be verified as globally unique within the public DNS at the time of certificate issuance because it does not end with a Top Level Domain registered in IANA's Root Zone Database.

International Organization: An organization founded by a constituent document, e.g., charter, treaty, convention or similar document, signed by, or on behalf of, a minimum of two Sovereign State governments.

Jurisdiction of Incorporation: In the case of a Private Organization, the country and (where applicable) the state or province or locality where the organization's legal existence was established by a filing with (or an act of) an appropriate government agency or entity (e.g., where it was incorporated). In the case of a Government Entity, the country and (where applicable) the state or province where the Entity's legal existence was created by law.

Key Materials: A tangible representation of a key. Examples include a key stored in computer memory, computer disk, smart card, or other key carrier.

Legal Existence: A Private Organization, Government Entity, or Business Entity has Legal Existence if it has been validly formed and not otherwise terminated, dissolved, or abandoned.

Maximum Validity Period: The maximum time period for which the issued Certificate is valid. Also, the maximum period after CA verification that certain Applicant information may be relied upon in issuing a Certificate pursuant to this CPS.

Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration: A process by which the determinations made during domain validation and CAA checking by the Primary Network Perspective are corroborated by other Network Perspectives before Certificate issuance.

Network Perspective: Related to Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration. A system (e.g., a cloud-hosted server instance) or collection of network components (e.g., a VPN and corresponding infrastructure) for sending outbound Internet traffic associated with a domain control validation method and/or CAA check. The location of a Network Perspective is determined by the point where unencapsulated outbound Internet traffic is typically first handed off to the network infrastructure providing Internet connectivity to that perspective.

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

OCSP Responder: An online software application operated under the authority of VikingCloud 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.

Parent Company: A company that Controls a Subsidiary Company as determined by reference to a QIIS, QGIS, QTIS, Verified Legal Opinion, or Verified Accountant Letter.

Place of Business: The location of any facility (such as a factory, retail store, warehouse, etc.) where the Applicant's business is conducted.

Primary Network Perspective: The Network Perspective used by the CA to make the determination of 1) the CA's authority to issue a Certificate for the requested domain(s) or IP address(es) and 2) the Applicant's authority and/or domain authorization or control of the requested domain(s) or IP address(es).

Principal Individual: An Individual of a Private Organization, Government Entity, or Business Entity that is either an owner, partner, managing member, director, or officer, as identified by their title of employment, or an employee, contractor or agent authorized by such entity or organization to conduct business related to the request, issuance, and use of Certificates.

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.

Private Organization: A non-governmental legal entity (whether ownership interests are privately held or publicly traded) whose existence was created by a filing with (or an act of) the Incorporating Agency in its Jurisdiction of Incorporation.

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.

Qualified Auditor: An independent public accounting firm that meets the auditing qualification requirements specified in Section 8.7.4 of these Guidelines.

Qualified Government Information Source ("QGIS"): A regularly updated and current publicly available source which is 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 provided they are maintained by a government entity.

Qualified Independent Information Source ("QIIS"): 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: (i) data it contains that will be relied upon has been independently verified by other independent information sources; (ii) the database distinguishes between self-reported data and data reported by independent information sources; (iii) the database provider identifies how frequently they update the information in their database; (iv) changes in the data that will

be relied upon will be reflected in the database in no more than twelve (12) months; and (v) the database provider uses authoritative sources independent of the subject, or multiple corroborated sources, to which the data pertains.

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

Registered Agent: An Individual or entity that is: (i) authorized by the Applicant to receive service of process and business communications on behalf of the Applicant; and (ii) listed in the official records of the Applicant's Jurisdiction of Incorporation as acting in the role specified in (i) above.

Registered Office: The official address of a company, as recorded with the Incorporating Agency, to which official documents are sent and at which legal notices are received.

Registration Agency: A Governmental Agency that registers business information in connection with an entity's business formation or authorization to conduct business under a license, charter or other certification. A Registration Agency MAY include, but is not limited to (i) a State Department of Corporations or a Secretary of State; (ii) a licensing agency, such as a State Department of Insurance; or (iii) a chartering agency, such as a state office or department of financial regulation, banking or finance, or a federal agency such as the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) or Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS)

Registration Authority (RA): A person or other entity operating under the authority of a CA that is responsible for identification and authentication of Certificate subjects and other duties as assigned in the site CPS.

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 Representative.

Relying Party: Any person (Individual or entity) that relies on a Valid Certificate. An Application Software Supplier is not considered a Relying Party when software distributed by such Vendor merely displays information relating to a Certificate. In this document, the terms "Certificate user" and "Relying Party" are used interchangeably.

Repository: An online database of Certificate status information, either in the form of a CRL or an OCSP response.

Risk Assessments: Activities defined within the VikingCloud information security program that: (i) identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external threats that could result in unauthorized access, disclosure, misuse, alteration, or destruction of any EV Data or EV Processes; (ii) assess the likelihood and potential damage of these threats, taking into consideration the sensitivity of the EV Data and EV Processes; and (iii) assess the sufficiency of the policies, procedures, information systems, technology, and other arrangements that VikingCloud has in place to control such risks.

Root CA: The top level Certification Authority that issues the self-signed Root Certificate under which VikingCloud issues Certificates.

Root CA Key Pair: The Private Key and its associated Public Key held by the Root CA.

Root Certificate: The self-signed certificate issued by the Root CA to identify itself and to facilitate signing of certificates identifying its Subordinate CAs.

Root Key Generation Script: A documented plan of procedures to be performed for the generation of the Root CA key pair.

Security Plan: Security procedures, measures, and products designed to achieve the objectives set forth in The VikingCloud Information Security Program to reasonably manage and control the risks identified during the Risk Assessment, commensurate with the sensitivity of all VikingCloud Certification Authority, Applicant, and Subscriber Data and Processes, as well as the complexity and scope of the activities of the CA.

Signing Authority: One or more Certificate Approvers designated to act on behalf of the Applicant.

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

Sponsor: A person or organization with which the Subscriber is affiliated (e.g., as an employee, user of service, or customer).

Subject: The organization identified as the Subject in the subject:organizationName field of a Certificate, whose identity is unambiguously bound to a Public Key also specified in the Certificate. An Applicant becomes a Subject when the Certificate it requested is issued.

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 certificates are signed by the Root CA, or another Subordinate CA. Certificates issued by a Subordinate CA will be valid if the appropriate OID(s) for that certificate type is specified within the certificatePolicies extension of the end entity.

Subscriber: A person or entity who is the subject named or identified in a Certificate issued to such person or entity, holds a Private Key that corresponds to a Public Key listed in that Certificate, and the person or entity to whom digitally signed messages verified by reference to such Certificate are to be attributed.

Subscriber / Subscribing Organization: (EV) The organization identified as the Subject in the subject:organizationName field of a Certificate issued pursuant to this CP/CPS, and, as qualified by the Jurisdiction of Incorporation information in an EV Certificate.

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

Subsidiary Company: A company that is controlled by a Parent Company as determined by reference to a QIIS, QGIS, QTIS, Verified Legal Opinion, or Verified Accountant Letter.

Sysnet Global Solutions Group: That group of companies the parent company of which is Sysxnet Limited t/a Sysnet Global Solutions and that includes Secure Compliance, Inc. (formerly named SecureTrust, Inc.), Sysnet North America, Inc., and Viking Cloud, Inc.

Terms of Use: Those provisions regarding the safekeeping and acceptable uses of a Certificate in accordance with a CPS and CP that an Applicant Representative acknowledges and accepts on behalf of an Applicant when such Applicant is an Affiliate of the CA.

Valid: A Certificate that has not expired and has not been revoked

Validity Period: A Certificate's period of validity. It typically begins on the date the Certificate is issued (or such later date as specified in the Certificate), and ends on the date and time it expires as noted in the Certificate unless the Certificate is revoked before its expiration.

Validation Specialist: A person performing validation duties specified in these Guidelines.

Verified Accountant Letter: A document meeting the requirements specified in Section 3.2.2.11.2 of the EV Guidelines.

Verified Legal Opinion: A document meeting the requirements specified in Section 3.2.2.11.1 of the EV Guidelines.

WebTrust EV Program: The additional audit procedures specified for CAs that issue EV Certificates by CPA Canada to be used in conjunction with its WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities.

WebTrust Program for CAs: The then-current version of the CPA Canada WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities, available at https://www.webtrust.org/certauth_fin.htm.

WebTrust Seal of Assurance: An affirmation of compliance resulting from the WebTrust Program for CAs.

WHOIS: Information retrieved directly from the Domain Name Registrar or registry operator via the protocol defined in RFC 3912, the Registry Data Access Protocol defined in RFC 7482, or an HTTPS website.

1.6.2 Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ADN	Authorization Domain Name
BIS	(US Government) Bureau of Industry and Security
CA	Certification Authority
CAA	Certification Authority Authorization
ccTLD	Country Code Top-Level Domain
CP	Certificate Policy
CPA	Chartered Professional Accountant
CPS	Certification Practices Statement
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
DBA	Doing Business As (also known as “Trading As”)
DNS	Domain Name System
EE	End-Entity
EV	Extended Validation
FIPS	(US Government) Federal Information Processing Standard
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
gTLD	Generic Top-Level Domain
HSM	Hardware Security Module
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NTP	Network Time Protocol
OCC	(US Government) Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol
OID	Object Identifier
OTS	(US Government) Office of Thrift Supervision
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PKIX	Public Key Infrastructure - X.509 (IETF Working Group)
QGIS	Qualified Government Information Source
QTIS	Qualified Government Tax Information Source
QIIS	Qualified Independent Information Source
RA	Registration Authority
RFC	Request for Comments
RSA	Rivest-Shamir-Adelman Encryption Algorithm
SEC	(US Government) Securities and Exchange Commission
S/MIME	Secure MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions)

Acronym	Meaning
VPH	VikingCloud Public-Key Hierarchy
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TLD	Top-Level Domain
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TW	Trustwave
UTC(k)	National realization of Coordinated Universal Time

1.6.3 References

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10. RFC5019 Request for Comments: 5019, The Lightweight Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) Profile for High-Volume Environments, A. Deacon, et al, September 2007.
11. RFC5280 Request for Comments: 5280, Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure: Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, Cooper et al, May 2008.
12. RFC6844, Request for Comments: 6844, DNS Certification Authority Authorization (CAA) Resource Record, Hallam-Baker, Stradling, January 2013.
13. WebTrust for Certification Authorities – Extended Validation audit criteria, CPA Canada, 2009.
14. X.509v3 ITU-T Recommendation X.509 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-8:2005, Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks.
15. Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates <https://cabforum.org/baseline-requirements-documents/>
16. Guidelines for the Issuance and Management of Extended Validation Certificates <https://cabforum.org/extended-validation/>
17. RFC3161 Request for Comments: 3161, Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure: Time-Stamp Protocol (TSP), Adams et al, August 2001.
18. NIST SP 800-56A Revision 2 NIST Special Publication 800-56A Revision 2, Recommendation for Pair-Wise Key Establishment Schemes Using Discrete Logarithm Cryptography, Barker et al, May 2013.
19. Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted S/MIME Certificates <https://cabforum.org/smime-br/>

1.6.4 Conventions

The VikingCloud Certificate Policy is based on, and complies with, the ISO/IEC X.509: Information Technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory: Public-Key and Attribute Certificate Frameworks specification and IETF RFC 3647 PKI Certificate Policy and Certification Practice Framework. The IETF Framework is used worldwide to ensure interoperability and conformance to a recognized standard that defines a uniform certificate policy content and construction.

Terms not otherwise defined in this CP/CPS shall be as defined in applicable agreements, user manuals, certification practice statements, and certificate policies (CP) of VikingCloud.

In the event that there is a discrepancy between the following procedures and the CA/Browser Forum Guidelines, the CA/Browser Forum Guidelines will supersede the procedures detailed below.

2 PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 REPOSITORIES

VikingCloud shall maintain three separate Repositories:

1. **Certificate Repository.** VikingCloud shall make available the Root Certificates at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>. Digital Certificates that are issued to End-Entities are stored on non-public file systems and in internal databases. They may also be published to public Certificate Transparency logs in accordance with [section 4.4.2](#) below.
2. **Document Repository.** This Certificate Policy and Certification Practice Statement, Legal documents, associated CPs, Subscriber Agreements, Relying Party Agreements, and other documents related to VikingCloud's actions as a Certificate Services Provider shall be made publicly available on our web site at the following URL: <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>.
3. **Certificate Status Information Repository.** Certificate status information is available through 1) publicly published Certificate Revocation List ("CRL"). Root CRLs available at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA> and/or 2) other online Certificate status protocols such as OCSP. Every Certificate issued by any CA within the VPH and governed by this CP/CPS will contain information within the Certificate that will identify the location where Certificate status information can be found. VikingCloud shall issue CRLs for all VikingCloud Certificate types, including subordinate Certification Authorities, according to the schedule defined in [section 4.9.7](#) below.

2.2 PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

VikingCloud shall maintain and publish all past and current versions of this CP/CPS, including all associated CPs, Subscriber Agreements, Relying Party Agreements, and all other relevant legal documents at the following URL: <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>. The repositories allow Relying Parties and others to view Certificate status information, including without limitation, a Certificate's revocation status.

Sensitive internal documents associated with information security plans, security controls, trade secrets, and other operational plans are not made publicly available.

VikingCloud shall host test Web sites that allow Application Software Suppliers to test their software with Subscriber Certificates that chain up to each root CA. These sites are accessible at the following URLs:

SGCA Valid: <https://sgcatest.vikingcloud.com>

SGCA Expired: <https://sgcatest-expired.vikingcloud.com>

SGCA Revoked: <https://sgcatest-revoked.vikingcloud.com>

STCA Valid: <https://stcatest.vikingcloud.com>

STCA Expired: <https://stcatest-expired.vikingcloud.com>

STCA Revoked: <https://stcatest-revoked.vikingcloud.com>

XGCA Valid: <https://xgcatest.vikingcloud.com>

XGCA Expired: <https://xgcatest-expired.vikingcloud.com>

XGCA Revoked: <https://xgcatest-revoked.vikingcloud.com>

TWGCA Valid: <https://twgcatest.vikingcloud.com>

TWGCA Expired: <https://twgcatest-expired.vikingcloud.com>

TWGCA Revoked: <https://twgcatest-revoked.vikingcloud.com>

TWGP256CA Valid: <https://twgp256catest.vikingcloud.com>

TWGP256CA Expired: <https://twgp256catest-expired.vikingcloud.com>

TWGP256CA Revoked: <https://twgp256catest-revoked.vikingcloud.com>

TWGP384CA Valid: <https://twgp384catest.vikingcloud.com>

TWGP384CA Expired: <https://twgp384catest-expired.vikingcloud.com>

TWGP384CA Revoked: <https://twgp384catest-revoked.vikingcloud.com>

VCT1CA Valid: <https://vct1catest.vikingcloud.com>

VCT1CA Expired: <https://vct1catest-expired.vikingcloud.com>

VCT1CA Revoked: <https://vct1catest-revoked.vikingcloud.com>

VCT1P3CA Valid: <https://vct1p3catest.vikingcloud.com>

VCT1P3CA Expired: <https://vct1p3catest-expired.vikingcloud.com>

VCT1P3CA Revoked: <https://vct1p3catest-revoked.vikingcloud.com>

2.3 TIME OR FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION

Updates to this CP/CPS and the associated CPs are approved and published as set forth in [Section 1.5.4](#) herein. Subscriber Agreements and Relying Party Agreements are published as necessary. Certificate status information is published as specified within [section 4.9.8](#). CRL information shall be generated and published according to the schedule defined in [section 4.9.7](#).

2.4 ACCESS CONTROLS ON REPOSITORIES

Information published in our Document Repository and Certificate Status Information Repository is available on a read-only basis. Information contained in our Certificate Repository is available to the End-Entity who owns the Certificate as well as to authorized VikingCloud staff. VikingCloud has physical and logical security controls in place to prevent unauthorized persons from adding, deleting, or modifying the information contained within its repositories.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

VikingCloud issues Certificates to Natural Person, Private Organization, Government Entity, Business Entity and Non-Commercial Entity subjects that satisfy the requirements specified below:

3.1 NAMING

All Certificates issued by VikingCloud Certification Authorities shall comply with the ISO/ITU X.500 naming convention and encoded in accordance with RFC 5280.

VikingCloud does not issue Certificates that contain Internal Names.

3.1.1 Types of names

All Certificates will have the subject field of the Distinguished Name (and any subject alternative name extensions, if present) set as per the following:

3.1.1.1 EV certificate

See EV Guidelines Section 7.1.4.2

3.1.1.2 OV SSL certificate

In addition to the fully authenticated FQDN of the server, the subject in these Certificates shall include the following authenticated attributes:

1. Organization name (OID 2.5.4.10) containing Subject's full legal organization name as listed in the official records of the Incorporating or Registration Agency in the Subject's Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration or as otherwise verified by VikingCloud as provided herein.
2. Locality (OID 2.5.4.7) and/or State or Province name (OID 2.5.4.8) containing Subject's address of existence or operation.
3. Country (OID 2.5.4.6) containing the two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code for the Subject's address of existence or operation.
4. Subject Alternative Name extension (OID 2.5.29.17) containing one or more host Domain Name(s) owned or controlled by the Subject and to be associated with the Subject's server. Such server MAY be owned and operated by the Subject or another entity (e.g., a hosting service).
5. Common Name (OID 2.5.4.3) containing one of the Domain Name(s) included in the Subject Alternative Name extension.
6. Wildcard certificates are allowed.

3.1.1.3 DV certificate

In addition to the fully authenticated FQDN of the server, the subject in these Certificates shall include the following authenticated attributes:

1. Subject Alternative Name extension (OID 2.5.29.17) containing one or more host Domain Name(s) owned or controlled by the Subject and to be associated with the Subject's server. Such server MAY be owned and operated by the Subject or another entity (e.g., a hosting service).
2. Common name (OID 2.5.4.3) containing one of the Domain Name(s) included in the Subject Alternative Name extension.

3.1.1.4 S/MIME certificate

The common name (OID 2.5.4.3), email address (OID 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1), and Subject Alternative Name extension (OID 2.5.29.17) shall be set to the Subscriber's email address.

3.1.1.5 Client authentication certificate (client)

In addition to the sponsor-authenticated name of the Individual or device, the subject in client authentication Certificates shall include the following attributes:

1. Organization name (OID 2.5.4.10)

3.1.2 Need for names to be meaningful

The subject field within the Certificates of each of the VPH participants defined in [section 1.1](#) shall uniquely identify each of the VikingCloud capabilities in a human readable format. Additionally:

Certificate Type	Description of the Need for the Name to be Meaningful
1. EV Certificate	VikingCloud ensures via the practices and procedures defined within this document, specifically in section 3.2.2 , that the subject name uniquely identifies the name of the Subscriber.
2. OV SSL Certificate	VikingCloud ensures via the practices and procedures defined within this document, specifically in section 3.2.2 , that the subject name uniquely identifies the name of the Subscriber.
3. DV Certificate	VikingCloud ensures via the practices and procedures defined within this document, specifically in section 3.2.2 , that the subject name uniquely identifies the name of the Subscriber.
4. Client Authentication Certificate	The Sponsor is responsible for subject names.
5. S/MIME Certificate	VikingCloud ensures via the practices and procedures defined within this document, specifically in section 3.2 , that the subject name uniquely identifies the name of the Subscriber.

Table 4

3.1.3 Anonymity or pseudonymity of subscribers

Anonymous or pseudonymous Certificates are not issued by VikingCloud Certification Authorities, nor shall be issued to or by any subordinate CA within the organizational certification authority hierarchy.

3.1.4 Rules for interpreting various name forms

Name forms within VikingCloud Certification Authority Certificates, VikingCloud-issued End-Entity Certificates, and any subordinate CA Certificate within the organizational certification authority hierarchy shall adhere to the ISO/ITU X.500 series naming standards.

3.1.5 Uniqueness of names

The uniqueness of names within VikingCloud issued Certificates shall be determined as set forth below:

Certificate Type	Uniqueness of Name Requirement
1. EV Certificate	The subject of all Certificates issued by VikingCloud shall be unique.
2. OV SSL Certificate	The subject of all Certificates issued by VikingCloud shall be unique.
3. DV certificate	The subject of all Certificates issued by VikingCloud shall be unique.
4. Client Authentication Certificate	The subject of all Certificates issued by VikingCloud shall be unique.
5. S/MIME Certificate	The subject information in a S/MIME Certificate is limited to an authenticated email address. While typically a unique email address would correspond to a unique individual, there are no guarantees as to the uniqueness of the individuals with access to that email address.

Table 5

3.1.6 Recognition, authentication, and role of trademarks

VikingCloud does not determine the validity or rights of a Subscriber or Applicant to use any name, trademarks, trade names, domain names, service marks, or other marks ("marks"). Applicants and Subscribers shall not use other parties' marks in their Certificate applications, Subscriber Agreement or other related documentation. VikingCloud may, within its sole discretion, reject or suspend a Certificate application and revoke the Certificate due to potential trademark infringement.

3.2 INITIAL IDENTITY VALIDATION

Prior to the use of an Incorporating Agency or Registration Agency to validate organization identity for Applicants of EV Certificates, the Incorporating Agency or Registration Agency must be disclosed in VikingCloud's Repository at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA/registry-list.php>.

For S/MIME Certificates, VikingCloud currently will only issue Mailbox-validated S/MIME certificates. In accordance with Section 3.2.2.2 - Validating control over mailbox via email of the S/MIME Baseline Requirements Section 1.6.3 number 20, VikingCloud will do the following:

- Confirm the Applicant's control over each Mailbox Field to be included in a Certificate by sending a Random Value via email and then receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value.
- Control over each Mailbox Address SHALL be confirmed using a unique Random Value. The Random Value SHALL be sent only to the email address being validated and SHALL not be shared in any other way.
- The Random Value SHALL be unique in each email. The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 24 hours from its creation.
- The Random Value SHALL be reset upon each instance of the email sent by VikingCloud to a Mailbox Address, however only the last Random Value sent to that Mailbox Address will be valid for use in a confirming response within the validity period described in this Section. In addition, the Random Value is not intended for additional use as an authentication factor following the Mailbox Address verification.

3.2.1 Method to prove possession of private key

All End-Entity applicants for all certificate types within the VPH shall submit a digitally signed PKCS#10 CSR to establish that it holds the private key corresponding to the public key to be included in a Certificate. VikingCloud shall verify that the CSR's signature was created by the private key associated with the public key in the CSR.

3.2.2 Authentication of organization identity

For OV SSL Certificates and EV Certificates, VikingCloud shall verify the identity of the Applicant and the authenticity of the Applicant Representative's certificate request using a verification process meeting the requirements of Section 3.2.2.1. VikingCloud shall inspect any document relied upon under this Section for alteration or falsification.

3.2.2.1 Identity

1. EV Certificates require extensive identity verification as defined in the CABF EV Guidelines located here: <https://cabforum.org/extended-validation/>
2. OV SSL Certificates include the name and location fields of the organization. These are verified using documentation or communication with one or more of the following:
 - a. A governmental agency in the jurisdiction of the Applicant's legal creation, existence, or recognition. Communication may include look-up on a database such as a Secretary of State website or documents such as Articles of Incorporation, Certificate of Incorporation, L.L.C., L.L.P., L.P., L.T.D., Fictitious Name, or any other standard documentation issued by or filed with the proper governmental authority.
 - b. A third party data source meeting the requirements in Section 3.2.2.7
 - c. An Attestation letter.
 - d. For location only, a utility bill, bank statement, credit card statement, or government issued tax document.

3.2.2.2 DBA/Tradename

1. EV Certificates require extensive identity verification as defined in the CABF EV Guidelines section 3.2.2.3.
2. OV SSL Certificates include the name and location fields of the organization. These are verified using documentation or a Reliable Method of Communication with the following:
 - a. A governmental agency in the jurisdiction of the Applicant's legal creation, existence, or recognition. Communication may include look-up on a database such as a Secretary of State website or documents such as Articles of Incorporation, Certificate of Incorporation, L.L.C., L.L.P., L.P., L.T.D., Fictitious Name, DBA, or any other standard documentation issued by or filed with the proper governmental authority.
 - b. A third party data source meeting the requirements in [Section 3.2.2.7](#)
 - c. An Attestation letter accompanied by documentary support.
 - d. A utility bill, bank statement, credit card statement, or government issued tax document. (Note that in [Section 3.2.2.1](#) these can only be used for location, but here they can also be used for DBA/Tradename.)

3.2.2.3 Verification of Country

Any method in [Section 3.2.2.1](#) shall be used to verify country.

3.2.2.4 Authorization by Domain Name Registrant

All the following methods apply to all DV, OV SSL, and EV SSL certificates unless otherwise stated.

For externally cross signed root hierarchies, the domain validation methods in use by the issuing CA are governed by the CP/CPS of the external issuing CA organization.

As of the date the Certificate issues, VikingCloud shall validate each Fully-Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) listed in the Certificate using at least one of the methods listed below.

Completed confirmations of Applicant authority may be valid for the issuance of multiple certificates over time. In all cases, the confirmation must have been initiated within the time period specified in the relevant requirement (such as in Section 4.2.1 of the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements or Section 3.2.2.14.3 of the CA/Browser Forum EV SSL Certificate Guidelines) prior to certificate issuance. For purposes of domain validation, the term Applicant includes the Applicant's Parent Company, Subsidiary Company, or Affiliate.

3.2.2.4.1 Validating the Applicant as a Domain Contact

This method was deprecated by the CA/Browser Forum. VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.2 Email Domain Contact

Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by sending a Random Value via email and then receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value. The Random Value MUST be sent to an email address identified as a Domain Contact.

Each email may confirm control of multiple Authorization Domain Names.

VikingCloud may send the email identified under this section to more than one recipient provided that every recipient is identified by the Domain Name Registrar as representing the Domain Name Registrant for every FQDN being verified using the email.

The Random Value SHALL be unique in each email.

VikingCloud may resend the email in its entirety, including re-use of the Random Value, provided that the communication's entire contents and recipient(s) remain unchanged.

The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation.

Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, VikingCloud may also issue certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

This method was deprecated as of July 15, 2025 by the CA/Browser Forum. Any prior domain validation using this method will not be reused for issuance on or after July 15, 2025.

3.2.2.4.3 Phone Contact with Domain Contact

This method was deprecated by the CA/Browser Forum. VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.4 Constructed Email to Domain Contact

Confirm the Applicant's control over the requested FQDN by (i) sending an email to one or more addresses created by using 'admin', 'administrator', 'webmaster', 'hostmaster', or 'postmaster' as the local part, followed by the at-sign ("@"), followed by an Authorization Domain Name, (ii) including a Random Value in the email, and (iii) receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value.

Each email may confirm control of multiple FQDNs, provided the Authorization Domain Name used in the email is an Authorization Domain Name for each FQDN being confirmed.

The Random Value shall be unique in each email.

The email may be re-sent in its entirety, including the re-use of the Random Value, provided that its entire contents and recipients shall remain unchanged.

The Random Value shall remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation.

Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, VikingCloud may also issue certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

3.2.2.4.5 Domain Authorization Document

This method was deprecated by the CA/Browser Forum. VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.6 Agreed-Upon Change to a Website

This method was deprecated by the CA/Browser Forum. VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.7 DNS Change

Confirming the Applicant's control over the requested FQDN by confirming the presence of a Random Value in a DNS TXT or CAA record for either 1) an Authorization Domain Name; or 2) an Authorization Domain Name that is prefixed with a label that begins with an underscore character.

VikingCloud shall provide a Random Value unique to the certificate request and shall not use the Random Value after (i) 30 days or (ii) if the Applicant submitted the certificate request, the timeframe permitted for reuse of validated information relevant to the certificate (such as in Section 4.2.1 of the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements or Section 3.2.2.14.3 of the CA/Browser Forum EV SSL Certificate Guidelines).

VikingCloud performing validations using this method MUST implement Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration as specified in [Section 3.2.2.9](#). To count as corroborating, a Network Perspective MUST observe the same challenge information (i.e. Random Value or Request Token) as the Primary Network Perspective.

Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, VikingCloud may also issue certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

3.2.2.4.8 IP Address

VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.9 Test Certificate

This method was deprecated by the CA/Browser Forum. VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.10 TLS Using a Random Number

This method was deprecated by the CA/Browser Forum. VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.11 Any Other Method

This method was deprecated by the CA/Browser Forum. VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.12 Validating Applicant as a Domain Contact

VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.13 Email to DNS CAA Contact

Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by sending a Random Value via email and then receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value. The Random Value MUST be sent to a DNS CAA Email Contact. The relevant CAA Resource Record Set MUST be found using the search algorithm defined in RFC 8659 Section 3.

Each email may confirm control of multiple FQDNs, provided that each email address is a DNS CAA Email Contact for each Authorization Domain Name being validated.

VikingCloud may send the email identified under this section to more than one recipient provided that every recipient is a DNS CAA Email Contact for each Authorization Domain Name being validated.

The Random Value SHALL be unique in each email.

VikingCloud may resend the email in its entirety, including re-use of the Random Value, provided that the communication's entire contents and recipient(s) remain unchanged.

The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation.

VikingCloud performing validations using this method MUST implement Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration as specified in [Section 3.2.2.9](#). To count as corroborating, a Network Perspective MUST observe the same selected contact address used for domain validation as the Primary Network Perspective.

Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, VikingCloud may also issue certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

3.2.2.4.14 Email to DNS TXT Contact

Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by sending a Random Value via email and then receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value. The Random Value MUST be sent to a DNS TXT Record Email Contact.

Each email may confirm control of multiple FQDNs, provided that each email address is a DNS TXT Record Email Contact for each Authorization Domain Name being validated.

VikingCloud may send the email identified under this section to more than one recipient provided that every recipient is a DNS TXT Record Email Contact for each Authorization Domain Name being validated.

The Random Value SHALL be unique in each email.

VikingCloud may resend the email in its entirety, including re-use of the Random Value, provided that the communication's entire contents and recipient(s) remain unchanged.

The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation.

VikingCloud performing validations using this method MUST implement Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration as specified in [Section 3.2.2.9](#). To count as corroborating, a Network Perspective MUST observe the same selected contact address used for domain validation as the Primary Network Perspective.

Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, VikingCloud may also issue certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

3.2.2.4.15 Phone Contact with Domain Contact

Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by calling the Domain Contact's phone number and obtaining a confirming response to validate the ADN. Each phone call MAY confirm control of multiple ADNs provided that the same Domain Contact phone number is listed for each ADN being verified and a confirming response is provided for each ADN.

In the event that someone other than a Domain Contact is reached, VikingCloud MAY request to be transferred to the Domain Contact.

In the event of reaching voicemail, VikingCloud MAY generate and leave the Random Value and the ADN(s) being validated. The Random Value MUST be returned to VikingCloud to approve the request.

The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation.

Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, VikingCloud may also issue certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

This method was deprecated as of July 15, 2025 by the CA/Browser Forum. Any prior domain validation using this method will not be reused for issuance on or after July 15, 2025.

3.2.2.4.16 Phone Contact with DNS TXT Record Phone Contact

Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by calling the DNS TXT Record Phone Contact's phone number and obtaining a confirming response to validate the ADN. Each phone call MAY confirm control of multiple ADNs provided that the same DNS TXT Record Phone Contact phone number is listed for each ADN being verified and a confirming response is provided for each ADN.

VikingCloud SHALL NOT request to be transferred, as this phone number is specifically listed for the purpose of Domain Validation. A response using this method SHALL NOT be considered valid if VikingCloud is knowingly transferred.

In the event of reaching voicemail, VikingCloud MAY generate and leave the Random Value and the ADN(s) being validated. The Random Value MUST be returned to VikingCloud to approve the request.

The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation.

VikingCloud performing validations using this method MUST implement Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration as specified in [Section 3.2.2.9](#). To count as corroborating, a Network Perspective MUST observe the same selected contact address used for domain validation as the Primary Network Perspective.

Note: Once the FQDN has been validated using this method, VikingCloud may also issue certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN. This method is suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

3.2.2.4.17 Phone Contact with DNS CAA Phone Contact

VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.18 Agreed-Upon Change to Website v2

Confirming the Applicant's control over the FQDN by verifying that the Request Token or Random Value is contained in the contents of a file.

1. The entire Request Token or Random Value SHALL NOT appear in the request used to retrieve the file, and
2. VikingCloud MUST receive a successful HTTP response from the request (meaning a 2xx HTTP status code must be received).

The file containing the Request Token or Random Number:

1. MUST be located on the Authorization Domain Name, and
2. MUST be located under the `"/.well-known/pki-validation"` directory, and
3. SHALL be retrieved via either the `"http"` or `"https"` scheme, and
4. SHALL be accessed over an Authorized Port.

If VikingCloud follows redirects, the following apply:

1. Redirects MUST be initiated at the HTTP protocol layer.
2. Redirects MUST be the result of a 301, 302, or 307 HTTP status code response, as defined in RFC 7231, Section 6.4, or a 308 HTTP status code response, as defined in RFC 7538, Section 3.
3. Redirects MUST be to the final value of the Location HTTP response header, as defined in RFC 7231, Section 7.1.2.
4. Redirects MUST be to resource URLs with either the `"http"` or `"https"` scheme.
5. Redirects MUST be to resource URLs accessed via Authorized Ports.

If a Random Value is used, then:

1. VikingCloud SHALL provide a Random Value unique to the certificate request.
2. The Random Value SHALL remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 30 days from its creation.

VikingCloud performing validations using this method MUST implement Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration as specified in [Section 3.2.2.9](#). To count as corroborating, a Network Perspective MUST observe the same challenge information (i.e. Random Value or Request Token) as the Primary Network Perspective.

Note: VikingCloud SHALL NOT issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN unless VikingCloud performs a separate validation for that FQDN using an authorized method, and this method is NOT suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

3.2.2.4.19 Agreed-Upon Change to Website - ACME

Confirming the Applicant's control over a FQDN by validating domain control of the FQDN using the ACME HTTP Challenge method defined in section 8.3 of RFC 8555. The following are additive requirements to RFC 8555.

VikingCloud MUST receive a successful HTTP response from the request (meaning a 2xx HTTP status code must be received).

The token (as defined in RFC 8555, section 8.3) SHALL NOT be used for more than 30 days from its creation.

If VikingCloud follows redirects, the following apply:

1. Redirects MUST be initiated at the HTTP protocol layer.
2. Redirects MUST be the result of a 301, 302, or 307 HTTP status code response, as defined in RFC 7231, Section 6.4, or a 308 HTTP status code response, as defined in RFC 7538, Section 3.
3. Redirects MUST be to the final value of the Location HTTP response header, as defined in RFC 7231, Section 7.1.2.

4. Redirects MUST be to resource URLs with either the “http” or “https” scheme.
5. Redirects MUST be to resource URLs accessed via Authorized Ports.

VikingCloud performing validations using this method MUST implement Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration as specified in [Section 3.2.2.9](#). To count as corroborating, a Network Perspective MUST observe the same challenge information (i.e. token) as the Primary Network Perspective.

Note: VikingCloud SHALL NOT issue Certificates for other FQDNs that end with all the labels of the validated FQDN unless VikingCloud performs a separate validation for that FQDN using an authorized method, and this method is NOT suitable for validating Wildcard Domain Names.

3.2.2.4.20 TLS Using ALPN

VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.4.21 DNS Labeled with Account ID - ACME

VikingCloud does not utilize this method of validation.

3.2.2.5 Authentication for an IP Address

VikingCloud does not issue certificates containing IP addresses.

3.2.2.6 Wildcard Domain Validation

Before issuing a certificate with a wildcard character (*) in a CN or subjectAltName of type DNS-ID, VikingCloud follows an automated procedure that determines if the wildcard character occurs in the first label position to the left of a “registry-controlled” label or “public suffix” (e.g. “*.com”, “*.co.uk”, see RFC 6454 Section 8.2 for further explanation). If the FQDN portion of any Wildcard Domain Name is “registry-controlled” or is a “public suffix”, VikingCloud shall refuse issuance unless the Applicant proves its rightful control of the entire Domain Namespace (e.g. VikingCloud will not issue “.co.uk” or “.local”, but MAY issue “*.example.com” to Example Co.). VikingCloud relies upon periodically updated data from <https://publicsuffix.org> for identifying which components of a given name are “registry-controlled”.

3.2.2.7 Data Source Accuracy

VikingCloud maintains a list of accepted data sources that consider the following:

1. The age of the information provided,
2. The frequency of updates to the information source,
3. The data provider and purpose of the data collection,
4. The public accessibility of the data availability, and
5. The relative difficulty in falsifying or altering the data.

3.2.2.8 CAA Records

See Section 4.2.1.8

3.2.2.9 Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration

Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration attempts to corroborate the determinations (i.e., domain validation pass/fail, CAA permission/prohibition) made by the Primary Network Perspective from multiple remote Network Perspectives before Certificate issuance. VikingCloud uses either the same set, or different sets of Network Perspectives when performing Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration for the required:

1. Domain Authorization or Control
2. CAA Record checks

The set of responses from the relied upon Network Perspectives MUST provide VikingCloud with the necessary information to allow it to affirmatively assess:

1. The presence of the expected:
 - a. Random Value;
 - b. Request Token;

- c. IP Address; or
 - d. Contact Address, as required by the relied upon validation method specified in [Section 3.2.2.4](#); and
2. VikingCloud’s authority to issue to the requested domain(s), as specified in Section 3.2.2.8.

[Section 3.2.2.4](#) describes the validation methods that require the use of Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration and how a Network Perspective can corroborate the outcomes determined by the Primary Network Perspective.

Results or information obtained from one Network Perspective MUST NOT be reused or cached when performing validation through subsequent Network Perspectives (e.g., different Network Perspectives cannot rely on a shared DNS cache to prevent an adversary with control of traffic from one Network Perspective from poisoning the DNS cache used by other Network Perspectives). The network infrastructure providing Internet connectivity to a Network Perspective MAY be administered by the same organization providing the computational services required to operate the Network Perspective. All communications between a remote Network Perspective and VikingCloud MUST take place over an authenticated and encrypted channel relying on modern protocols (e.g., over HTTPS).

A Network Perspective MAY use a recursive DNS resolver that is NOT co-located with the Network Perspective. However, the DNS resolver used by the Network Perspective will fall within the same Regional Internet Registry service region as the Network Perspective relying upon it. Furthermore, for any pair of DNS resolvers used on a Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration attempt, the straight-line distance between the two DNS resolvers MUST be at least 500 km. The location of a DNS resolver is determined by the point where unencapsulated outbound DNS queries are typically first handed off to the network infrastructure providing Internet connectivity to that DNS resolver.

VikingCloud MAY immediately retry Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration using the same validation method or an alternative method (e.g., VikingCloud can immediately retry validation using “Email to DNS TXT Contact” if “Agreed-Upon Change to Website -ACME” does not corroborate the outcome of Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration). When retrying Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration, VikingCloud MUST NOT rely on corroborations from previous attempts. There is no stipulation regarding the maximum number of validation attempts that may be performed in any period of time.

The “Quorum Requirements” Table describes quorum requirements related to Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration. If VikingCloud does not rely on the same set of Network Perspectives for both Domain Authorization or Control and CAA Record checks, the quorum requirements MUST be met for both sets of Network Perspectives (i.e., the Domain Authorization or Control set and the CAA record check set). Network Perspectives are considered distinct when the straight-line distance between them is at least 500 km. Network Perspectives are considered “remote” when they are distinct from the Primary Network Perspective and the other Network Perspectives represented in a quorum.

VikingCloud MAY reuse corroborating evidence for CAA record quorum compliance for a maximum of 398 days. After issuing a Certificate to a domain, remote Network Perspectives MAY omit retrieving and processing CAA records for the same domain or its subdomains in subsequent Certificate requests from the same Applicant for up to a maximum of 398 days.

Quorum Requirements

# of Distinct Remote Network Perspectives Used	# of Allowed non-Corroborations
2-5	1
6+	2

Remote Network Perspectives performing Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration MUST Rely upon networks (e.g., Internet Service Providers or Cloud Provider Networks) implementing measures to mitigate BGP routing incidents in the global Internet routing system for providing internet connectivity to the Network Perspective.

Starting March 15, 2025, VikingCloud MUST implement Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration using at least two (2) remote Network Perspectives. VikingCloud MAY proceed with certificate issuance if the number of remote Network Perspectives that do not corroborate the determinations made by the Primary Network Perspective (“non-corroborations”) is greater than allowed in the Quorum Requirements table.

Starting September 15, 2025, VikingCloud will require Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration using at least two (2) remote Network Perspectives. VikingCloud MUST ensure that the requirements defined in Quorum Requirements Table are satisfied. If the requirements are not satisfied, then VikingCloud will not proceed with issuance of the Certificate.

3.2.3 Authentication of individual identity

3.2.3.1 EV certificates

EV certificates shall not be issued to individuals.

3.2.3.2 OV SSL certificates

If the Subject is a natural person, then VikingCloud shall verify the Applicant's name, Applicant's address, and the authenticity of the certificate request.

1. VikingCloud shall verify the Applicant's name using a legible copy, which discernibly shows the Applicant's face, of at least one currently valid government-issued photo ID (passport, driver's license, military ID, national ID, or equivalent document type). VikingCloud shall inspect the copy for any indication of alteration or falsification.
2. VikingCloud shall verify the Applicant's address using a form of identification deemed to be reliable, such as a government ID, utility bill, or bank or credit card statement. This includes the same government-issued ID that was used to verify the Applicant's name.
3. VikingCloud shall verify the certificate request with the Applicant using a Reliable Method of Communication.

3.2.3.3 Client authentication certificate (Individuals)

The applicable Sponsor will determine that an Applicant is an employee or contractor of the organization through correlation with Human Resources and contractor records prior to enrollment in the program. Furthermore, the applicable Sponsor shall ensure that all employees, contractors, vendors and any other Individual issued a certificate shall execute a confidentiality agreement wherein he or she agrees to maintain all of the applicable Sponsor and VikingCloud proprietary data, including without limitation all non-public information regarding the VPH, in strict confidence.

Acceptable means of correlation by the applicable Sponsor shall include, but is not limited to the following:

1. Sponsor shall receive one official identification document as issued by governmental authorities having the jurisdiction to issue such documents.
2. At least one document shall contain a picture of the current likeness of the Individual Applicant.
3. Any one of these documents must always be presented:
 - a. Driver's license or identification card as issued by the state or locale of the Applicant's legal residence;
 - b. U.S. Passport;
 - c. Certified birth certificate issued by the city, county, or state of birth, in accordance with applicable law;
 - d. Naturalization Certificate issued by a court of competent jurisdiction prior to October 1, 1991, or the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS), formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), since that date;
 - e. Certificate of Citizenship issued by USCIS;
 - f. Department of State Form FS-240 – Consular Report of Birth; or
 - g. Department of State Form DS-1350 – Certification of Report of Birth.
4. Additionally, the employer must possess a current and valid 1099 form or W-4 form that matches the name associated with the preceding identity verification list.

3.2.4 Non-verified subscriber information

All information contained within Certificates issued by VikingCloud will be verified, except as it may have otherwise been stated in [section 3.1.1](#) for S/MIME Certificates and/or Client Authentication Certificates.

3.2.5 Validation of authority

Certificate Type	Description
1. EV Certificate	See EV Guidelines Section 3.2.2.8 and 3.2.2.11 (https://cabforum.org/extended-validation/)
2. OV SSL Certificate, Client Authentication Certificate	See Section 3.2.2

Table 6

3.2.6 Criteria for interoperation

VikingCloud shall publicly disclose all Cross Certificates in the [Common CA Database \(CCADB\)](#) within seven days of creation. VikingCloud may issue a Cross Certificate to another CA which would allow for better interoperation and ubiquity with legacy devices.

3.3 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR RE-KEY REQUESTS

3.3.1 Identification and authentication for routine re-key

Prior to the expiration of an existing Subscriber’s Certificate, it may be necessary for the Subscriber to obtain a new Certificate to maintain continuity of Certificate usage. This process is defined as Certificate Re-key. Subscribers shall generate a new Key Pair to replace the expiring Key Pair. Identification and authentication of the request will be performed in accordance with the procedures in [Section 3.2](#).

3.3.2 Identification and authentication for re-key after revocation

There is no Re-key after revocation. After revocation a Subscriber shall submit a new Application.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR REVOCATION REQUEST

VikingCloud shall authenticate Certificate revocation requests to confirm that such requests are from the Subscriber.

For manual requests, and as per [section 4.9.2](#), the request must come from an appropriate Subscriber-designated representative. VikingCloud will communicate via email or phone number on file to the Subscriber’s administrative or technical contacts and must receive confirmation of the revocation request.

For automated requests, a Subscriber-designated contact must login to their VikingCloud accounts with username and password to request the revocation and another Subscriber-designated contact must separately login with username and password to approve the revocation.

The process for revocation is further explained in [section 4.9](#).

4 CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

This CP/CPS defines operational policies and the requirements of our Certification Authority that pertain to all types of Certificates issued by VikingCloud.

4.1 CERTIFICATE APPLICATION

4.1.1 Who can submit a certificate application

Applications can be submitted by anyone who complies with the provisions specified in the registration form, CP/CPS and relevant End-User Agreements.

4.1.1.1 EV certificate

Applications for EV Certificates shall be requested by employees of an organization such that they meet the requirements of [section 3.2.5 Validation of Authority](#) and of section 4.1.1.1 EV Certificate Applicant Requirements.

VikingCloud MAY issue EV Certificates to Private Organization, Government Entity, Business Entity and Non-Commercial Entity subjects that satisfy the requirements specified below.

1. Private Organization Subjects

VikingCloud MAY issue EV Certificates to Private Organizations that satisfy the following requirements:

- a. 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;
- b. The Private Organization MUST have designated with the Incorporating or Registration Agency either a Registered Agent, or a Registered Office (as required under the laws of the Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration) or an equivalent facility;
- c. The Private Organization MUST NOT be designated on the records of the Incorporating or Registration Agency by labels such as “inactive,” “invalid,” “not current,” or the equivalent;
- d. The Private organization MUST have a verifiable physical existence and business presence;
- e. The Private Organization’s Jurisdiction of Incorporation, Registration, Charter, or License, and/or its Place of Business MUST NOT be in any country where VikingCloud is prohibited from doing business or issuing a certificate by the laws of VikingCloud’s jurisdiction; and
- f. The Private Organization MUST NOT be listed on any government denial list or prohibited list (e.g., trade embargo) under the laws of VikingCloud’s jurisdiction.

2. Government Entity Subjects

VikingCloud MAY issue EV Certificates to Government Entities that satisfy the following requirements:

- a. The legal existence of the Government Entity MUST be established by the political subdivision in which such Government Entity operates;
- b. The Government Entity MUST NOT be in any country where VikingCloud is prohibited from doing business or issuing a certificate by the laws of VikingCloud’s jurisdiction; and
- c. The Government Entity MUST NOT be listed on any government denial list or prohibited list (e.g., trade embargo) under the laws of VikingCloud’s jurisdiction.

3. Business Entity Subjects

VikingCloud MAY issue EV Certificates to Business Entities who do not qualify under Section 1 but that do satisfy the following requirements:

- a. The Business Entity MUST be a legally recognized entity whose formation included the filing of certain forms with the Registration Agency in its jurisdiction, the issuance or approval by such Registration Agency of a charter, certificate, or license, and whose existence can be verified with that Registration Agency;
- b. The Business Entity MUST have a verifiable physical existence and business presence;

- c. At least one Principal Individual associated with the Business Entity MUST be identified and validated;
- d. The identified Principal Individual MUST attest to the representations made in the Subscriber Agreement;
- e. Where the Business Entity represents itself under an assumed name, VikingCloud MUST verify the Business Entity's use of the assumed name pursuant to the requirements herein;
- f. The Business Entity and the identified Principal Individual associated with the Business Entity MUST NOT be located or residing in any country where VikingCloud is prohibited from doing business or issuing a certificate by the laws of VikingCloud's jurisdiction; and
- g. The Business Entity and the identified Principal Individual associated with the Business Entity MUST NOT be listed on any government denial list or prohibited list (e.g., trade embargo) under the laws of VikingCloud's jurisdiction.

4. Non-Commercial Entity Subjects

VikingCloud MAY issue EV Certificates to Non-Commercial Entities who do not qualify under Sections 1, 2 or 3, but satisfy the following requirements:

- a. The Applicant is an International Organization Entity, created under a charter, treaty, convention or equivalent instrument that was signed by, or on behalf of, more than one country's government. The CA/Browser Forum may publish a listing of International Organizations that have been approved for EV eligibility; and
- b. The International Organization Entity MUST NOT be headquartered in any country where VikingCloud is prohibited from doing business or issuing a certificate by the laws of VikingCloud's jurisdiction; and
- c. The International Organization Entity MUST NOT be listed on any government denial list or prohibited list (e.g., trade embargo) under the laws of VikingCloud's jurisdiction.

4.1.1.2 OV SSL certificate

VikingCloud shall verify the Certificate Approver is expressly authorized by the Applicant by one of the following:

- 1. A Verified Legal Opinion or Verified Accountant Letter which states that the Certificate requester has Certificate requesting authority;
- 2. VikingCloud can obtain a corporate resolution from the Applicant which states the Certificate requester has the Certificate requesting authority. This resolution shall be certified by the appropriate company officer, and VikingCloud shall be able to reliably verify the company officer has signed the resolution and that he/she has the authority to sign the resolution;
- 3. VikingCloud can obtain confirmation from the Applicant which states the Contract Signer has the signing authority and the Certificate Approver has the requesting authority; or
- 4. VikingCloud and Applicant may mutually enter into a contract which states that the Certificate requester has requesting authority.

4.1.1.3 S/MIME certificate

VikingCloud accepts applications for S/MIME Certificates from individuals or organizations who can demonstrate control over the named email address.

4.1.1.4 DV certificate

VikingCloud accepts applications for DV Certificates from individuals or organizations who can demonstrate control over the named domain.

4.1.1.5 Client authentication certificate

The initial application for the client authentication Certificate shall be requested by employees of an organization such that they meet the requirements of [section 3.2.5 Validation of Authority](#).

4.1.2 Enrollment process and responsibilities

For all certificate types, the applicant shall submit a PKCS #10 Certificate Signing Request ("CSR") for initial application processing. Alternatively, the applicant may submit a Signed Public Key and Challenge (SPKAC) for Client Authentication Certificate and S/MIME Certificate types only.

4.1.2.1 EV certificate

The following Applicant roles are required for the issuance of an EV Certificate.

1. **Certificate Requester:** The Certificate Request shall be submitted by an authorized Certificate Requester. A Certificate Requester is a natural person who is either the Applicant, employed by the Applicant, an authorized agent who has express authority to represent the Applicant, or a third party (such as an ISP or hosting company) that completes and submits a Certificate Request on behalf of the Applicant.
2. **Certificate Approver:** The Certificate Request shall be approved by an authorized Certificate Approver. A Certificate Approver is a natural person who is either Applicant, employed by Applicant, or an authorized agent who has express authority to represent Applicant to (i) act as a Certificate Requester and to authorize other employees or third parties to act as a Certificate Requester, and (ii) to approve EV Certificate Requests submitted by other Certificate Requesters.
3. **Contract Signer:** A Subscriber Agreement applicable to the requested Certificate shall be signed by an authorized Contract Signer. A Contract Signer is a natural person who is either Applicant, employed by Applicant, or an authorized agent who has express authority to represent Applicant, and who has authority on behalf of Applicant to sign Subscriber Agreements.
4. **Applicant Representative:** Terms of Use applicable to the requested EV Certificate must be acknowledged and agreed to by an authorized Applicant Representative.

One person may be authorized by Applicant to fill one or more of these roles, provided that the Certificate Approver and Contract Signer are employees of Applicant. An Applicant may also authorize more than one person to fill each of these roles. Following completion of contract arrangements as per [section 3.2.5](#), the applicant shall submit the PKCS #10 Certificate Signing Request ("CSR") for initial application processing.

4.1.2.2 Other certificate types

Applicants for OV SSL Certificates, DV Certificates, S/MIME Certificates, or Client Authentication Certificates to be issued by VikingCloud shall follow the registration procedures as defined by VikingCloud. The primary steps for a Certificate registration are:

1. Valid identification documentation is provided and complete registration forms have been signed;
2. The CP/CPS and End-User Agreement have been accepted by the Subscriber; and
3. All documents and information provided by Applicant are approved by VikingCloud.

4.2 CERTIFICATE APPLICATION PROCESSING

4.2.1 Performing identification and authentication functions

4.2.1.1 EV certificate

Before issuing a Certificate, VikingCloud shall ensure that all Subject Identity Information in the Certificate conforms to the requirements of, and has been verified in accordance with, the CA/Browser Forum Guidelines and matches the information confirmed and documented by VikingCloud pursuant to the verification processes. The verification process shall accomplish:

1. Verification of Applicant's existence and identity, including:
 - a. Verify Applicant's legal existence and identity
 - b. Verify Applicant's physical existence
 - c. Verify Applicant's operational existence
2. Verify Applicant is a registered holder or has exclusive control of the domain name
3. Verify Applicant's authorization for requesting the Certificate including:
 - a. Verify the name, title, and authority of the contract signer, Certificate Approver, and Certificate Requester.
 - b. Verify that Contract Signer signed the Subscriber Agreement, and
 - c. Verify that a Certificate Approver has signed or otherwise approved the Certificate request

Maximum Validity Period for Validated Data

The age of validated data used to support issuance of a Certificate (before revalidation is required) shall not exceed the following limits:

1. Legal existence and identity – 398 days;

2. Assumed name – 398 days;
3. Address of Place of Business – 398 days, but thereafter data MAY be refreshed by checking a Qualified Independent Information Source
4. Telephone number for Place of Business – 398 days;
5. Bank account verification – 398 days;
6. Domain name – 398 days;
7. Identity and authority of Certificate Approver – 398 days, unless a contract is in place between VikingCloud and Applicant that specifies a different term, in which case, the term specified in such contract will control. For example, the contract MAY use terms that allow the assignment of roles that are perpetual until revoked, or until the contract expires or is terminated.

Note on Reuse and Updating Information and Documentation

1. Use of Documentation to Support Multiple Certificates VikingCloud may, at its own discretion, issue multiple Certificates listing the same Subject and based on a single Certificate Request, subject to the aging and updating requirement in (b) below.
2. Use of Pre-Existing Information or Documentation
 - a. Each Certificate issued by VikingCloud must be supported by a valid current Certificate Request and a Subscriber Agreement signed by the appropriate Applicant Representative on behalf of Applicant or Terms of Use acknowledged by the appropriate Applicant Representative.
 - b. The age of information used by VikingCloud to verify such an Certificate Request shall not exceed the Maximum Validity Period, as defined above, for such, based on the earlier of the date the information was obtained (e.g., the date of a confirmation phone call) or the date the information was last updated by the source (e.g., if an online database was accessed by VikingCloud on July 1, but contained data last updated by the vendor on February 1, then the date of information would be considered to be February 1).
 - c. In the case of outdated information, VikingCloud shall repeat the verification processes required in this CP/CPS.

4.2.1.2 OV SSL certificate

When a Subscriber does not have a pre-existing Certificate, prior to issuing the Subscriber its new Certificate, VikingCloud shall validate (a) the Applicant's organizational data and (b) their domain name information to make sure that the information contained in their Certificate request properly matches information made available in publicly available databases, or matches information provided by the Subscriber via facsimile, email, or over the telephone. VikingCloud may use any combination of validation procedures to validate this information, and organizational information may be validated at a different time than the domain name information. However, both the organizational information and the domain name information shall be validated prior to a Certificate being issued by VikingCloud. Once both the organizational information and the domain name information are validated, the Subscriber's Certificate will be issued.

Maximum Validity Period for Validated Data

The age of validated domain name information used to support issuance of a Certificate (before revalidation is required) shall not exceed 398 days. The age of validated organization information used to support issuance of a Certificate (before revalidation is required) shall not exceed 825 days.

4.2.1.3 S/MIME certificate

See [Section 4.1.2](#)

VikingCloud currently only issues Mailbox-validated S/MIME Certificates under this CP/CPS.

Maximum Validity Period for Validated Data

VikingCloud does not support the reuse of mailbox control validation at this time. The completed mailbox control validation shall be obtained no more than 30 days prior to issuing the Certificate.

4.2.1.5 Client authentication certificate (Individuals)

The applicable Sponsor shall implement a high-level view of the procedures carried out in the determination of the legal name of the employee to be included within the Certificate. The applicable Sponsor will determine the validity of the employee or contractor legal name through correlation with Human Resources and contractor records prior to the enrollment in the program. Acceptable means of correlation by the applicable Sponsor may include the following:

- A designated representative from the Applicant's company, or a VikingCloud employee, shall be responsible for collecting the two components of identity evidence (see [Section 3.2.3.3](#)) associated with the Applicant.
- The designated representative from the Applicant's company, or a VikingCloud employee, shall verify that the photograph from the representative documentation collected in [Section 3.2.3.3](#) is a reasonable likeness of the Applicant.
- The designated representative from the Applicant's company, or a VikingCloud employee, shall provide the Applicant via face-to-face contact, via telephone, or via email with a single use time-limited password.
- VikingCloud shall attribute the password provided to the Applicant to a profile stored on VikingCloud enrollment servers.
- The Applicant shall connect to VikingCloud's secure enrollment servers over TLS from their client computer and initiate key generation routines. Upon completion of the Applicant's key generation routines, the Applicant must provide a valid email address for notification upon completion of the Certificate generation by VikingCloud. Furthermore, the Applicant will be provided with a single use pass code, necessary for collection of the client authentication Certificate upon issuance by VikingCloud. Using the pass code provided within the browser in the previous step, the Applicant shall connect to the VikingCloud enrollment servers to receive the final Certificate.

4.2.1.6 DV certificate

See [Section 4.1.2](#)

Maximum Validity Period for Validated Data

The age of validated data used to support issuance of a Certificate (before revalidation is required) shall not exceed 398 days.

4.2.1.7 High risk status (applicable to EV, DV, OV SSL certificates only)

1. Verification Requirements.

VikingCloud takes reasonable measures to identify high risk certificate requests likely to be targeted for fraudulent attacks ("High Risk Certificate Request"). VikingCloud conducts additional verification and takes reasonable precautions necessary to ensure that such certificate requests are properly verified in accordance with the CA/Browser Forum Guidelines.

2. Acceptable Methods of Verification.

VikingCloud may identify High Risk Certificate Requests by checking appropriate lists of organization names that are most commonly targeted in phishing and other fraudulent schemes, and automatically flagging EV Certificate Requests from Applicants named on these listed for further scrutiny before issuance. DV, and OV SSL Certificates may be identified as High Risk in a similar manner. Examples of such lists include: Anti-Phishing Work Group list of phishing targets and internal VikingCloud databases that include previously revoked EV Certificates and previously rejected EV Certificate Requests due to suspected phishing or other fraudulent usage. This information is then used to flag suspicious new EV Certificate Requests. If a certificate request is flagged as a High Risk Certificate Request, VikingCloud performs reasonably appropriate additional authentication and verification to be certain beyond reasonable doubt that Applicant and the target in question are the same organization.

3. Denied Lists and Other Legal Black Lists (applicable to EV certificates only)

4. Verification Requirements

VikingCloud must verify whether the Applicant, the Contract Signer, the Certificate Approver, Applicant's Jurisdiction of Incorporation, Registration, or Place of Business:

- a. Is identified on any government denied list, list of prohibited persons, or other list that prohibits doing business with such organization or person under the laws of the United States; or
- b. Has its Jurisdiction of Incorporation, Registration, or Place of Business in any country with which the law of the United States prohibits doing business.

VikingCloud does not issue any EV Certificates to Applicants if either Applicant, the Contract Signer, or Certificate Approver, or if Applicant's Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration or Place of Business is on any such list.

5. Acceptable Methods of Verification

VikingCloud takes reasonable steps to verify with the following lists and regulations:

- a. BIS Denied Persons List - <http://www.bis.doc.gov/dpl/thedeniallist.asp>
- b. BIS Denied Entities List - <http://www.bis.doc.gov/entities/default.htm>
- c. U.S. Treasury Department List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons - <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sdn/t11sdn.pdf>
- d. U.S. Government export regulations

4.2.1.8 CAA records

As part of the issuance process for EV, OV SSL, and DV Certificates (and S/MIME Certificates starting on March 15, 2025), VikingCloud checks for relevant Certification Authority Authorization (CAA) DNS records for each dNSName in the subjectAltName extension of Certificates to be issued as specified in RFC 8659. VikingCloud processes the CAA records, with the property tags of issue, issuewild, and iodef (and starting on March 15, 2025, issuemail) as specified in RFC 8659. VikingCloud does not support other property tags and respects the critical flag, not issuing a certificate that has an unrecognized property tag with this flag is set.

If the Certificate is issued, it will be issued within the Time to Live (TTL) of the CAA record, or 8 hours, whichever is greater. VikingCloud documents potential issuances that were prevented by a CAA record for feedback to the CAB Forum.

VikingCloud recognizes "vikingcloud.com", "trustwave.com", or "securetrust.com" as an identifying Domain Name for "issue" and "issuemail" (and starting on March 15, 2025, "issuemail") CAA records.

Some methods relied upon for validating the Applicant's ownership or control of the subject domain(s) (see [Section 3.2.2.4](#)) to be listed in a certificate require CAA records to be retrieved and processed from additional remote Network Perspectives before Certificate issuance see [Section 3.2.2.9](#). To corroborate the Primary Network Perspective, a remote Network Perspective's CAA check response MUST be interpreted as permission to issue, regardless of whether the responses from both Perspectives are byte-for-byte identical. Additionally, VikingCloud MAY consider the response from a remote Network Perspective as corroborating if one or both of the Perspectives experience an acceptable CAA record lookup failure.

4.2.2 Approval or rejection of certificate applications

The approval or rejection of a Certificate request is made following satisfactory completion of all requirements in [Section 4.2.1](#). An approval requires that the Applicant be in good payment standing.

4.2.3 Time to process certificate applications

The following are the average timelines for completion of a Certificate Request and issuance of a Certificate:

1. EV Certificates - 10 business days
2. All other certificate types - 2 business days

4.3 CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE

4.3.1 CA actions during certificate issuance

Following successful completion of all relevant sections within [Section 3.1](#) and [Section 4.2](#), VikingCloud, as determined in its sole discretion, will approve the Certificate application and issue the Subscriber's Certificate.

4.3.1.1 CA actions for non-latin organization name encoding

Where an Applicant's organization name is not registered with a QGIS in Latin characters and the applicant's foreign character organization name and registration have been verified with a QGIS in accordance with this CP/CPS, VikingCloud may include a Latin character organization name in an OV SSL or EV certificate. In such a case, VikingCloud shall comply with the following process.

In order to include a transliteration/Romanization of the registered name, the Romanization shall be verified by VikingCloud using a system officially recognized by the Government in the Applicant's jurisdiction of incorporation. If VikingCloud cannot rely on a transliteration/Romanization of the registered name using a system officially recognized by the Government in the Applicant's jurisdiction of incorporation, then VikingCloud shall rely on one of the options below, in order of preference:

1. A system recognized by the International Standards Organization (ISO),
2. A system recognized by the United Nations, or
3. A Lawyer's Opinion confirming the Romanization of the registered name.

In order to include a Latin character name in the EV certificate that is not a direct Romanization of the registered name (e.g. an English Name) VikingCloud MUST verify that the Latin character name is:

A. Included in the Articles of Incorporation (or equivalent document) filed as part of the organization registration; or B. Recognized by a QTIS in the Applicant's Jurisdiction of Incorporation as the Applicant's recognized name for tax filings; or C. Confirmed with a QIIS to be the name associated with the registered organization; or D. Confirmed by a Verified Legal Opinion or Accountant's Letter to be a translated trading name associated with the registered organization.

VikingCloud shall follow any Country-Specific Procedures in accordance with the CA/Browser Forum Guidelines.

4.3.2 Notification to subscriber by the CA of issuance of certificate

VikingCloud shall notify the Applicant that the Certificate has been issued via either email, telephone, or face-to-face contact. Once the Applicant has been notified, the Subscriber will either download the Certificate over HTTPS, or receive the Certificate via email.

4.4 CERTIFICATE ACCEPTANCE

4.4.1 Conduct constituting certificate acceptance

The Subscriber expressly indicates acceptance of a Certificate by using such Certificate or downloading and installing the Certificate.

4.4.2 Publication of the certificate by the CA

VikingCloud publishes all DV, OV SSL, and EV End-Entity Certificates it issues in public Certificate Transparency log servers in accordance with Google Chrome Certificate Transparency Policy and Apple Certificate Transparency Policy. VikingCloud does not publish other types of Certificates to public Certificate Transparency log servers.

4.4.3 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

VikingCloud may notify RAs, partners, or resellers of the Certificate issuance if they were involved in the initial enrollment.

4.5 KEY PAIR AND CERTIFICATE USAGE

4.5.1 Subscriber private key and certificate usage

Subscribers, for all forms of VikingCloud-issued Certificates, shall

- 1. Possess at least a rudimentary knowledge of public key cryptography and Certificates;
- 2. Have completed all necessary enrollment forms and have executed payment for all accounts due;
- 3. Read and agree to this CP/CPS, any and all relevant CPs, and any and all Subscriber Agreements;
- 4. Protect their private key from unauthorized access and Compromise;
- 5. Not share their private key and/or passwords protecting their private key;
- 6. Notify VikingCloud of any change to the information contained within the Certificate;
- 7. Comply with all laws and regulations applicable to the export, import, and use of Certificates issued by VikingCloud; and
- 8. Except as otherwise set forth herein, in no event, use a Certificate issued by VikingCloud for the purpose of signing a document with the intent to authenticate and create a legally binding signature.

Certificates issued by VikingCloud, and their associated private keys, shall only be used for the following scenarios:

Certificate Type	Private key and certificate usage
EV Certificate, OV SSL, DV Certificate	These Certificates shall serve only to authenticate a server to a client.
S/MIME Certificate	These Certificates shall only be used to facilitate an S/MIME transaction between two email addresses
Client Authentication Certificate	These Certificates shall only be used to provide for client authentication for VPN tunnel endpoints.

Table 7

4.5.2 Relying party public key and certificate usage

Relying Parties shall:

- 1. possess at least a rudimentary knowledge of public key cryptography and Certificates and their associated risks;
- 2. read and agree to this CP/CPS, any and all relevant CPs, and any and all Relying Party Agreements;
- 3. verify, prior to using and relying on a Certificate, its validity by using CRLs (or OCSP) with correct certification path validation procedures and all critical extensions;
- 4. comply with all laws and regulations applicable to the export, import, use and reliance on a Certificate issued by VikingCloud

Relying parties shall not:

- 1. Rely on a digital signature within the VPH to be a legally binding signature, except as otherwise set forth herein.

4.6 CERTIFICATE RENEWAL

Certificate renewal involves a process whereby the Subscriber retains the key pair used within a previously issued Certificate, but submits updated or current identity and/or validity information.

4.6.1 Circumstance for certificate renewal

An existing Subscriber may request renewal of a certificate that is either nearing expiration or recently expired, as long as the information in the previous certificate is still accurate. The Subscriber shall pay the fees and comply with the other terms and conditions for renewal.

4.6.2 Who may request renewal

The Subscriber or an authorized representative of the Subscriber may request renewal. VikingCloud may initiate a certificate renewal in the event that the issuing CA is re-keyed.

4.6.3 Processing certificate renewal requests

For purposes of this CP/CPS, and for all Certificates issued within the VPH, Renewal Certificate Applications are subject to the same authentication steps outlined in this CP/CPS as they apply to initial issuance of a Certificate. Expiring Certificates are not revoked by VikingCloud upon issuance of the renewal Certificate.

4.6.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

See [Section 4.3.2](#).

4.6.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of a renewal certificate

See [Section 4.4.1](#).

4.6.6 Publication of the renewal certificate by the CA

See [Section 4.4.2](#).

4.6.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

See [Section 4.4.3](#).

4.7 CERTIFICATE RE-KEY

Certificate re-key involves a process whereby a Subscriber with an existing valid certificate generates a new key pair and applies for the issuance of a replacement certificate that certifies the new key pair.

4.7.1 Circumstance for certificate re-key

Prior to the expiration of an existing Subscriber's Certificate, a Subscriber may need or choose to re-key their certificate as part of a hardware or software change or other reasons at their discretion.

4.7.2 Who may request certification of a new public key

The Subscriber or an authorized representative of the Subscriber may request certificate re-key.

4.7.3 Processing certificate re-keying requests

For purposes of this CP/CPS, Re-key Certificate Applications are subject to the same authentication steps outlined in this CP/CPS as apply to initial issuance of a Certificate. Expiring Certificates are not revoked by VikingCloud upon issuance of the new Certificate.

4.7.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

See [Section 4.3.2](#).

4.7.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of a re-keyed certificate

See [Section 4.4.1](#).

4.7.6 Publication of the re-keyed certificate by the CA

See [Section 4.4.2](#).

4.7.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

See [Section 4.4.3](#).

4.8 CERTIFICATE MODIFICATION

Certificate modification is the process through which a Subscriber requests a Certificate with modified subject information. VikingCloud shall deem such request as an initial registration request. The requester is therefore required to start a new Certificate request.

4.8.1 Circumstance for certificate modification

No Stipulation.

4.8.2 Who may request certificate modification

No Stipulation.

4.8.3 Processing certificate modification requests

No Stipulation.

4.8.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

No Stipulation.

4.8.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of modified certificate

No Stipulation.

4.8.6 Publication of the modified certificate by the CA

No Stipulation.

4.8.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

No Stipulation.

4.9 CERTIFICATE REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION

4.9.1 Circumstances for revocation

Certificate revocation is the process by which VikingCloud prematurely terminates the Validity Period of a Certificate by posting the serial number of the Certificate to a Certificate Revocation List.

4.9.1.1 Reasons for Revoking a Subscriber Certificate

VikingCloud will revoke the Certificate within 24 hours when any of the following events occurs:

1. The Subscriber requests, in writing, revocation of its Certificate;
2. The Subscriber indicates that the original Certificate Request was not authorized and does not retroactively grant authorization;
3. VikingCloud obtains reasonable evidence that the Subscriber's Private Key (corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate) has been Compromised;
4. VikingCloud receives notice or otherwise becomes aware of a demonstrated or proven method that can easily compute the Subscriber's Private Key based on the Public Key in the certificate; or
5. VikingCloud obtains evidence that the validation of domain authorization or control for any Fully-Qualified Domain Name or IP address or mailbox control for any Mailbox Address in the Certificate should not be relied upon.

VikingCloud will revoke the Certificate within 5 days if one or more of the following events occur:

1. The Certificate no longer complies with the requirements of Sections [6.1.5](#) and [6.1.6](#);
2. VikingCloud obtains evidence that the Certificate has otherwise been misused;
3. VikingCloud receives notice or otherwise becomes aware that a Subscriber violates any of its material obligations under the Subscriber Agreement;
4. VikingCloud receives notice or otherwise becomes aware of any circumstance indicating that use of an email address or Fully-Qualified Domain Name in the Certificate is no longer legally permitted (e.g., a court or arbitrator has revoked the right to use an email address or Domain Name, a

- relevant licensing or services agreement between the Subscriber has terminated, or the account holder has failed to maintain the active status of the email address or Domain Name);
- 5. VikingCloud is made aware that a Wildcard Certificate has been used to authenticate a fraudulently misleading subordinate Fully-Qualified Domain Name;
- 6. VikingCloud receives notice or otherwise becomes aware of a material change in the information contained in the Certificate;
- 7. A determination, in VikingCloud's sole discretion, that the Certificate was not issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of this CP/CPS or the applicable CP;
- 8. VikingCloud determines that any of the information appearing in the Certificate is not accurate;
- 9. VikingCloud ceases operations for any reason and has not arranged for another CA to provide revocation support for the Certificate;
- 10. VikingCloud's right to issue Certificates under these Requirements expires or is revoked or terminated, unless VikingCloud has made arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL/OCSP Repository;
- 11. VikingCloud's Private Key for that Certificate has been compromised;
- 12. Such additional revocation events as VikingCloud publishes;
- 13. Upon approval by the CPB;
- 14. VikingCloud receives notice or otherwise become aware that a Subscriber has been added as a denied party or prohibited person to a blacklist, or is operating from a prohibited destination under the laws of VikingCloud's jurisdiction of operation;
- 15. VikingCloud obtains reasonable evidence that the Subscriber's Private Key (corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate) has been used for purposes that have not been granted within the key usage and/or extended key usage extensions in the corresponding certificate;
- 16. The technical content or format of the Certificate presents an unacceptable risk to Application Software Suppliers or Relying Parties (e.g. the CA/Browser Forum might determine that a deprecated cryptographic/signature algorithm or key size presents an unacceptable risk and that such Certificates should be revoked and replaced by VikingCloud within a given period of time); or
- 17. VikingCloud receives notice or otherwise becomes aware of any circumstance indicating that use of the email address in the Certificate is no longer legally permitted.

4.9.1.2 Reasons for Revoking a Subordinate CA Certificate

VikingCloud will revoke the Certificate within seven (7) days when any of the following events occurs:

- 1. The Subordinate CA requests, in writing, revocation of its Certificate;
- 2. The Subordinate CA indicates that the original Certificate Request was not authorized and does not retroactively grant authorization;
- 3. VikingCloud obtains reasonable evidence that the Subordinate CA's Private Key (corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate) has been Compromised or no longer complies with the requirements of Sections 6.1.5 and 6.1.6;
- 4. A determination, in VikingCloud's sole discretion, that the Certificate was not issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of this CP/CPS or the applicable CP;
- 5. A determination, in VikingCloud's sole discretion, that the Subordinate CA has not complied with this document or the applicable Certificate Policy or Certification Practice Statement;
- 6. VikingCloud determines that any of the information appearing in the Certificate is inaccurate or misleading;
- 7. VikingCloud or the Subordinate CA ceases operations for any reason and has not arranged for another CA to provide revocation support for the Certificate;
- 8. VikingCloud's or the Subordinate CA's right to issue Certificates under these Requirements expires or is revoked or terminated, unless VikingCloud has made arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL/OCSP Repository;
- 9. Such additional revocation events as VikingCloud publishes;
- 10. Upon approval by the CPB;
- 11. VikingCloud receives notice or otherwise become aware that a Subscriber has been added as a denied party or prohibited person to a blacklist, or is operating from a prohibited destination under the laws of VikingCloud's jurisdiction of operation;
- 12. VikingCloud obtains reasonable evidence that the Subscriber's Private Key (corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate) has been used for purposes that have not been granted within the key usage and/or extended key usage extensions in the corresponding certificate.
- 13. The technical content or format of the Certificate presents an unacceptable risk to Application Software Suppliers or Relying Parties (e.g. the CA/Browser Forum might determine that a

deprecated cryptographic/signature algorithm or key size presents an unacceptable risk and that such Certificates should be revoked and replaced by VikingCloud within a given period of time).

4.9.2 Who can request revocation

The Subscriber (including designated representatives; Certificate Approver, Contract Signer) can initiate revocation. Additionally, Subscribers, Relying Parties, Application Software Suppliers, and other third parties may submit Certificate Problem Reports informing VikingCloud of reasonable cause to revoke the certificate.

VikingCloud reserves the right to unilaterally revoke any certificate issued within the VPH without cause.

4.9.3 Procedure for revocation request

To request revocation, a Subscriber shall contact VikingCloud, either by email message to cert-problem-report@securetrust.com, a national/regional postal service, facsimile, or overnight courier, and specifically request “revocation” (using that term) of a particular Certificate identified by the Subscriber. Upon receipt of a revocation request, VikingCloud will seek confirmation of the request by email message to the person requesting revocation (as defined in [Section 4.9.2](#) above). The message will state that, upon confirmation of the revocation request, VikingCloud shall revoke the Certificate and that posting the revocation to the appropriate CRL shall constitute notice to the Subscriber that the Certificate has been revoked.

VikingCloud shall require a confirming email message back from either the administrative or technical contact authorizing revocation (or by other means of confirmation acceptable to VikingCloud). Upon receipt of the confirming email message, VikingCloud shall revoke the Certificate and the revocation shall be posted to the appropriate CRL. Notification shall be sent to the subject of the Certificate and the subject’s designated contacts. There is no grace period available to the Subscriber prior to revocation, and VikingCloud shall respond to the revocation request within the next business day and post the revocation to the next published CRL. In the event of Compromise of VikingCloud’s Private Key used to sign a Certificate, VikingCloud shall send an email message as soon as practicable to all Subscribers with Certificates issued off the Private Key stating that the Certificates shall be revoked by the next business day and that posting the revocation to the appropriate CRL shall constitute notice to the Subscriber that the Certificate has been revoked.

Subscribers may request revocation for a Certificate by using the revocation functionality in the VikingCloud portal or by using the revocation functionality in automated Certificate lifetime management protocols supported by VikingCloud.

1. In the VikingCloud portal, VikingCloud will work with the Subscriber to assign at least two users the ability to revoke Certificates. When enabled, Certificates will have a “revoke” button associated with them. Once approved, the user must click the “revoke” button which will send emails to the other approved users with instructions for approving the revocation request. When the second approved user clicks the “revoke” button, the Certificate shall be revoked.
2. For the automated Certificate lifetime management protocols supported by VikingCloud, the revocation procedure is outlined in the specification for the protocol.

For the methods outlined above, Subscribers may optionally specify a revocation reason code to inform Relying Parties of the reason for the Certificate revocation. VikingCloud does not validate that Subscriber-supplied reason codes are appropriate irrespective of the facts and circumstances surrounding the revocation request.

Relying Parties, Application Software Suppliers, and other third parties shall contact VikingCloud by email message (See email address in [section 1.5.2](#)) to report suspected Private Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, or other types of fraud, compromise, misuse, inappropriate conduct, or any other matter related to Certificates.

4.9.4 Revocation request grace period

See [Section 4.9.3](#)

4.9.5 Time within Which CA must process the revocation request

See [Section 4.9.3](#) for a Subscriber-initiated revocation.

For a Certificate Problem Report, VikingCloud will begin investigation within twenty-four hours of receipt and provide a preliminary report on its findings to both the Subscriber and the entity who filed the Certificate Problem Report.

Within the timelines defined in [Section 4.9.1.1](#), VikingCloud will make a determination whether revocation is required and revoke the Certificate(s) in question. In selecting the revocation date within the timelines defined in [Section 4.9.1.1](#), VikingCloud will consider the following criteria:

1. The nature of the alleged problem;
2. The consequences of revocation;
3. The number of Certificate Problem Reports received on a particular Certificate or Subscriber;
4. The entity making the complaint;
5. Relevant legislation.

4.9.6 Revocation checking requirement for relying parties

Relying parties shall ensure that the Certificate remains valid and has not been revoked by accessing all relevant certificate status information.

4.9.7 CRL issuance frequency

All certification authorities within the VPH that have issued any End-Entity Certificates shall issue CRLs on at least a daily basis. Other certification authorities within the VPH shall issue CRLs at least annually.

4.9.8 Maximum latency for CRLs

The maximum latency for any CRL issued by a certificate authority within the VPH that has issued any End-Entity Certificates shall be twelve hours from its time of issuance until its availability in the repository. The maximum latency for other certificate authorities shall be one day from its time of issuance until its availability in the repository.

4.9.9 On-line revocation/status checking availability

Issuance and revocation status checking services are available at <http://ocsp.securetrust.com> for certificates issued from any of the certification authorities within the VPH. Responses conform to RFC 5019 and/or RFC 6960, and may be signed by the CA that issued the certificate, by a delegated OCSP responder certificate containing the id-pkix-ocsp-nocheck extension and issued by the CA that issued the certificate, or may be unsigned in the case of an unknown certificate, in accordance with RFC 5019 section 2.2.3.

Accurate OCSP responses are available immediately upon certificate issuance or revocation.

4.9.10 On-line revocation checking requirements

VikingCloud supports an OCSP capability using the GET method. The OCSP responder will not respond with a “good” status if the certificate has not been issued. OCSP responses have a validity period of no more than 5 days, and a newer response is available before one half of the validity period has expired.

4.9.11 Other forms of revocation advertisements available

VikingCloud allows its subscribers to use OCSP stapling, but does not require them to do so.

4.9.12 Special requirements re key compromise

Reports of key compromise to VikingCloud MUST include proof of key compromise in one of the following formats:

- A CSR with the Common Name “Proof of Key Compromise for VikingCloud”, signed by the compromised private key, or
- The compromised private key itself.

4.9.13 Circumstances for suspension

No certification authority within the VPH shall suspend Certificates.

4.9.14 Who can request suspension

See [section 4.9.13](#).

4.9.15 Procedure for suspension request

See [section 4.9.13](#).

4.9.16 Limits on suspension period

See [section 4.9.13](#).

4.10 CERTIFICATE STATUS SERVICES

4.10.1 Operational characteristics

CRL access for VikingCloud root certificates is located at the following URL:

<https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>

URLs for checking validity of intermediate CA and end entity certificates using OCSP or CRL are provided in the certificate itself, in the Certificate Authority Information Access and CRL distribution Points extensions, respectively.

Revocation entries will not be removed until after the expiry date of the revoked certificate.

4.10.2 Service availability

VikingCloud shall provide a current CRL that is accessible by Relying Parties and Subscribers for checking the status of all Certificates in the certificate validation chain. The CRLs will be signed so that the authenticity and integrity of the CRLs can be verified.

VikingCloud's CRL and OCSP capabilities shall be maintained with resources sufficient to provide a response time of less than ten (10) seconds under normal operating conditions. Certificate status services are available 24x7.

VikingCloud shall maintain a continuous 24x7 ability to respond internally to a high-priority Certificate Problem Report, and where appropriate, forward such a complaint to law enforcement authorities and/or revoke a Certificate that is the subject of such a complaint. See also [section 4.9.5](#).

4.10.3 Optional features

No Stipulation.

4.11 END OF SUBSCRIPTION

VikingCloud shall attempt to notify all Subscribers of the expiration date of their Certificate. Notifications will generally be by email message to the administrative / Certificate Requester contacts listed during enrollment submitted by the Certificate Requester, and will likely occur periodically during the 90 day period prior to the expiration date and the 14 day period following the expiration date. If the Subscriber's enrollment form was submitted by another party on the Subscriber's behalf, VikingCloud may not send expiration notices to that party. VikingCloud is not responsible for ensuring that the customer is notified prior to the expiration of their Certificate.

4.12 KEY ESCROW AND RECOVERY

VikingCloud does not provide nor perform any form of key escrow or recovery services.

4.12.1 Key escrow and recovery policy and practices

No Stipulation.

4.12.2 Session key encapsulation and recovery policy and practices

No Stipulation.

5 FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

5.1 PHYSICAL CONTROLS

5.1.1 Site location and construction

VikingCloud's operations are conducted within a physically secure environment that deters, prevents, and detects unauthorized use of, access to, or disclosure of sensitive information and systems whether covert or overt.

VikingCloud maintains "cold" disaster recovery systems at a geographically separate facility for its CA operations. The systems do not contain key material and are kept off-line and are stored in a physically secure manner. The disaster recovery procedures are detailed further in [Section 5.7](#).

5.1.2 Physical access

Physical Access is restricted to the secure server room. The room can only be accessed through dual-access controls which require that two persons be present and utilize two distinct methods of access consisting of a combination of biometric readers, proximity cards, and Keys. The system has been designed so that entry by a single Individual is not possible, except for in emergency/environmental situations. On an annual basis, physical access to the CA room is audited by VikingCloud internal audit for:

- Review of trusted individuals with key card access
- Date and time of entry
- Identity of the person making the journal entry
- Description of entry

5.1.3 Power and air conditioning

VikingCloud's facility is equipped with primary and backup:

1. power systems to ensure the operation of its servers and its network connections; and
2. HVAC systems to control temperature and relative humidity.

5.1.4 Water exposures

VikingCloud has taken reasonable precautions to minimize the impact of water exposure to its systems.

5.1.5 Fire prevention and protection

VikingCloud has taken reasonable precautions to prevent fires and has fire suppression equipment available on-site.

5.1.6 Media storage

All media containing production software and data, audit, archive, or backup information is stored within VikingCloud facilities or in a secure off-site storage facility with appropriate physical and logical access controls designed to limit access to authorized personnel and protect such media from accidental damage (e.g., water, fire, and electromagnetic).

5.1.7 Waste disposal

Sensitive documents and materials are shredded before disposal. Media used to collect or transmit sensitive information are rendered unreadable before disposal. Cryptographic devices are physically destroyed or zeroed in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance prior to disposal. Other waste is disposed of in accordance with VikingCloud's normal waste disposal requirements.

5.1.8 Off-site backup

VikingCloud performs routine backups of critical system data, audit log data, and other sensitive information. This information is stored in a physically secure location geographically separate facility from its CA operations.

5.2 PROCEDURAL CONTROLS

5.2.1 Trusted roles

Trusted Persons include all employees, contractors, and consultants that have access to or control authentication or cryptographic operations that may materially affect:

1. The validation of information in Certificate Applications;
2. The acceptance, rejection, or other processing of Certificate Applications, revocation requests, renewal requests, or enrollment information;
3. The issuance, or revocation of Certificates, including personnel having access to restricted portions of its repository; and
4. The handling of Subscriber information or requests.

Trusted Persons include, but are not limited to:

1. Customer service personnel;
2. Cryptographic business operations personnel;
3. Security personnel;
4. System administration personnel;
5. Designated engineering personnel; and
6. Executives that are designated to manage infrastructural trustworthiness.

VikingCloud considers the categories of personnel identified in this section as Trusted Persons having a Trusted Position. Persons seeking to become Trusted Persons by obtaining a Trusted Position shall successfully complete the screening requirements as defined in this CPS. Before any person is placed in a Trusted Role the CA Operational Committee head for that particular role must approve the placement.

5.2.2 Number of persons required per task

VikingCloud has established, maintains, and enforces rigorous control procedures to ensure the segregation of duties based on job responsibility and to ensure that multiple Trusted Persons are required to perform sensitive tasks.

Policy and control procedures are in place to ensure segregation of duties based on job responsibilities. The most sensitive tasks, such as access to and management of CA cryptographic hardware (Hardware Security Module or HSM) and associated key material require multiple Trusted Persons.

These internal control procedures are designed to ensure that at a minimum, two Trusted Persons are required to have either physical or logical access to the device. Access to CA cryptographic hardware is strictly enforced by multiple Trusted Persons throughout its lifecycle, from incoming receipt and inspection to final logical and/or physical destruction. Once a module is activated with operational keys, further access controls are invoked to maintain split control over both physical and logical access to the device.

5.2.3 Identification and authentication for each role

For all personnel seeking to become Trusted Persons, verification of identity is performed through the personal (physical) presence of such personnel before Trusted Persons performing VikingCloud HR or security functions and a check of well-recognized forms of identification (e.g., passports and driver's licenses). Identity is further confirmed through the background checking procedures in [Section 5.3.1](#).

VikingCloud ensures that personnel have achieved Trusted Status and departmental approval has been given before such personnel are:

1. Issued access devices and granted access to the required facilities;
2. Issued electronic credentials to access and perform specific functions on VikingCloud's CA, RA, or other IT systems.

5.2.4 Roles requiring separation of duties

Roles requiring Separation of duties include (but are not limited to):

1. The Generation, Issuing, Backups, Or Destruction Of A Root CA Key Pair;
2. The Loading Of Root CA Keys On An HSM;
3. The Storage Of Or Access To Root CA Key Material; and

4. Access to all CA private keys for the purposes of Certificate issuance.

5.3 PERSONNEL CONTROLS

5.3.1 Qualifications, experience, and clearance requirements

Consistent with this CP/CPS, VikingCloud maintains personnel and management practices that provide reasonable assurance of the trustworthiness and competence of its employees and of the satisfactory performance of their duties. Additionally, VikingCloud shall maintain the following practices:

1. VikingCloud shall provide all employees and contractors interacting with the VPH in a role supporting extended validation with annual skills training that covers basic public key infrastructure knowledge, authentication and verification policies and procedures, and overview of common threats to the validation process, and this certification practice statement itself.
2. VikingCloud shall maintain all records associated with training of the employees and contractors within the VPH for seven years.
3. Individuals responsible for the progression of initially gathering, then validating, subsequently approving, and finally auditing information, associated with any Certificate issuance process, shall qualify for each skill level prior to advancing to the next. This qualification will consist of an internally administered examination.

5.3.2 Background check procedures

VikingCloud requires its employees to undergo a successful completion of background investigation which may include the following, where applicable and subject to any limitations imposed by local law:

1. Social Security/Local Identification Number Verification;
2. Criminal Records Search;
3. Credit History Review;
4. Education Verification;
5. Employment History Verification; and
6. Foreign Records Search.

5.3.3 Training requirements

VikingCloud provides all personnel performing validation duties ("Validation Specialists") with skills training that covers basic Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) knowledge, authentication and verification policies and procedures, common threats to the validation process, including phishing and other social engineering tactics, this CP/CPS, and all CA/Browser Forum Guidelines.

5.3.4 Retraining frequency and requirements

All VikingCloud employees and contractors interacting with the VPH in a role supporting extended validation shall undergo an annual retraining exercise.

5.3.5 Job rotation frequency and sequence

All personnel performing validation duties ("Validation Specialists") rotate as deemed appropriate.

5.3.6 Sanctions for unauthorized actions

Failure of any VikingCloud employee or agent, affiliated to VikingCloud's CA business, to comply with the provisions of this CP/CPS, whether through negligence or malicious intent, will subject such Individual to appropriate administrative and disciplinary actions, which may include termination as an employee or agent and possible civil and criminal sanctions. VikingCloud has an internal mechanism to report and track any action pursuant to this section 5.3.6.

5.3.7 Independent contractor requirements

Independent contractors who are assigned to perform trusted roles interacting with any component of the VPH are subject to the duties and requirements specified for such roles in this [Section 5.3](#) and are subject to sanctions stated above in [Section 5.3.6](#).

5.3.8 Documentation supplied to personnel

Employees and contractors in a role supporting extended validation are provided with the documentation necessary to perform the role to which they are assigned, including a copy of this CP/CPS and all technical and operational documentation needed to maintain the integrity of the VPH CA operations.

5.4 AUDIT LOGGING PROCEDURES

5.4.1 Types of events recorded

In addition to standard best practice system auditing procedures, VikingCloud shall maintain records that include documenting:

1. Compliance with this CP/CPS and other obligations under VikingCloud agreements with subscribers; and
2. All actions, information, and events material to the enrollment, creation, issuance, use, expiration, and revocation of all Certificates issued by VikingCloud.

Specifically, VikingCloud shall record the following events:

1. CA certificate and key lifecycle management events, including:
 - a. Key generation, backup, storage, recovery, archival, and destruction;
 - b. Certificate requests, renewal, and re-key requests, and revocation;
 - c. Approval and rejection of certificate requests;
 - d. Cryptographic device lifecycle management events;
 - e. Generation of Certificate Revocation Lists;
 - f. Signing of OCSP Responses; and
 - g. Introduction of new Certificate Profiles and retirement of existing Certificate Profiles.
2. Subscriber Certificate lifecycle management events, including:
 - a. Certificate requests, renewal requests, re-key requests, and revocation;
 - b. All verification activities stipulated in the CA Browser Forum Baseline Requirements document and VikingCloud's CPS;
 - c. Approval and rejection of certificate requests;
 - d. Issuance of Certificates;
 - e. Generation of Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs) and OCSP entries; and
 - f. Signing of OCSP responses.
 - g. Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration attempts from each Network Perspective, minimally recording the following information:
 - i. an identifier that uniquely identifies the Network Perspective used;
 - ii. the attempted domain name and/or IP address; and
 - iii. the result of the attempt (e.g., "domain validation pass/fail", "CAA permission/prohibition").
 - h. Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration quorum results for each attempted domain name or IP address represented in a Certificate request (i.e., "3/4" which should be interpreted as "Three (3) out of four (4) attempted Network Perspectives corroborated the determinations made by the Primary Network Perspective).
3. Security events, including:
 - a. Successful and unsuccessful PKI system access attempts;
 - b. PKI and security system actions performed;
 - c. Security profile changes;
 - d. Installation, update and removal of software on a Certificate System;
 - e. System crashes, hardware failures, and other anomalies;
 - f. Relevant Firewall and router activities; and
 - g. Entries to and exits from the VikingCloud physical CA facility.

All log records include the following elements:

1. Date and time of event;
2. Identity of the person making the journal record (when applicable); and
3. Description of the event.

These records are made available to VikingCloud's Auditor as proof of VikingCloud's compliance practices.

5.4.2 Frequency of processing log

VikingCloud shall review the content of all logs on at least a weekly basis. Follow-ups to all exceptions are required.

5.4.3 Retention period for audit log

VikingCloud shall maintain for at least two (2) years:

1. CA certificate and key lifecycle management event records (as set forth in Section 5.4.1 (1)) after the later occurrence of:
 - a. the destruction of the CA Private Key; or
 - b. the revocation or expiration of the final CA Certificate in that set of Certificates that have an X.509v3 basicConstraints extension with the cA field set to true and which share a common Public Key corresponding to the CA Private Key;
2. Subscriber Certificate lifecycle management event records (as set forth in Section 5.4.1 (2)) after the revocation or expiration of the Subscriber Certificate; and
3. Any security event records (as set forth in Section 5.4.1 (3)) after the event occurred.

5.4.4 Protection of audit log

VikingCloud shall perform best effort mechanisms to protect all audit logs, including but not limited to:

1. Network segregation
2. Network intrusion detection systems,
3. Network firewalls, and
4. Antivirus systems (where applicable).

In addition, VikingCloud shall deploy system-level access control such that only Individuals with a “need to know” shall be able to view audit logs.

5.4.5 Audit log backup procedures

VikingCloud, and all certification authority members of the VPH, shall perform daily backup operations for all systems, including systems responsible for log collection.

5.4.6 Audit collection system (internal vs. external)

Audit logs are collected throughout the uptime of applicable systems and protected to ensure integrity and availability and, where appropriate, confidentiality.

5.4.7 Notification to event-causing subject

Events that are determined to be potential security issues are escalated for further investigation.

5.4.8 Vulnerability assessments

The VikingCloud Information Security Program includes technical information security controls and performs regular risk assessments (Risk Assessments), at least on an annual basis, that:

1. Identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external threats that could result in unauthorized access, disclosure, misuse, alteration, or destruction of any data or processes;
2. Assess the likelihood and potential damage of these threats, taking into consideration the sensitivity of data and processes; and
3. Assess the sufficiency of the policies, procedures, information systems, technology, and other arrangements that VikingCloud has in place to control such risks.

VikingCloud performs quarterly vulnerability scanning across the VikingCloud managed certification authority infrastructure. VikingCloud performs annual penetration testing.

5.5 RECORDS ARCHIVAL

5.5.1 Types of records archived

In addition to the audit logs specified above, VikingCloud shall maintain records that include documenting the following:

1. All Certificate issuance records are retained as records in electronic and/or in paper-based archives for the period detailed below in [Section 5.5.2](#). Copies of Certificates are held, regardless of their status as expired or revoked;
2. All appropriate documentation submitted by Applicants in support of a Certificate application;
3. All records associated with Certificate issuance as part of its Certificate;
 - a. Approval checklist process
 - b. The Subscriber's PKCS#10 CSR;
 - c. Documentation of organizational existence for organizational applicants as listed in [Section 3.2.2](#);
 - d. Documentation of Individual identity for Individual Applicants;
 - e. Verification of organizational existence and status received from third party databases and government entities (including screen shots of web sites reporting such information);
 - f. Mailing address validation (if different than those identified through the resources listed above);
 - g. Letter of authorization for web sites managed by third party agents of Applicants (if applicable);
 - h. Submission of the Certificate application, including acceptance of the Subscriber Agreement;
 - i. Name, email, and IP address of person acknowledging authority of the Contract Signer and Approver;
 - j. Other relevant contact information for the Applicant/Subscriber; and
 - k. Copies of Digital Certificates issued.
4. Requests for Certificate revocation are recorded and archived, including the name of the person requesting revocation, the reason for the request and the VikingCloud personnel involved in authorizing revocation. This information is retained as records in electronic archives for the period detailed in [Section 5.5.2](#) below

5.5.2 Retention period for archive

VikingCloud retains the records of all certification authority activities and the associated documentation for a term of no less than two (2) years after the last Certificate based on that documentation expires.

5.5.3 Protection of archive

Archive records are stored at a secure off-site location and are maintained in a manner that prevents unauthorized modification, substitution or destruction.

5.5.4 Archive backup procedures

VikingCloud maintains backup copies of its archived records at a separate location from its primary operations.

5.5.5 Requirements for time-stamping of records

All system time settings for all components within the VikingCloud managed VPH utilize the Network Time Protocol (NTP) with synchronization on at least a daily basis. All archives and log entries shall utilize the local network time provider which has been synchronized via NTP with a UTC(k) time source.

5.5.6 Archive collection system (internal or external)

Archive information is collected internally by VikingCloud.

5.5.7 Procedures to obtain and verify archive information

After receiving a request for information, VikingCloud may elect to retrieve archived information in order to satisfy that request. In this case, VikingCloud will work in concert with its off-site vendor to retrieve said data.

5.6 KEY CHANGEOVER

VikingCloud shall cease using any certification authority key at least one year prior to its expiration. After such time, the sole use for this key shall be to sign CRLs. A new CA signing key pair shall be commissioned, and all subsequently issued Certificates and CRLs are signed with the new private signing key. Both the old and the new Key Pairs may be concurrently active. When all of the remaining certificates issued from a key pair have been revoked or expired the related CA key pair shall be destroyed as per [section 6.2.10](#) herein.

5.7 COMPROMISE AND DISASTER RECOVERY

5.7.1 Incident and compromise handling procedures

VikingCloud maintains internal handling procedures in the event of a disaster, security compromise, or business failure. These include, but are not limited to:

- Incident Response Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Business Continuity Plan
- Mass Revocation Plan

These procedures are designed to notify and reasonably protect Application Software Suppliers, Subscribers, and Relying Parties of which VikingCloud is aware and are reviewed, tested, and updated annually.

5.7.2 Computing resources, software, and/or data are corrupted

VikingCloud maintains backup hardware and will put it into service in the event of system failures affecting the CA systems. Regular backups of software and data are also performed and will be restored as warranted according to the situation. VikingCloud will make all reasonable efforts to restore full functionality in a minimum of time, with priority given to restoring certificate status and revocation capabilities if such have been affected by the corruption.

5.7.3 Entity private key compromise procedures

Upon the suspected or known Compromise of a CA operated by VikingCloud, Key Compromise Response procedures are enacted by the Security Incident Response Team. This team, which includes representatives from VikingCloud Legal, Security, Compliance, IT, SSL Operations and SSL Engineering, assesses the situation, develops an action plan, and implements the action plan with approval from VikingCloud executive management and the VikingCloud CPB.

1. Inform all Application Software Suppliers, Subscribers, and Relying Parties of which VikingCloud is aware.
2. Immediately revoke all certificates issued within that portion of the VPH by issuing final CRLs for all certification authorities underneath the compromised certification authority, and subsequently terminate issuing and distribution of Certificates and CRLs;
3. Request revocation of the compromised Certificate;
4. Destroy compromised CA private keys as per [section 6.2.10](#) herein; and
5. Generate a new CA key pair and Certificate and publish the Certificate in the Repository.

5.7.4 Business continuity capabilities after a disaster

VikingCloud maintains several documented disaster recovery and business continuity plans for use in the case of a declared disaster. All certification authorities managed by VikingCloud within the VPH shall adhere to and follow these plans in the case of a declared disaster associated with any certification authority. These plans are published under the internal VikingCloud Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery internal policy as amended from time to time, at least once a year.

5.8 CA OR RA TERMINATION

In the event that VikingCloud ceases operating, VikingCloud shall make a commercially reasonable effort to notify Subscribers, Relying Parties, and other affected entities of such termination in advance. If practical, VikingCloud will develop a termination plan to minimize disruption to Subscribers and Relying Parties. Such termination plans may address the following, as applicable:

1. Provision of notice to parties affected by the termination, such as Application Software Suppliers, Subscribers, and Relying Parties;
2. Informing such parties of the status of the CA;
3. Handling the cost of such notice;
4. The preservation of the CA's archives and records for the time periods required in this CP/CPS;
5. The continuation of Subscriber and customer support services;
6. The continuation of revocation services, such as the issuance of CRLs;
7. The revocation of unexpired, unrevoked Certificates of Subscribers and subordinate CAs, if necessary;
8. The payment of compensation (if necessary) to Subscribers whose unexpired, unrevoked Certificates are revoked under the termination plan or provision, or alternatively, the issuance of replacement Certificates by a successor CA;
9. Disposition of the CA's Private Key and the hardware tokens containing such Private Key;
10. Provisions needed for the transition of the CA's services to a successor CA; and
11. The identity of the custodian of VikingCloud's CA and RA archival records.

6 TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

6.1 KEY PAIR GENERATION AND INSTALLATION

CA Key Pair generation is performed by multiple trained and trusted Individuals using secure systems and processes that provide for the security and required cryptographic strength for the keys that are generated. All CA Key Pairs are generated in pre-planned key generation ceremonies in accordance with the requirements of VikingCloud security and audit requirements guidelines and the CA/Browser Forum Guidelines in a trusted and highly secured environment with backup and key recovery procedures. The activities performed in each key generation ceremony are recorded, dated, and signed by all Individuals involved. These records are kept for audit and tracking purposes for a period of at least two (2) years after the end of the Validity Period of the CA Key Pair.

When VikingCloud Key Pairs reach the end of their Validity Period, such CA Key Pairs will be archived for a period of at least two (2) years. Archived CA Key Pairs will be securely stored using off-line media. Procedural controls will prevent archived CA Key Pairs from being returned to production use. Upon the end of the archive period, archived CA Private Keys will be securely destroyed. VikingCloud Key Pairs are retired from service at the end of their respective maximum lifetimes as defined above. This helps to ensure there is no key changeover. Certificates may be renewed as long as the cumulative certified lifetime of the Certificate Key Pair does not exceed the maximum CA Key Pair lifetime. New CA Key Pairs will be generated as necessary, for example to replace CA Key Pairs that are being retired, to supplement existing, active Key Pairs and to support new services in accordance with this CP/CPS.

6.1.1 Key Pair Generation

6.1.1.1 VikingCloud Certification Authority Key Pair Generation

All VikingCloud-owned and managed certification authority key pairs shall be:

1. Generated in hardware security modules as defined in [section 6.2](#);
2. RSA key pairs shall be of at least 2048 bit size; ECDSA key pairs shall use the NIST P-256 or P-384 Curves;
3. Performed in accordance with a documented key generation ceremony that is either audited by the current WebTrust auditor or videotaped. Following completion of the ceremony, all VikingCloud employees present shall attest in signatory form to the adherence of the procedure. These records shall be kept for a period of at least two (2) years after the end of the Validity Period for the generated Key Pair; and
4. Performed by multiple trusted and qualified VikingCloud employees.

6.1.1.2 RA Key Pair Generation

No Stipulation.

6.1.1.3 Subscriber Key Pair pgeneration

VikingCloud issues certificates for RSA and ECDSA keys. Subscriber-generated public keys are tested by VikingCloud to confirm that they meet the qualifications in [section 6.1.5](#) and [6.1.6](#) prior to VikingCloud issuing a certificate containing those keys.

6.1.2 Private key delivery to subscriber

VikingCloud does not perform Subscriber key pair generation. VikingCloud does not mandate storage of private keys within hardware security modules for Subscribers. VikingCloud does not perform private key delivery to Subscribers.

6.1.3 Public key delivery to certificate issuer

The subscriber delivers the public key to VikingCloud in the form of a PKCS#10 Certificate Signing Request (CSR). For a Client Authentication Certificate or S/MIME Certificate, the subscriber may alternatively deliver the public key in the form of a Signed Public Key and Challenge (SPKAC).

6.1.4 CA public key delivery to relying parties

Relying Parties can find VikingCloud root certification authority Certificates within commonly used operating systems and browsers. Relying Parties may also obtain VikingCloud certification authority root Certificates from <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>.

6.1.5 Key sizes

All certification authorities within VPH, as well as all subscriber keys, shall use at least 2048-bit RSA keys with a modulus length evenly divisible by 8, NIST P-256, or P-384 curve ECC keys. VikingCloud periodically, at least annually, reviews SSL industry standards, including without limitation minimum key length.

6.1.6 Public key parameters generation and quality checking

The public exponent of all RSA keys within the VPH shall use a public exponent of 65,537 for the generation of their RSA key pair. All hardware security modules used for generation and/or storage of VikingCloud managed certification authority keys shall be FIPS 186-3 compliant and shall provide hardware-based pseudo-random number generation.

The public exponent of all subscriber RSA keys must have a value of 65,537. The public key of all subscriber ECDSA keys must pass verification using the ECC Full Public Key Validation Routine, as described in NIST SP 800-56A Revision 2 Section 5.6.2.3.2. Additional key quality checks on subscriber keys, including Debian and ROCA weak key checks, are performed as vulnerabilities are discovered.

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

All Certificates within the VPH shall contain the X.509 v3 keyUsage field, and, where appropriate, extended key usage extensions, so that the usage of the private key can be delimited and determined by X.509 compliant software. In addition, Subscriber Certificates must have extended key usage extensions set.

No Certificate within, or issued by any CA within, the VPH shall have the Non Repudiation ("nonRepudiation") keyUsage bit present within the Certificate. See [Table 3](#) for KU and EKU assignments.

6.2 PRIVATE KEY PROTECTION AND CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODULE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

6.2.1 Cryptographic module standards and controls

All private keys within the VikingCloud managed component of the VPH shall be protected via Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2 Level 3 hardware security modules.

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

Access, both electronic and physical, to all private keys associated with the VikingCloud managed VPH require a minimum of three trusted and qualified VikingCloud employees to come together in order to derive the private key.

6.2.3 Private key escrow

VikingCloud does not, nor does it have the facilities to, escrow private keys.

6.2.4 Private key backup

All private key backups for the certification authorities of the VPH shall be stored in password or PIN protected hardware (smart cards) in a form such that it requires at least three trusted and qualified VikingCloud employees to come together in order to regenerate the private key.

All private key backups of the following global root certification authorities - SGCA, XGCA, STCA, TWGCA, TWGP256CA, TWGP384CA, VCT1CA, VCT1P3CA, VCS1CA, VCS1P3CA, VCC1CA, and VCC1P3CA shall be stored in hardware such that it requires three trusted and qualified VikingCloud employees to come together in order to regenerate the private key.

6.2.5 Private key archival

VikingCloud does not archive private keys.

6.2.6 Private key transfer into or from a cryptographic module

All VikingCloud managed certification authority key pairs that are transferred into or from a cryptographic module shall be:

1. Performed in accordance with a documented key movement ceremony that is either audited by the current WebTrust auditor or videotaped. Following completion of the ceremony, all VikingCloud employees present shall attest in signatory form to the adherence of the procedure. These records shall be kept for at least two (2) years after the end of the Validity Period of the transferred Key Pair(s); and
2. Performed by multiple (at least three) trusted and qualified VikingCloud employees.

6.2.7 Private key storage on cryptographic module

See [Section 6.2.1](#)

6.2.7.1 Private key storage for CA keys

See [Section 6.2.1](#)

6.2.8 Method of activating private key

All End-Entities and Subscribers are solely responsible for protection of their private keys. All End-Entities and subscribers are responsible for protection of their private keys against loss, theft, modification, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized use. VikingCloud maintains no role in the generation, protection, or maintenance of Subscriber private keys.

All VikingCloud managed VPH components require multiple trusted and qualified VikingCloud employees (at least two) to come together in order to activate a certification authority's private key. This is enforced by both operating system access control and hardware security module routines.

6.2.9 Method of deactivating private key

The private keys stored on hardware security modules are deactivated via the hosting operating systems when not in use. Subscribers should also deactivate their private keys via logout and removal procedures when they are not in use.

6.2.10 Method of destroying private key

Where required, VikingCloud destroys CA private keys in a manner that reasonably ensures that there are no residual remains of the key that could lead to the reconstruction of such key. This includes destruction of all on-line, backup and archived copies of the key material. VikingCloud utilizes the vendor approved zeroization function of its hardware cryptographic modules and other appropriate means to ensure the complete destruction of CA private keys. When performed, CA key destruction activities are logged. All key destruction activities are initiated through the VikingCloud IT change management process and subjected to VikingCloud CPB approval. Only authorized personnel are permitted to perform key destruction operations.

6.2.11 Cryptographic Module Rating

See [Section 6.2.1](#)

6.3 OTHER ASPECTS OF KEY PAIR MANAGEMENT

6.3.1 Public key archival

VikingCloud retains copies of all Public Keys for archival in accordance with [Section 5.5](#).

6.3.2 Certificate operational periods and key pair usage periods

VikingCloud maintains controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that Certificates and corresponding keys are valid for the applicable maximum period set forth below:

1. Root CA
 - a. All newly generated root CAs must be created with an RSA key, modulus 4096, or an ECC key, NIST P-384 curve, and set to expire after at most 25 years.
 - b. 31 years (XGCA, STCA, SGCA, TWGCA, TWGP256CA, TWGP384CA)
 - c. 25 years (VCT1CA, VCT1P3CA, VCS1CA, VCS1P3CA, VCC1CA, VCC1P3CA)
2. VikingCloud managed subordinate CA set to expire no later than the root CA from which it was issued.
 - a. All newly-generated VikingCloud managed subordinate CAs must be set to expire after at most 10 years.
3. EV SSL Certificates
 - a. 27 months for certificates issued prior to March 1, 2018.
 - b. 825 days for certificates issued on or after March 1, 2018 and prior to August 31, 2020.
 - c. 398 days for certificates issued on or after August 31, 2020.
4. OV SSL and DV SSL Certificates
 - a. 39 months for certificates issued prior to March 1, 2018.
 - b. 825 days for certificates issued on or after March 1, 2018 and prior to August 31, 2020.
 - c. 398 days for certificates issued on or after August 31, 2020.
5. S/MIME Certificates
 - a. 825 days for Strict and Multipurpose certificates.
6. OCSP Responder Certificates - 12 months
7. All other certificate types - 39 months

6.4 ACTIVATION DATA

VikingCloud deploys multiple levels of electronic and physical security controls in order to protect access to CA's private keys. Physical access to computer rooms containing CA private keys shall require at least two Individuals to come together in order to deactivate the physical security controls protecting the room.

In addition, VikingCloud deploys a "n out of m" secret sharing routine for electronic access to CA private keys, where "m" is greater than two and "n" is five. In other words, three of the five Individuals possessing a component of the activation data must come together in order to gain access to a private key as stored in an HSM. Each of these five Individuals shall have their own token necessary for insertion into the HSM in order to perform activities associated with the root certification authorities' private keys.

6.4.1 Activation data generation and installation

Activation data associated with each of the tokens possessed by the five Individuals capable of accessing root certification authority private keys was generated during initial installation and configuration of the hardware security modules.

6.4.2 Activation data protection

All activation data shall be stored on FIPS 140-2 level 3 smart cards associated with the HSMs.

6.4.3 Other aspects of activation data

No Stipulation.

6.5 COMPUTER SECURITY CONTROLS

6.5.1 Specific computer security technical requirements

VikingCloud requires and enforces multi-factor authentication for all Validation Specialist accounts capable of directly causing certificate issuance, in order to further protect and secure computer accounts associated with our certificate business.

6.5.2 Computer security rating

No Stipulation.

6.6 LIFE CYCLE TECHNICAL CONTROLS

6.6.1 system development controls

VikingCloud maintains within its corporate information security policy and program, significant management controls governing systems development. These controls are applied for all certification authority development activities.

6.6.2 Security management controls

VikingCloud maintains both technical and procedural mechanisms to monitor change to all components within the VPH.

6.6.3 Life cycle security controls

VikingCloud regularly updates its internally-developed software and monitors developments in its externally-sourced software and hardware and updates as appropriate in order to protect against vulnerabilities and ensure that its systems and processes are properly protected.

6.7 NETWORK SECURITY CONTROLS

The systems containing VikingCloud's VPH all reside in highly segmented networks constrained from both the Internet and the VikingCloud corporate network via multiple levels of firewalls. Interaction with outside entities shall only be performed with servers located on a demilitarized zone (DMZ). Additionally, all networks associated with certification authority operations at VikingCloud shall be monitored by a network intrusion detection system. All systems associated with certification authority activities shall be hardened with services restricted to only those necessary for certification authority operations. Any change associated with the VPH shall be documented and approved via a change management system.

VikingCloud's Root CA private keys (STCA, SGCA, XGCA, TWGCA, TWGP256CA, TWGP384CA, VCT1CA, VCT1P3CA, VCS1CA, VCS1P3CA, VCC1CA, and VCC1P3CA) are kept in an offline (not network-connected) state and powered down when not in use. In addition, the HSM holding these keys requires two trusted and qualified VikingCloud employees to provide smart cards in order to perform signing operations using the keys. These keys are used exclusively for signing VikingCloud Subordinate CAs, OCSP responder certificates, and CRLs for the Root CAs.

VikingCloud conforms with the CA/Browser Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements.

6.8 TIME-STAMPING

No Stipulation.

7 CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES

7.1 CERTIFICATE PROFILE

VikingCloud meets the technical requirements set forth in Section 2.2, Section 6.1.5, and Section 6.1.6 of the TLS Baseline Requirements and this CP/CPS. (Note: Textual printouts of each VikingCloud root Certificate are included in [Appendix A](#))

7.1.1 Version number(s)

All Certificates within the VPH shall be X.509 version 3 Certificates.

7.1.2 Certificate extensions

7.1.2.1 Root Certification Authority extensions

Extension Name	Required / Optional	Criticality	Extension Value
Basic Constraints	Required	Critical	CA: true
Key Usage	Required	Critical for all Certificates issued after January 1, 2013	Certificate Signing, CRL Signing, Digital Signature (optional)
CRL Distribution Points	Optional	Not critical	CRL URI

7.1.2.2 Subordinate Certification Authority extensions

Extension Name	Required / Optional	Criticality	Extension Value
Basic Constraints	Required	Critical	CA: true, pathLen: 0 (for Certificates that issue End-Entity Certificates)
Key Usage	Required	Critical for all Certificates issued after January 1, 2013	Certificate Signing, CRL Signing, Digital Signature (optional)
Extended Key Usage	Required	Not critical	See Table 3
CRL Distribution Points	Required	Not critical	CRL URI
Authority Information Access	Required for Certificates issued after January 1, 2013 and/or issue End-Entity Certificates	Not critical	OCSP Responder URI, Issuing CA Certificate URI (optional)

7.1.2.3 Subscriber certificate extensions**7.1.2.3.1 SSL (DV, OV, EV) Subscriber certificate extensions**

Extension Name	Required / Optional	Criticality	Extension Value
Basic Constraints	Required	Critical	CA: false
Key Usage	Required	Critical	See Table 3
Extended Key Usage	Required	Not critical	See Table 3
Subject Alternative Name	Required	Not critical	GeneralNames list
CRL Distribution Points	Required	Not critical	CRL URI
Authority Information Access	Required	Not critical	OCSP Responder URI, Issuing CA Certificate URI (optional)
Certificate Policies	Required	Not critical	See Table 2 for Policy OID(s)
Signed Certificate Timestamp	Optional	Not critical	One or more Signed Certificate Timestamps
TLS Feature	Optional	Not critical	Status Request (“OCSP Must-Staple”) feature

7.1.2.3.2 Client authentication certificate extensions

Extension Name	Required / Optional	Criticality	Extension Value
Basic Constraints	Required	Critical	CA: false
Key Usage	Required	Critical	See Table 3
Extended Key Usage	Required	Not critical	See Table 3
CRL Distribution Points	Required	Not critical	CRL URI
Authority Information Access	Required	Not critical	OCSP Responder URI, Issuing CA Certificate URI (optional)
Certificate Policies	Required	Not critical	See Table 2 for Policy OID(s)

7.1.2.3.3 S/MIME certificate extensions

Extension Name	Required / Optional	Criticality	Extension Value
Basic Constraints	Required	Critical	CA: false
Key Usage	Required	Critical	See Table 3
Extended Key Usage	Required	Not critical	See Table 3
CRL Distribution Points	Required	Not critical	CRL URI
Authority Information Access	Required	Not critical	OCSP Responder URI, Issuing CA Certificate URI
Certificate Policies	Required	Not critical	See Table 2 for Policy OID(s)

7.1.2.4 All certificates

All Certificates issued by VikingCloud contain fields and extensions set in accordance with RFC 5280.

7.1.2.5 Application of RFC 5280

VikingCloud issues precertificates exclusively from precertificate signing Certificates. All precertificates and precertificate signing Certificates issued by VikingCloud are compliant with the specifications as defined in RFC 6962. In addition to the criteria specified in RFC 6962 section 3.1, VikingCloud's precertificate signing Certificates are issued exclusively by CAs containing a pathLen:0 constraint preventing their use as Certificate issuers. Neither of these objects are considered "Certificates" and are not subject to the requirements as defined in RFC 5280.

7.1.3 Algorithm object identifiers

All Certificates issued by Certification Authorities within the VPH are signed using one of the following algorithms:

1. sha256WithRSAEncryption
2. sha384WithRSAEncryption
3. ecdsa-with-SHA256
4. ecdsa-with-SHA384

7.1.4 Name forms

VikingCloud Certificates are populated using X.500 naming conventions.

7.1.4.1 Issuer information

The content of the Certificate Issuer Distinguished Name field matches the Subject DN of the Issuing CA to support Name-Chaining as specified in RFC 5280, section 4.1.2.4.

7.1.4.2 Subject information - Subscriber certificates

All Subscriber Certificates are populated with Subject Information as defined in [section 3.1.1](#).

7.1.4.3 Subject information - Root certificates and Subordinate CA certificates

All Root and Subordinate CA Certificates contain Subject Information that has been verified to be accurate. At a minimum, the "commonName", "organizationName", and "countryName" subject fields are populated.

7.1.5 Name constraints

VikingCloud constrains its subordinate CA certificates with Extended Key Usage (EKU) values limiting each CA to issuing only its intended types of certificates. VikingCloud does not employ the Name Constraints x.509 extension for further limiting certain subordinate CA certificates to issue only for certain domains.

7.1.6 Certificate policy object identifier

7.1.6.1 Reserved Certificate Policy Identifiers

VikingCloud may include Reserved Certificate Policy Identifier(s) in Subscriber Certificates and Subordinate CA Certificates. If VikingCloud asserts the Reserved Certificate Policy Identifier(s) in a Certificate, VikingCloud asserts that the Certificate was issued in compliance with the specified Certificate Policy.

7.1.6.2 Root CA certificates

VikingCloud does not add the certificatePolicies extension to Root CA Certificates.

7.1.6.3 Subordinate CA certificates

VikingCloud may assert the following Certificate Policy OID(s) in Subordinate CA Certificates:

1. The "anyPolicy" identifier (2.5.3.29.32.0); or
2. The set of Certificate Policy OID(s) asserted in Subscriber Certificates to be issued from the Subordinate CA, as specified in [section 1.2, Table 2](#)

7.1.6.4 Subscriber certificates

VikingCloud asserts the Certificate Policy OID(s) in all Subscriber Certificates as specified in [Section 1.2, Table 2](#).

7.1.7 Usage of Policy Constraints extension

VikingCloud does not include the Policy Constraints extension in any of the certificates within the VPH.

7.1.8 Policy qualifiers syntax and semantics

VikingCloud includes the id-qt-cps qualifier in its certificates which contains a URI from which this document can be obtained.

7.1.9 Processing semantics for the critical Certificate Policies extension

No Stipulation.

7.2 CRL PROFILE

For each of the certification authorities owned and managed by VikingCloud within the VPH, CRLs conforming to RFC 5280 shall be regularly issued in accordance with [section 4.9.7](#), containing:

1. Version (set to "1" in order to indicate version 2);
2. Issuer Signature Algorithm, which is one of the following:
 - a. sha1WithRSAEncryption, but only if the certification authority has issued Certificates signed with sha1WithRSAEncryption
 - b. sha256WithRSAEncryption
 - c. ecdsa-with-SHA256
 - d. ecdsa-with-SHA384;
3. Issuer Distinguished Name (the issuing certification authority);
4. This Update in ISO 8601 format with UTC designation;
5. Next Update in ISO 8601 format with UTC designation;
6. The list of revoked Certificates, including the corresponding reason code for each revocation (required for revoked Issuing CA Certificates; optional otherwise);
7. Serial Number;
8. Revocation Date;
9. Signature of the CRL.

7.2.1 Version number(s)

VikingCloud issues version 2 CRLs for all certification authorities within the VPH.

7.2.2 CRL and CRL entry extensions

Each Certificate revocation list issued by VikingCloud may contain:

1. CRL Number (unique);
2. Authority Key Identifier;
3. CRL Entry Extensions;
4. Invalidity Date (UTC - optional); and
5. Reason Code (required where the revocation entry corresponds to an Issuing CA Certificate, or for TLS certificates as described below; optional otherwise).

For revocations that are performed after October 1, 2022, if the end entity TLS certificate is revoked for one of the reasons below, the specified CRLReason must be included in the reasonCode extension of the CRL entry corresponding to the end entity TLS certificate. The default value being unspecified (RFC 5280 CRLReason #0) corresponding to no revocation reason which results in no reasonCode extension being provided in the CRL. When the CRLReason code is not one of the following, then the reasonCode extension must not be provided:

- keyCompromise (RFC 5280 CRLReason #1)
- privilegeWithdrawn (RFC 5280 CRLReason #9);
- cessationOfOperation (RFC 5280 CRLReason #5);

- affiliationChanged (RFC 5280 CRLReason #3); or
- superseded (RFC 5280 CRLReason #4).

*The privilegeWithdrawn reasonCode does not need to be made available to the Subscriber as a revocation reason option, because the use of this reasonCode is determined by the CA operator and not the Subscriber.

The following describes each reason code and circumstance for which VikingCloud or a Subscriber are obligated to use:

a. keyCompromise

The CRLReason keyCompromise must be used when one or more of the following occurs:

- the CA operator obtains verifiable evidence that the Subscriber's Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in the certificate suffered a key compromise;
- the CA operator is made aware of a demonstrated or proven method that exposes the Subscriber's Private Key to compromise;
- there is clear evidence that the specific method used to generate the Private Key was flawed;
- the CA operator is made aware of a demonstrated or proven method that can easily compute the Subscriber's Private Key based on the Public Key in the certificate (such as a Debian weak key, see <https://wiki.debian.org/TLSkeys>); or
- the Subscriber requests that the CA operator revoke the certificate for this reason, with the scope of revocation being described below.

The scope of revocation depends on whether the Subscriber has proven possession of the Private Key of the certificate. A CSR alone does not prove possession of the certificate's Private Key for the purpose of initiating a revocation.

- If anyone requesting revocation for keyCompromise has previously demonstrated or can currently demonstrate possession of the Private Key of the certificate, then the CA operator must revoke all instances of that key across all Subscribers.
- If the Subscriber requests that the CA operator revoke the certificate for keyCompromise, and has not previously demonstrated and cannot currently demonstrate possession of the associated Private Key of that certificate, the CA operator may revoke all certificates associated with that Subscriber that contain that Public Key. The CA operator must not assume that it has evidence of private key compromise for the purposes of revoking the certificates of other Subscribers, but may block issuance of future certificates with that key.

When the CA operator obtains verifiable evidence of private key compromise for a certificate whose CRL entry does not contain a reasonCode extension or has a reasonCode extension with a non-keyCompromise reason, the CA operator should update the CRL entry to enter keyCompromise as the CRLReason in the reasonCode extension. Additionally, the CA operator should update the revocation date in a CRL entry when it is determined that the Private Key of the certificate was compromised prior to the revocation date that is indicated in the CRL entry for that certificate.

Note: Backdating the revocationDate field is an exception to best practice described in RFC 5280 (section 5.3.2); however, this policy specifies the use of the revocationDate field to support TLS implementations that process the revocationDate field as the date when the certificate is first considered to be compromised.

Otherwise, the keyCompromise CRLReason must not be used.

b. privilegeWithdrawn

The CRLReason privilegeWithdrawn is intended to be used when there has been a subscriber-side infraction that has not resulted in keyCompromise, such as the Subscriber provided misleading information in their certificate request or has not upheld their material obligations under the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use.

Unless the keyCompromise CRLReason is being used, the CRLReason privilegeWithdrawn must be used when:

- the CA operator obtains evidence that the certificate was misused;

- the CA operator is made aware that the Subscriber has violated one or more of its material obligations under the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use;
- the CA operator is made aware that a wildcard certificate has been used to authenticate a fraudulently misleading subordinate fully-qualified domain name;
- the CA operator is made aware of a material change in the information contained in the certificate;
- the CA operator determines or is made aware that any of the information appearing in the certificate is inaccurate; or
- the CA operator is made aware that the original certificate request was not authorized and that the Subscriber does not retroactively grant authorization.

Otherwise, the `privilegeWithdrawn` CRLReason must not be used.

c. `cessationOfOperation`

The CRLReason `cessationOfOperation` is intended to be used when the website with the certificate is shut down prior to the expiration of the certificate, or if the Subscriber no longer owns or controls the domain name in the certificate. This revocation reason is intended to be used in the following circumstances:

- the Subscriber no longer controls, or is no longer authorized to use, all of the domain names in the certificate;
- the Subscriber will no longer be using the certificate because they are discontinuing their website; or
- the CA operator is made aware of any circumstance indicating that use of a fully-qualified domain name or IP address in the certificate is no longer legally permitted (e.g. a court or arbitrator has revoked a domain name registrant's right to use the domain name, a relevant licensing or services agreement between the domain name registrant and the applicant has terminated, or the domain name registrant has failed to renew the domain name).

Unless the `keyCompromise` CRLReason is being used, the CRLReason `cessationOfOperation` must be used when:

- the Subscriber has requested that their certificate be revoked for this reason; or
- the CA operator has received verifiable evidence that the Subscriber no longer controls, or is no longer authorized to use, all of the domain names in the certificate.

Otherwise, the `cessationOfOperation` CRLReason must not be used.

d. `affiliationChanged`

The CRLReason `affiliationChanged` is intended to be used to indicate that the subject's name or other subject identity information in the certificate has changed, but there is no cause to suspect that the certificate's Private Key has been compromised.

Unless the `keyCompromise` CRLReason is being used, the CRLReason `affiliationChanged` MUST be used when:

- the Subscriber has requested that their certificate be revoked for this reason; or
- the CA operator has replaced the certificate due to changes in the certificate's subject information and the CA has not replaced the certificate for the other reasons: `keyCompromise`, `superseded`, `cessationOfOperation`, or `privilegeWithdrawn`.

Otherwise, the `affiliationChanged` CRLReason must not be used.

e. `superseded`

The CRLReason `superseded` is intended to be used to indicate when:

- the Subscriber has requested a new certificate to replace an existing certificate; or
- the CA operator obtains reasonable evidence that the validation of domain authorization or control for any fully-qualified domain name or IP address in the certificate should not be relied upon; or
- the CA operator has revoked the certificate for compliance reasons such as the certificate does not comply with this policy, the CA/Browser Forum's Baseline Requirements, or the CA operator's CP or CPS.

Unless the keyCompromise CRLReason is being used, the CRLReason superseded must be used when:

- the Subscriber has requested that their certificate be revoked for this reason; or
- the CA operator has revoked the certificate due to domain authorization or compliance issues other than those related to keyCompromise or privilegeWithdrawn.

Otherwise, the superseded CRLReason must not be used.

7.3 OCSP PROFILE

VikingCloud operates an OCSP service at <http://ocsp.vikingcloud.com/>. VikingCloud's OCSP responders conform to version 1 of IETF RFC 5019 and/or RFC 6960.

7.3.1 Version number(s)

OCSP responses issued by VikingCloud shall use version 1 as defined within IETF RFC 5019 and/or RFC 6960.

7.3.2 OCSP extensions

Appropriate extensions from RFC 5019 and/or RFC 6960 may be used in OCSP requests and responses. If a request contains a nonce and the response does not contain the nonce, the Relying Party may process the response if the information is deemed reasonably current.

8 COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS

VikingCloud and all components of the VPH SHALL:

1. Comply with applicable laws;
2. Comply with the requirements of this Certificate Policy and Certification Practice Statement; and
3. Comply with the requirements of the then-current WebTrust program for CAs (latest relevant version) completed by a licensed WebTrust for CAs auditor.

An annual audit is performed by an independent external auditor to assess VikingCloud's compliance with the standards set forth by the CA/Browser Forum (hereinafter, "Guidelines").

Material exceptions or deficiencies identified during an audit will result in a determination of actions to be taken. This determination is made by the independent auditor with input from the VikingCloud management. VikingCloud management is responsible for developing and implementing a corrective action plan. VikingCloud undergoes yearly audits using CPA Canada WebTrust for certification authorities, including extended validation criteria, for all components of the VikingCloud managed VPH and complies with all requirements of the program.

8.1 FREQUENCY OR CIRCUMSTANCES OF ASSESSMENT

VikingCloud shall conduct the CPA Canada WebTrust audits, including extended validation criteria, on a yearly basis.

On a yearly basis, VikingCloud shall conduct a review and/or audit of all third party entities performing Registration Authority activities for VikingCloud. Circumstances and criteria for these yearly audits shall be defined within the contractual relationship between the third party and VikingCloud, and approved by VikingCloud management.

8.2 IDENTITY/QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSESSOR

The CPA Canada WebTrust audits shall be conducted by a certified public accounting firm with a sound foundation for conducting its audit business, that:

1. Has no financial, business, or legal interest with VikingCloud;
2. Has demonstrated proficiency and competence in regards to public key infrastructure technology; and is
3. Accredited by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

8.3 ASSESSOR'S RELATIONSHIP TO ASSESSED ENTITY

The public accounting firm that conducts the CPA Canada WebTrust audits for VikingCloud shall be completely independent of VikingCloud.

8.4 TOPICS COVERED BY ASSESSMENT

The annual WebTrust audits shall include but are not limited to:

1. CA business practices disclosure
2. Detailed validation process
3. Service integrity
4. CA environmental controls.

8.5 ACTIONS TAKEN AS A RESULT OF DEFICIENCY

For any deficiencies found by the WebTrust audit, VikingCloud shall immediately develop a plan to implement remediation steps. This plan will be submitted to the CPB and to the independent auditor. Following acceptance of the plan, VikingCloud shall immediately move to correct all deficiencies noted.

8.6 COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

All results of the WebTrust audit for VikingCloud shall be communicated to the CPB and to the Certification Operations Committee. Following review and approval by the CPB, the results will be communicated to the VikingCloud Board of Directors. VikingCloud audit reports are available from WebTrust by clicking on the WebTrust seal on our homepage, <https://certs.securetrust.com/>, or by visiting VikingCloud's Repository at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>.

8.7 AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

8.7.1 Pre-issuance readiness audit

1. If VikingCloud has a currently valid WebTrust Seal of Assurance for CAs (is a currently valid unqualified opinion indicating compliance with equivalent audit procedures approved by the CA/Browser Forum), then before issuing EV Certificates VikingCloud **MUST** successfully complete a point-in-time readiness assessment audit against equivalent audit procedures approved by the CA/Browser Forum.
2. If VikingCloud does **not** have a currently valid WebTrust Seal of Assurance for CAs (or currently valid unqualified opinion indicating compliance with equivalent audit procedures approved by the CA/Browser Forum), then before issuing EV Certificates VikingCloud **MUST** successfully complete a point-in-time readiness assessment audit against the WebTrust EV Program, or an equivalent as approved by the CA/Browser Forum.

8.7.2 Regular self audits

During the period in which it issues SSL Certificates, VikingCloud **MUST** strictly control its service quality by performing ongoing self-audits against a randomly selected sample of at least three percent of the SSL Certificates it has issued in the period beginning immediately after the last sample was taken. For all EV Certificates where the final cross correlation and due diligence requirements of Section 3.2.2.13 of the EV Guidelines is performed by an RA, VikingCloud **MUST** strictly control its service quality by performing ongoing self-audits against a randomly selected sample of at least six percent of the EV Certificates it has issued in the period beginning immediately after the last sample was taken.

During the period in which it issues S/MIME Certificates, VikingCloud **MUST** strictly control its service quality by performing ongoing self-audits against a randomly selected sample of a minimum of the greater of thirty or three percent of the S/MIME Certificates it has issued in the period beginning immediately after the last sample was taken.

8.7.3 Annual independent audit

During the period in which it issues SSL Certificates, VikingCloud must undergo and pass an annual (i) WebTrust Program for CAs audit, (ii) WebTrust Baseline audit, and (iii) WebTrust EV Program audit, or an equivalent for all (i), (ii), and (iii) as approved by the CA/Browser Forum. Such audits **MUST** cover all CA obligations under these Guidelines regardless of whether they are performed directly by VikingCloud or delegated to an RA or subcontractor.

8.7.4 Auditor qualifications

All audits required under these Guidelines **MUST** be performed by a Qualified Auditor. A Qualified Auditor **MUST**:

1. Be an independent public accounting firm that has proficiency in examining Public Key Infrastructure technology, information security tools and techniques, information technology and security auditing, and the third-party attestation function and be currently licensed to perform WebTrust for CA audits and WebTrust EV Program audits, or to perform such alternate equivalent audits approved by the CA/Browser Forum as will be performed; and
2. Be a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), or a non-US equivalent that requires that audits be completed under defined standards that include the possession of certain skill sets, quality assurance measures such as peer review, competency testing, standards with respect to proper assignment of staff to engagements, and requirements for continuing professional education; and
3. Maintain Professional Liability/Errors & Omissions insurance, with policy limits of at least \$1 million in coverage.

8.7.5 Root key generation

For CA Root keys, VikingCloud's Qualified Auditor SHOULD witness the root key generation ceremony in order to observe the process and the controls over the integrity and confidentiality of the root keys produced. The Qualified Auditor MUST then issue a report opining that VikingCloud, during its root key and certificate generation process:

1. Documented its Root CA key generation and protection and procedures in its Certificate Policy, and its Certification Practices Statement, (CP and CPS);
2. Included appropriate detailed procedures and controls in a documented plan of procedures to be performed for the generation of the root certification authority key pair (the "Root Key Generation Script") for the Root CA;
3. Maintained effective controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Root CA was generated and protected in conformity with the procedures required by its Root Key Generation Script.
4. A video of the entire key generation ceremony SHALL be recorded.

8.8 REVIEW OF DELEGATED PARTIES

Except for Delegated Third Parties, Enterprise RAs, and Technically Constrained Subordinate CAs that undergo an annual audit that meets the criteria specified in Section 8.4, VikingCloud SHALL ensure the practices and procedures of delegated parties are in compliance with this CP/CPS. VikingCloud shall document the obligations of delegated parties and perform monitoring on at least an annual basis of the delegated parties' adherence with those obligations.

9 OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS

9.1 FEES

9.1.1 Certificate issuance or renewal fees

VikingCloud is entitled to charge Subscribers and End-Entities for the issuance, reissuance, management, rekey, and renewal of Certificates.

9.1.2 Certificate access fees

VikingCloud may, in its discretion, charge a fee to make a Certificate available in a repository or available to a Relying Party.

9.1.3 Revocation or status information access fees

VikingCloud does not charge a fee for access to revocation information in the form of CRLs or OCSP services. VikingCloud may, in its discretion, charge a fee to provide customized CRLs or status information in non-standard formats.

9.1.4 Fees for other services

VikingCloud does not charge a fee for access to this CP/CPS. Any use made for purposes other than simply viewing the document, such as reproduction, redistribution, modification, or creation of derivative works is strictly prohibited without the express written consent of VikingCloud.

9.1.5 Refund policy

VikingCloud's refund policy may be found at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>.

9.2 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

9.2.1 Insurance coverage

VikingCloud encourages customers, Subscribers, End-Entities, Relying Parties, and all other entities to maintain adequate insurance to protect against errors and omissions, professional liability, and general liability. VikingCloud currently maintains commercially reasonable insurance with a Commercial General Liability insurance with a policy limit of at least \$2 million in coverage and Professional Liability/Errors & Omissions insurance with a policy limit of at least \$5 million in coverage.

9.2.2 Other assets

Customers shall maintain adequate financial resources for their operations and duties, and shall be able to bear the risk of liability to Subscribers and Relying Parties.

9.2.3 Insurance or warranty coverage for end-entities

VikingCloud's warranty coverage for Relying Parties may be found at <https://certs.securetrust.com/CA>.

9.3 CONFIDENTIALITY OF BUSINESS INFORMATION

9.3.1 Scope of confidential information

The following Subscriber documentation shall be maintained in confidence.

1. CA application records, whether approved or disapproved;
2. Certificate Application records;
3. Subscriber Agreement
4. Private keys held by customers, Applicants, and Subscribers and information needed to recover such Private Keys;
5. Transactional records;
6. Contingency planning and disaster recovery plans; and
7. Security measures controlling the operations of VikingCloud's hardware and software and the administration of Certificate services and designated enrollment services.

9.3.2 Information not within the scope of confidential information

This section is subject to applicable privacy laws. The following are not considered confidential:

1. Certificates;
2. Certificate revocation;
3. Certificate status; and
4. VikingCloud repositories and their contents.

9.3.3 Responsibility to protect confidential information

VikingCloud protects and secures confidential information from disclosure.

9.4 PRIVACY OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

9.4.1 Privacy plan

VikingCloud's privacy plan/policy may be found at the following location: <https://www.vikingcloud.com/privacy-policy/>.

9.4.2 Information treated as private

Non-public Subscriber information is treated as private.

9.4.3 Information not deemed private

Subscriber information issued in the Certificates, Certificate directory, and online CRLs is not deemed private information, subject to applicable law.

9.4.4 Responsibility to protect private information

VikingCloud, customers, Applicants, Subscribers, and End-Entities who receive private information shall protect it from disclosure to third parties and shall comply with all applicable laws.

9.4.5 Notice and consent to use private information

Unless otherwise stated in this CP/CPS, VikingCloud's Privacy Policy, or agreements in writing, private information shall not be used without the written consent of the party who owns such information. This section is subject to applicable laws.

9.4.6 Disclosure pursuant to judicial or administrative process

VikingCloud shall be permitted to disclose confidential and/or private information if VikingCloud reasonably determines that disclosure is required in response to a subpoena, court order, search warrant, judicial, administrative, discovery, or other legal process or directive. This section is subject to applicable laws.

9.4.7 Other information disclosure circumstances

Refer to [section 9.4.6](#).

9.5 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The Sysnet Global Solutions Group retains all rights, title, and interest, including without limitation intellectual property rights to the following:

1. This CPS and CPs;
2. Certificates;
3. Revocation Information;
4. The Sysnet Global Solutions Group's logos, trademarks and service marks; and
5. VikingClouds root keys and the root Certificates containing them.

9.6 REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

9.6.1 CA representations and warranties

VikingCloud warrants that, to the best of VikingCloud's knowledge:

1. there are no material misrepresentations of fact with the Certificates;
2. there are no errors in the information within the Certificates caused by VikingCloud's failure to exercise reasonable care in approving, creating, issuing, and managing the Certificates;
3. the Certificates comply with the material requirements of this CPS and the applicable CPs; and
4. VikingCloud's revocation services, if applicable, and its repositories materially comply with this CPS and the applicable CPs.

VikingCloud is responsible for the performance and warranties of any Subordinate CAs, for the Subordinate CA's compliance with these Requirements, and for all liabilities and indemnification obligations of the Subordinate CA under these Requirements.

9.6.2 RA representations and warranties

RAs warrant that, to the best of their knowledge:

1. there are no material misrepresentations of fact with the Certificates;
2. there are no errors in the information within the Certificates caused by the RA's failure to exercise reasonable care in approving, creating, issuing, and managing the Certificates; and
3. the Certificates comply with the material requirements of this CPS and the applicable CPs.

9.6.3 Subscriber representations and warranties

Subscribers represent, warrant and agree that:

1. Each digital signature created using the private key corresponding to the public key listed in the Certificate is the digital signature of the Subscriber and the Certificate has been accepted and is operational (not expired or revoked) at the time the digital signature is created;
2. Their private key is protected and that no unauthorized person has ever had access to the Subscriber's private key;
3. All representations made by the Subscriber in the Certificate Application the Subscriber submitted are true;
4. All information supplied by the Subscriber and contained in the Certificate is true;
5. The Certificate is being used exclusively for authorized and legal purposes consistent with this CP/CPS and in compliance with all applicable laws;
6. The Subscriber is an end-user Subscriber and not a CA, and is not using the private key corresponding to any public key listed in the Certificate for purposes of digitally signing any Certificate (or any other format of certified public key) or CRL, as a CA or otherwise;
7. No subscriber private key associated with any certificate issued within the VikingCloud public key infrastructure shall be used to affix a digital signature to any document, contract, or letter;
8. The Subscriber will 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;
9. The Subscriber will 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;
10. The Subscriber will respond to VikingCloud's instructions concerning Key Compromise or Certificate misuse within a specified time period;
11. The Subscriber will promptly request revocation of the Certificate, and cease using it, if any information in the Certificate is or becomes inaccurate; and
12. VikingCloud is entitled to revoke the Certificate immediately if the Applicant violates the terms of the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use or if revocation is required by the CP/CPS.

Subscriber Agreements may include additional representations and warranties.

9.6.4 Relying party representations and warranties

Relying Party Agreements require Relying Parties to acknowledge that they have sufficient information to make an informed decision as to the extent to which they choose to rely on the information in a Certificate, that they are solely responsible for deciding whether or not to rely on such information, and that they shall bear the legal consequences and liability of their failure to perform the Relying Party obligations in terms of this CP/CPS.

In no event shall a Relying Party construe a signature affixed to any document or message, that has been created utilizing a private key corresponding to a VikingCloud-issued certificate, as legally binding.

Relying Party Agreements may include additional representations and warranties.

9.6.5 Representations and warranties of other participants

No Stipulation.

9.7 DISCLAIMERS OF WARRANTIES

EXCEPT FOR THE LIMITED WARRANTY DESCRIBED HEREIN AND TO THE GREATEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, VIKINGCLOUD AND ITS AFFILIATES EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS AND MAKES NO REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY OR COVENANT OF ANY KIND, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, EITHER IN FACT OR BY OPERATION OF LAW, WITH RESPECT TO THIS CP/CPS, THE APPLICABLE CP'S OR ANY CERTIFICATE ISSUED HEREUNDER, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OF A CERTIFICATE OR ANY SERVICE (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY SUPPORT SERVICES) PROVIDED BY VIKINGCLOUD AS DESCRIBED HEREIN. ALL WARRANTIES, REPRESENTATIONS, CONDITIONS, UNDERTAKINGS, TERMS AND OBLIGATIONS IMPLIED BY STATUTE OR COMMON LAW, TRADE USAGE, COURSE OF DEALING OR OTHERWISE ARE HEREBY EXCLUDED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW. EXCEPT FOR THE LIMITED WARRANTY DESCRIBED HEREIN, VIKINGCLOUD AND ITS AFFILIATES FURTHER DISCLAIMS AND MAKES NO REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY OR COVENANT OF ANY KIND, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, EITHER IN FACT OR BY OPERATION OF LAW, TO ANY APPLICANT, SUBSCRIBER OR ANY RELYING PARTY THAT (1) THE SUBSCRIBER TO WHICH IT HAS ISSUED A CERTIFICATE IS IN THE FACT THE PERSON, ENTITY OR ORGANIZATION IT CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN (2) A SUBSCRIBER IS IN FACT THE PERSON, ENTITY OR ORGANIZATION LISTED IN THE CERTIFICATE, OR (3) THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE CERTIFICATES OR IN ANY CERTIFICATE STATUS MECHANISM COMPILED, PUBLISHED OR OTHERWISE DISSEMINATED BY VIKINGCLOUD, OR THE RESULTS OF ANY CRYPTOGRAPHIC METHOD IMPLEMENTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CERTIFICATES IS ACCURATE, AUTHENTIC, COMPLETE OR RELIABLE.

IT IS AGREED AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT APPLICANTS AND SUBSCRIBERS ARE LIABLE FOR ANY MISREPRESENTATIONS MADE TO VIKINGCLOUD OR RELIED UPON BY A RELYING PARTY. VIKINGCLOUD AND ITS AFFILIATES DO NOT WARRANT OR GUARANTEE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES THE "NON-REPUDIATION" BY A SUBSCRIBER AND/OR RELYING PARTY OF ANY TRANSACTION OR CONTRACT ENTERED INTO BY THE SUBSCRIBER AND/OR RELYING PARTY INVOLVING THE USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON A CERTIFICATE.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED UPON BY SUBSCRIBERS AND RELYING PARTIES THAT IN USING AND/OR RELYING UPON A CERTIFICATE THEY ARE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR RELIANCE UPON THAT CERTIFICATE AND THAT SUCH PARTIES MUST CONSIDER THE FACTS, CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONTEXT SURROUNDING THE TRANSACTION IN WHICH THE CERTIFICATE IS USED IN DETERMINING SUCH RELIANCE.

THE APPLICANTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND RELYING PARTIES AGREE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THAT CERTIFICATES HAVE A LIMITED VALIDITY PERIOD AND MAY BE REVOKED AT ANY TIME. SUBSCRIBERS AND RELYING PARTIES ARE UNDER AN OBLIGATION TO VERIFY WHETHER A CERTIFICATE IS EXPIRED OR HAS BEEN REVOKED. VIKINGCLOUD AND ITS AFFILIAES HEREBY DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL LIABILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS AND RELYING PARTIES WHO DO NOT FOLLOW SUCH PROCEDURES, THIS CP/CPS, OR THE APPLICABLE CP'S.

VIKINGCLOUD and its affiliates provides no warranties with respect to another party's software, hardware, telecommunications or networking equipment utilized in connection with the use, issuance, revocation or management of Certificates or providing other services (including, without limitation, any support services) with respect to this CPS or the applicable CPs. Applicants, Subscribers and Relying Parties agree and acknowledge that neither VikingCloud nor any of its affiliates are responsible or liable for any misrepresentations or incomplete representations of Certificates or any information contained therein caused by another party's application software or graphical user interfaces. The cryptographic key-generation technology used by Applicants, Subscribers and Relying Parties in conjunction with the

Certificates may or may not be subject to the intellectual property rights of third-parties. It is the responsibility of Applicants, Subscribers and Relying Parties to ensure that they are using technology which is properly licensed or to otherwise obtain the right to use such technology.

9.8 LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CUMULATIVE OR AGGREGATE LIABILITY OF VIKINGCLOUD OR ITS AFFILIATES TO ANY PARTY, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION TO APPLICANTS, SUBSCRIBER AND/OR ANY RELYING PARTY, FOR ALL CLAIMS INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY CAUSE OF ACTION OR CLAIM IN CONTRACT, TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE AND TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH CONTRACT), STRICT LIABILITY, FOR BREACH OF A STATUTORY DUTY OR FIDUCIARY DUTY OR IN ANY OTHER WAY, EXCEED TWO THOUSAND U.S. DOLLARS (\$2,000.00 USD).

NEITHER VIKINGCLOUD NOR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES SHALL BE LIABLE IN CONTRACT, TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE AND TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH CONTRACT), STRICT LIABILITY, FOR BREACH OF A STATUTORY OR FIDUCIARY DUTY OR IN ANY OTHER WAY (EVEN IF FORSEEABLE AND/OR VIKINGCLOUD HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES) FOR: (I) ANY ECONOMIC LOSS (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOSS OF REVENUES, PROFITS, CONTRACTS, BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS); (II) TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM DEATH OR INJURY OF SUBSCRIBER AND/OR ANY RELYING PARTY OR ANYONE ELSE; (III) NON-ECONOMIC LOSS OR ANY LOSS OF GOODWILL OR REPUTATION; OR (IV) ANY OTHER INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, MULTIPLE, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

THIS SECTION "LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY" SHALL APPLY WHETHER OR NOT SUCH LOSSES OR DAMAGES WERE WITHIN THE CONTEMPLATION OF THE PARTIES AT THE TIME OF THE APPLICATION FOR, INSTALLATION, USE, OR' RELIANCE ON THE CERTIFICATE, OR AROSE OUT OF ANY OTHER MATTER OR SERVICES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY SUPPORT SERVICES) UNDER THIS CPS OR THE APPLICABLE CP'S OR WITH REGARD TO THE USE OF OR RELIANCE ON THE CERTIFICATE.

IN THE EVENT THAT SOME JURISDICTIONS DO NOT PERMIT THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, THE ABOVE EXCLUSIONS OF INCIDENTAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES MAY NOT APPLY TO AN APPLICANT, SUBSCRIBER AND/OR A RELYING PARTY BUT SHALL BE GIVEN EFFECT TO THE FULLEST AND GREATEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

In no event will VikingCloud or any of its affiliates be liable for any damages to Applicants, Subscribers, Relying Parties or any other party arising out of or related to the use or misuse of, or reliance on any Certificate issued under this CP/CPS that: (i) has expired or been revoked; (ii) has been used for any purpose other than as set forth in the CPS; (iii) has been tampered with; (iv) has been Compromised or if the Key Pair underlying such Certificate or the cryptography algorithm used to generate such Certificate's Key Pair, has been Compromised by the action of any party other than VikingCloud (including without limitation the Applicant, Subscriber or Relying Party); or (v) is the subject of misrepresentations or other misleading acts or omissions of any other party, including but not limited to Applicants, Subscribers and Relying Parties. In no event shall VikingCloud or any of its affiliates be liable to the Applicant, Subscriber, Relying Party or other party for damages arising out of any claim that a Certificate infringes any patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret or other intellectual property right of any party.

The liability (and/or limitation thereof) of Subscribers shall be as set forth in the applicable Subscriber agreements.

The liability (and/or limitation thereof) of enterprise RAs and the applicable CA shall be set out in the agreement(s) between them.

The liability (and/or limitation thereof) of Relying Parties shall be as set forth in the applicable Relying Party Agreements.

9.9 INDEMNITIES

9.9.1 Indemnification by VikingCloud

Notwithstanding any limitations on its liability to Subscribers and Relying Parties, VikingCloud understands and acknowledges that the Application Software Suppliers who have a Root Certificate distribution agreement in place with VikingCloud do not assume any obligation or potential liability of VikingCloud under this CP/CPS or that otherwise might exist because of the issuance or maintenance of Certificates or reliance thereon by Relying Parties or others. VikingCloud shall not be liable to Application Software

Supplier for any claim, damages, or loss suffered by an Application Software Supplier related to a Certificate issued by VikingCloud where such claim, damage, or loss was directly caused by such Application Software Supplier's software displaying as not trustworthy a Certificate that is still valid, or displaying as trustworthy: (1) a Certificate that has expired, or (2) a Certificate that has been revoked (but only in cases where the revocation status is currently available from VikingCloud online, and the application software either failed to check such status or ignored an indication of revoked status).

9.9.2 Indemnification by Subscribers

To the extent permitted by law, each Subscriber shall indemnify VikingCloud and its affiliates (including, but not limited to, its parent company, officers, directors, employees, agents, partners, successors and assigns) against any loss, damage, or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, related to (i) any misrepresentation or omission of material fact by Subscriber, regardless of whether the misrepresentation or omission was intentional or unintentional; (ii) Subscriber's breach of the Subscriber Agreement, this CP/CPS, or applicable law; (iii) the compromise or unauthorized use of a Certificate or Private Key caused by the Subscriber's negligence or intentional acts; or (iv) Subscriber's misuse of the Certificate or Private Key.

9.9.3 Indemnification by Relying parties

To the extent permitted by law, each Relying Party shall indemnify VikingCloud and its affiliates (including, but not limited to, its parent company, officers, directors, employees, agents, partners, successors and assigns) against any loss, damage, or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, related to the Relying Party's (i) breach of the Relying Party Agreement, an End-User License Agreement, this CP/CPS, or applicable law; (ii) unreasonable reliance on a Certificate; or (iii) failure to check the Certificate's status prior to use.

The applicable Subscriber and/or Relying Party Agreements may set forth additional indemnity obligations.

9.10 TERM AND TERMINATION

9.10.1 Term

This CPS and the CPs, and any amendments thereto, are effective upon publication in VikingCloud's Repository.

9.10.2 Termination

This CPS and the CPs, as may be amended from time to time, are effective until replaced by a new version, which shall be published in VikingCloud's Repository.

9.10.3 Effect of termination and survival

Upon Termination of this CPS or the applicable CPs, customers, Subscribers, and Relying Parties are bound by its terms for all Certificates issued, while it's effective, for the remainder of the validity periods of such Certificates.

9.11 INDIVIDUAL NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH PARTICIPANTS

VikingCloud, Subscribers, Applicants, Relying Parties and other participants will use commercially reasonable methods to communicate with each other.

9.12 AMENDMENTS

9.12.1 Procedure for amendment

Refer to [Section 1.5.4](#) hereof.

9.12.2 Notification mechanism and period

VikingCloud reserves the right to amend this CPS and the applicable CPs without notification for amendments that are not material. VikingCloud's decision to designate an amendment's materiality shall be within the sole discretion of VikingCloud's CPB.

Updates, amendments, and new version of VikingCloud's CPS and the applicable CPs shall be posted in VikingCloud's repository. Such publication shall serve as notice to all relevant entities.

9.12.3 Circumstances under which OID must be changed

If VikingCloud's CPB determines that a change is necessary in the object identifier corresponding to a Certificate policy, the amendment shall contain new object identifiers for the Certificate policies corresponding to each such Certificate. Otherwise, amendments shall not require a change in Certificate policy object identifier.

9.13 DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROVISIONS

Any dispute, controversy or claim, which cannot be mutually resolved within ninety (90) days, arising under, in connection with or relating to this CPS the applicable CPs, VikingCloud's Websites, or any Certificate issued by VikingCloud shall be subject to and settled finally by binding arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association (AAA). All arbitration proceedings shall be held in Chicago, Illinois. There shall be one arbitrator appointed by the AAA who shall exhibit a reasonable familiarity with the issues involved or presented in such dispute, controversy or claim. The award of the arbitrator shall be binding and final upon all parties, and judgment on the award may be entered by any court having proper jurisdiction thereof. This CPS, the applicable CPs and the rights and obligations of the parties hereunder and under any Certificate issued by VikingCloud shall remain in full force and effect pending the outcome and award in any arbitration proceeding hereunder. In any arbitration arising hereunder, each party to the preceding shall be responsible for its own costs incurred in connection with the arbitration proceedings, unless the arbitrator determines that the prevailing party is entitled to an award of all or a portion of such costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees actually incurred.

9.14 GOVERNING LAW

The enforceability, construction, interpretation, and validity of this CPS, the applicable CPs and any Certificates issued by VikingCloud shall be governed by the substantive laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, excluding (i) the conflicts of law provisions thereof and (ii) the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Applicants, Subscribers, and Relying Parties irrevocably consent to jurisdiction in the State of Illinois and any and all actions against VikingCloud or its affiliated companies shall be brought in the State of Illinois.

9.15 COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW

This CPS and the applicable CPs is subject to applicable federal, state, local and foreign laws, rules, regulations including, but not limited to, restrictions on exporting or importing software, hardware, or information.

9.16 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

9.16.1 Entire agreement

This CPS, the applicable CPs, and the applicable Subscriber Agreement and Relying Party Agreement represent the entire agreement between any Subscriber or Relying Party and VikingCloud and shall supersede any and all prior understandings and representations pertaining to its subject matter. In the event, however, of a conflict between this CPS and any other express agreement between a Subscriber or Relying Party with VikingCloud with respect to a Certificate, including but not limited to a Subscriber Agreement, and Relying Party such other agreement shall take precedence.

9.16.2 Assignment

This CPS and its CPs shall not be assigned to any party without the express prior written consent of VikingCloud's Legal Department.

9.16.3 Severability

If any provision of this CPS and/or the CPs shall be held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, the validity, legality, or enforceability of the remainder of this CPS and the CPs shall remain in full force and effect.

9.16.4 Enforcement (attorneys' fees and waiver of rights)

The waiver or failure to exercise any right provided for in this CPS or the applicable CPs shall not be deemed a waiver of any further or future right under this CPS or the applicable CPs.

9.16.5 Force majeure

VikingCloud shall not be liable for any default or delay in the performance of its obligations hereunder to the extent and while such default or delay is caused, directly or indirectly, by fire, flood, earthquake, elements of nature or acts of God, acts of war, terrorism, riots, civil disorders, rebellions or revolutions, strikes, lockouts, or labor difficulties or any other similar cause beyond the reasonable control of VikingCloud.

9.17 OTHER PROVISIONS

No Stipulation.

Appendix A: VikingCloud Root certificates

XGCA - XRAMP GLOBAL CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

```

Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
      50:94:6c:ec:18:ea:d5:9c:4d:d5:97:ef:75:8f:a0:ad
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
    Issuer: C=US, OU=www.xrampsecurity.com, O=XRamp Security Services Inc,
      CN=XRamp Global Certification Authority
    Validity
      Not Before: Nov  1 17:14:04 2004 GMT
      Not After : Jan  1 05:37:19 2035 GMT
    Subject: C=US, OU=www.xrampsecurity.com, O=XRamp Security Services Inc,
      CN=XRamp Global Certification Authority
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
      Public-Key: (2048 bit)
      Modulus:
        00:98:24:1e:bd:15:b4:ba:df:c7:8c:a5:27:b6:38:
        0b:69:f3:b6:4e:a8:2c:2e:21:1d:5c:44:df:21:5d:
        7e:23:74:fe:5e:7e:b4:4a:b7:a6:ad:1f:ae:e0:06:
        16:e2:9b:5b:d9:67:74:6b:5d:80:8f:29:9d:86:1b:
        d9:9c:0d:98:6d:76:10:28:58:e4:65:b0:7f:4a:98:
        79:9f:e0:c3:31:7e:80:2b:b5:8c:c0:40:3b:11:86:
        d0:cb:a2:86:36:60:a4:d5:30:82:6d:d9:6e:d0:0f:
        12:04:33:97:5f:4f:61:5a:f0:e4:f9:91:ab:e7:1d:
        3b:bc:e8:cf:f4:6b:2d:34:7c:e2:48:61:1c:8e:f3:
        61:44:cc:6f:a0:4a:a9:94:b0:4d:da:e7:a9:34:7a:
        72:38:a8:41:cc:3c:94:11:7d:eb:c8:a6:8c:b7:86:
        cb:ca:33:3b:d9:3d:37:8b:fb:7a:3e:86:2c:e7:73:
        d7:0a:57:ac:64:9b:19:eb:f4:0f:04:08:8a:ac:03:
        17:19:64:f4:5a:25:22:8d:34:2c:b2:f6:68:1d:12:
        6d:d3:8a:1e:14:da:c4:8f:a6:e2:23:85:d5:7a:0d:
        bd:6a:e0:e9:ec:ec:17:bb:42:1b:67:aa:25:ed:45:
        83:21:fc:c1:c9:7c:d5:62:3e:fa:f2:c5:2d:d3:fd:
        d4:65
      Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
    X509v3 extensions:
      1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2:
        ...C.A
      X509v3 Key Usage:
        Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign
      X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
        CA:TRUE
      X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
        C6:4F:A2:3D:06:63:84:09:9C:CE:62:E4:04:AC:8D:5C:B5:E9:B6:1B
      X509v3 CRL Distribution Points:

        Full Name:
          URI:http://crl.xrampsecurity.com/XGCA.crl

      1.3.6.1.4.1.311.21.1:
        ...
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
      91:15:39:03:01:1b:67:fb:4a:1c:f9:0a:60:5b:a1:da:4d:97:
      62:f9:24:53:27:d7:82:64:4e:90:2e:c3:49:1b:2b:9a:dc:fc:
      a8:78:67:35:f1:1d:f0:11:bd:b7:48:e3:10:f6:0d:df:3f:d2:
      c9:b6:aa:55:a4:48:ba:02:db:de:59:2e:15:5b:3b:9d:16:7d:
      47:d7:37:ea:5f:4d:76:12:36:bb:1f:d7:a1:81:04:46:20:a3:
      2c:6d:a9:9e:01:7e:3f:29:ce:00:93:df:fd:c9:92:73:89:89:
      64:9e:e7:2b:e4:1c:91:2c:d2:b9:ce:7d:ce:6f:31:99:d3:e6:
      be:d2:1e:90:f0:09:14:79:5c:23:ab:4d:d2:da:21:1f:4d:99:
      79:9d:e1:cf:27:9f:10:9b:1c:88:0d:b0:8a:64:41:31:b8:0e:

```

```
6c:90:24:a4:9b:5c:71:8f:ba:bb:7e:1c:1b:db:6a:80:0f:21:
bc:e9:db:a6:b7:40:f4:b2:8b:a9:b1:e4:ef:9a:1a:d0:3d:69:
99:ee:a8:28:a3:e1:3c:b3:f0:b2:11:9c:cf:7c:40:e6:dd:e7:
43:7d:a2:d8:3a:b5:a9:8d:f2:34:99:c4:d4:10:e1:06:fd:09:
84:10:3b:ee:c4:4c:f4:ec:27:7c:42:c2:74:7c:82:8a:09:c9:
b4:03:25:bc
```

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

```
MIIEMDCCAxiGAwIBAgIQUJR57Bjq1ZxN1ZfvdY+grTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCB
gjELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxHjAcBgNVBAsTFXd3dy54cmFtcHNlY3VyaXR5LmNvbTEK
MCIGA1UEChMbWFJhbXAguU2VjdXJpdHkgU2VydmljZXMgSW5jMS0wKwYDVQDEYRY
UmFtcCBHbG9iYWwgQ2VydGhmaWNhdGlvbiBBdXR0b3JpdHkwHhcNMDQxMTAxMTcx
NDA0WhcNMzUwMTAxMDUzNzE5WjCBgjELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxHjAcBgNVBAsTFXd3
dy54cmFtcHNlY3VyaXR5LmNvbTEKMCIGA1UEChMbWFJhbXAguU2VjdXJpdHkgU2V
ydmljZXMgSW5jMS0wKwYDVQDEYRYUmFtcCBHbG9iYWwgQ2VydGhmaWNhdGlvbiBB
dXR0b3JpdHkwggEiMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4IBDwAwggEKAAoIBAQCXJB69FbS6
38eMpSe20Atp87Z0qCwuIR1cRN8hXX4jdP5efrRKt6atH67gBhbimlvZZ3RrXYCP
KZ2GG9mcDZhtdhAoW0RlsH9KmHmf4MMxfoArtYzAQDsRhtDLooY2YKTVMIJt2W7Q
DxIEM5dfT2Fa80T5kavnHTu86M/0ay00f0JIYRy082FEzG+gSqmsUsE3a56k0enI4
qEHMPJQRfevIpoy3hsvKMzvZPTeL+3o+hiznc9cKV6xkxnr9A8ECIqsAxcZZPRa
JSKNNCyy9mgdEm3Tih4U2sSPuIjhdV6Db1q40ns7Be7QhtnqiXtRYMh/MHJfNVi
PvryxS3T/dRlAgMBAAGjgZ8wgZwwEwYJKwYBBAGCNxQCBAYeBABDAEEwCwYDVR0P
BAQDAgGGMA8GA1UdEwEB/wQFMAMBAf8wHQYDVR00BBYEFMZPoj0GY4QJnM5i5ASs
jVy16bYbMDYGA1UdHwQvMC0wK6ApoCeGJWh0dHA6Ly9jcmwueHJhbXBzZW51cm10
eS5jb20vWEdDQS5jcmwwEAYJKwYBBAGCNxUBBAMCAQEEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQAD
ggEBAJEV0QMBG2f7Shz5CmBbodpNl2L5JFMn14JkTpAuW0kbK5rc/Kh4ZzXxHfAR
vbdI4xD2Dd8/0sm2qlWkSL0C295ZLhVb050WfUfXN+pfTXYSNrsf16GBBEYgoyxt
qZ4Bfj8pzgCT3/3Jkn0JiWSe5yvkHJEs0rn0fc5vMznT5r7SHpDwCRR5XC0rTdLa
IR9NmXmd4c8nnxCbHIgNsIpkQTG4DmyQJKSbXHGPurt+HBvbaoAPIbZp26a3QPSy
i6mx50+aGtA9aZnuqCij4Tyz8LIRnM98Q0bd50N9otg6tamN8jSZxNQ4Qb9CYQQ
0+7ETPTsJ3xCwnR8gooJybQDJbw=
```

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

SGCA - SECURE GLOBAL CA

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

07:56:22:a4:e8:d4:8a:89:4d:f4:13:c8:f0:f8:ea:a5

Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C=US, O=SecureTrust Corporation, CN=Secure Global CA

Validity

Not Before: Nov 7 19:42:28 2006 GMT

Not After : Dec 31 19:52:06 2029 GMT

Subject: C=US, O=SecureTrust Corporation, CN=Secure Global CA

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

Public-Key: (2048 bit)

Modulus:

```

00:af:35:2e:d8:ac:6c:55:69:06:71:e5:13:68:24:
b3:4f:d8:cc:21:47:f8:f1:60:38:89:89:03:e9:bd:
ea:5e:46:53:09:dc:5c:f5:5a:e8:f7:45:2a:02:eb:
31:61:d7:29:33:4c:ce:c7:7c:0a:37:7e:0f:ba:32:
98:e1:1d:97:af:8f:c7:dc:c9:38:96:f3:db:1a:fc:
51:ed:68:c6:d0:6e:a4:7c:24:d1:ae:42:c8:96:50:
63:2e:e0:fe:75:fe:98:a7:5f:49:2e:95:e3:39:33:
64:8e:1e:a4:5f:90:d2:67:3c:b2:d9:fe:41:b9:55:
a7:09:8e:72:05:1e:8b:dd:44:85:82:42:d0:49:c0:
1d:60:f0:d1:17:2c:95:eb:f6:a5:c1:92:a3:c5:c2:
a7:08:60:0d:60:04:10:96:79:9e:16:34:e6:a9:b6:
fa:25:45:39:c8:1e:65:f9:93:f5:aa:f1:52:dc:99:
98:3d:a5:86:1a:0c:35:33:fa:4b:a5:04:06:15:1c:
31:80:ef:aa:18:6b:c2:7b:d7:da:ce:f9:33:20:d5:
f5:bd:6a:33:2d:81:04:fb:b0:5c:d4:9c:a3:e2:5c:
1d:e3:a9:42:75:5e:7b:d4:77:ef:39:54:ba:c9:0a:
18:1b:12:99:49:2f:88:4b:fd:50:62:d1:73:e7:8f:
7a:43

```

Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

X509v3 extensions:

1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2:

...C.A

X509v3 Key Usage:

Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

AF:44:04:C2:41:7E:48:83:DB:4E:39:02:EC:EC:84:7A:E6:CE:C9:A4

X509v3 CRL Distribution Points:

Full Name:

URI:http://crl.securetrust.com/SGCA.crl

1.3.6.1.4.1.311.21.1:

...

Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

```

63:1a:08:40:7d:a4:5e:53:0d:77:d8:7a:ae:1f:0d:0b:51:16:
03:ef:18:7c:c8:e3:af:6a:58:93:14:60:91:b2:84:dc:88:4e:
be:39:8a:3a:f3:e6:82:89:5d:01:37:b3:ab:24:a4:15:0e:92:
35:5a:4a:44:5e:4e:57:fa:75:ce:1f:48:ce:66:f4:3c:40:26:
92:98:6c:1b:ee:24:46:0c:17:b3:52:a5:db:a5:91:91:cf:37:
d3:6f:e7:27:08:3a:4e:19:1f:3a:a7:58:5c:17:cf:79:3f:8b:
e4:a7:d3:26:23:9d:26:0f:58:69:fc:47:7e:b2:d0:8d:8b:93:
bf:29:4f:43:69:74:76:67:4b:cf:07:8c:e6:02:f7:b5:e1:b4:
43:b5:4b:2d:14:9f:f9:dc:26:0d:bf:a6:47:74:06:d8:88:d1:
3a:29:30:84:ce:d2:39:80:62:1b:a8:c7:57:49:bc:6a:55:51:
67:15:4a:be:35:07:e4:d5:75:98:37:79:30:14:db:29:9d:6c:

```

c5:69:cc:47:55:a2:30:f7:cc:5c:7f:c2:c3:98:1c:6b:4e:16:
80:eb:7a:78:65:45:a2:00:1a:af:0c:0d:55:64:34:48:b8:92:
b9:f1:b4:50:29:f2:4f:23:1f:da:6c:ac:1f:44:e1:dd:23:78:
51:5b:c7:16

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIIDvDCCAqSgAwIBAgIQB1Yip0jUioLn9BPI8PjqpTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADBKMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEgMB4GA1UEChMXU2VjdXJlVHJ1c3QgQ29ycG9yYXRpb24xGTAXBgNVBAMTEFNlY3VyZSBHbG9iYWwgQ0EwHhcNMdYxMTA3MTk0MjI4WhcNMjIxMjMxMTk1MjI4WjBKMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEgMB4GA1UEChMXU2VjdXJlVHJ1c3QgQ29ycG9yYXRpb24xGTAXBgNVBAMTEFNlY3VyZSBHbG9iYWwgQ0EwggEiMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4IBDwAwggEKAoIBAQCVNS7YrGxVaQZx5RNoJLNP2MwhR/jxYDiJiQPpvepeRlMJ3Fz1Wuj3RSoC6zFhlykzTM7HfAo3fg+6MpjhHZevj8fcyTiW89sa/FHtaMbQbqR8JNGuQsiWUGMu4P51/pinX0kuleM5M2S0HqRfkNjNPLLZ/kG5VacJjnIFHovdRIWCQtBJwB1g8NEXLJXr9qXBkqPFwqcIYA1gBBCWeZ4WN0aptvolRTnIHmX5k/Wq8VLcmZg9pYYaDDUz+kuLBAYVHDGA76oYa8J719r0+TMg1fW9ajMtgQT7sFzUnKPiXB3jqUJ1XnvUd+85VLrJChgbEpLJL4hL/VBi0XPnj3pDagMBAAGjgZ0wgZowEwYJKwYBBAGCNxQCBAYeBABDAEEwCwYDVROpBAQDAgGGMA8GA1UdEwEB/wQFMAMBAf8wHQYDVRO0BBYEfK9EBMJBfkiD2045AuzshHrmzsmkMDQGA1UdHwQtMCswKaAnoCWGI2h0dHA6Ly9jcmwuc2VjdXJldHJ1c3QuY29tL1NHQ0EuY3JsMBAGCSsGAQQBgjcVAQQDAgEAMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4IBAQBjGghAfaReUw132HquHw0LURYD7xh8y00valiTFGCRsoTciE6+0Yo68+aCiV0BN70rJKQVdPI1WkpEXk5X+nX0H0j0ZvQ8QCaSmGwb7iRGDBezUqXbpZGRzzfTb+cnCDp0GR86p1hcF895P4vvp9MmI50mD1hp/Ed+stCni50/KU9DaXR2Z0vPB4zmAve14bRDtUstFJ/53CYNv6ZHdAbYiNE6KTCEztI5gGIbqMdXSbxqVVFfnFUq+NQfk1XWYN3kwFNspnWzFacxHVaiW98xcF8LDmBxrThaA63p4ZUWiABqvDA1VZDRIuJK58bRQKfJPIx/abKwfR0HdI3hRW8cW

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

STCA - SECURETRUST CA

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

0c:f0:8e:5c:08:16:a5:ad:42:7f:f0:eb:27:18:59:d0

Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C=US, O=SecureTrust Corporation, CN=SecureTrust CA

Validity

Not Before: Nov 7 19:31:18 2006 GMT

Not After : Dec 31 19:40:55 2029 GMT

Subject: C=US, O=SecureTrust Corporation, CN=SecureTrust CA

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

Public-Key: (2048 bit)

Modulus:

```

00:ab:a4:81:e5:95:cd:f5:f6:14:8e:c2:4f:ca:d4:
e2:78:95:58:9c:41:e1:0d:99:40:24:17:39:91:33:
66:e9:be:e1:83:af:62:5c:89:d1:fc:24:5b:61:b3:
e0:11:11:41:1c:1d:6e:f0:b8:bb:f8:de:a7:81:ba:
a6:48:c6:9f:1d:bd:be:8e:a9:41:3e:b8:94:ed:29:
1a:d4:8e:d2:03:1d:03:ef:6d:0d:67:1c:57:d7:06:
ad:ca:c8:f5:fe:0e:af:66:25:48:04:96:0b:5d:a3:
ba:16:c3:08:4f:d1:46:f8:14:5c:f2:c8:5e:01:99:
6d:fd:88:cc:86:a8:c1:6f:31:42:6c:52:3e:68:cb:
f3:19:34:df:bb:87:18:56:80:26:c4:d0:dc:c0:6f:
df:de:a0:c2:91:16:a0:64:11:4b:44:bc:1e:f6:e7:
fa:63:de:66:ac:76:a4:71:a3:ec:36:94:68:7a:77:
a4:b1:e7:0e:2f:81:7a:e2:b5:72:86:ef:a2:6b:8b:
f0:0f:db:d3:59:3f:ba:72:bc:44:24:9c:e3:73:b3:
f7:af:57:2f:42:26:9d:a9:74:ba:00:52:f2:4b:cd:
53:7c:47:0b:36:85:0e:66:a9:08:97:16:34:57:c1:
66:f7:80:e3:ed:70:54:c7:93:e0:2e:28:15:59:87:
ba:bb

```

Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

X509v3 extensions:

1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2:

...C.A

X509v3 Key Usage:

Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

42:32:B6:16:FA:04:FD:FE:5D:4B:7A:C3:FD:F7:4C:40:1D:5A:43:AF

X509v3 CRL Distribution Points:

Full Name:

URI:http://crl.securetrust.com/STCA.crl

1.3.6.1.4.1.311.21.1:

...

Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

```

30:ed:4f:4a:e1:58:3a:52:72:5b:b5:a6:a3:65:18:a6:bb:51:
3b:77:e9:9d:ea:d3:9f:5c:e0:45:65:7b:0d:ca:5b:e2:70:50:
b2:94:05:14:ae:49:c7:8d:41:07:12:73:94:7e:0c:23:21:fd:
bc:10:7f:60:10:5a:72:f5:98:0e:ac:ec:b9:7f:dd:7a:6f:5d:
d3:1c:f4:ff:88:05:69:42:a9:05:71:c8:b7:ac:26:e8:2e:b4:
8c:6a:ff:71:dc:b8:b1:df:99:bc:7c:21:54:2b:e4:58:a2:bb:
57:29:ae:9e:a9:a3:19:26:0f:99:2e:08:b0:ef:fd:69:cf:99:
1a:09:8d:e3:a7:9f:2b:c9:36:34:7b:24:b3:78:4c:95:17:a4:
06:26:1e:b6:64:52:36:5f:60:67:d9:9c:c5:05:74:0b:e7:67:
23:d2:08:fc:88:e9:ae:8b:7f:e1:30:f4:37:7e:fd:c6:32:da:
2d:9e:44:30:30:6c:ee:07:de:d2:34:fc:d2:ff:40:f6:4b:f4:

```

66:46:06:54:a6:f2:32:0a:63:26:30:6b:9b:d1:dc:8b:47:ba:
e1:b9:d5:62:d0:a2:a0:f4:67:05:78:29:63:1a:6f:04:d6:f8:
c6:4c:a3:9a:b1:37:b4:8d:e5:28:4b:1d:9e:2c:c2:b8:68:bc:
ed:02:ee:31

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIIDuCCAqCgAwIBAgIQDPCOXAgWpa1Cf/DrJxhZ0DANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADBIMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEgMB4GA1UEChMXU2VjdXJlVHJ1c3QgQ29ycG9yYXRpb24x
FzAVBgNVBAMTDlNlY3VyZVRydXN0IENBMB4XDTA2MTEwNzE5MzExOFoXDTI5MTIz
MTE5NDA1NVowSDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxIDAeBgNVBAoTF1NlY3VyZVRydXN0IENv
cnBvcnF0aW9uMRcwFQYDVQQDEw5TZWN1cmVUcnVzdCBDQTCCASIwDQYJKoZIhvcN
AQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBABKukgeWzfx2FI7CT8rU4niVWJxB4Q2ZQCX0ZEz
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7DaUaHp3pLHnDi+BeuK1cobvomuL8A/b01k/unK8RCSc430z969XL0Imnal0ugBS
8kvNU3xHCzaFDmapCJCWNfFBZveA4+1wVMeT4C4oFVmHursCAwEAAa0BnTCBmjAT
BgkrBgEEAYI3FAIEBh4EAEMAQTALBgNVHQ8EBAMCAYYwDwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB
/zAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUQjK2FvoE/f5dS3rD/fdMQB1aQ68wNAYDVR0fBC0wKzApoCeg
JYYjaHR0cDovL2Nybc5zZWN1cmV0cnVzdC5jb20vU1RDQS5jcmwwEAYJKwYBBAGC
NxUBBAMCAQAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADggEBADDtT0rhWDpScLu1pqNLGKa7UTt3
6Z3q059c4EVlew3KW+JwULKUBRSuSceNQQcSc5R+DCMh/bwQf2AQWnL1mA6s7Ll/
3XpvXdMc9P+IBWlCqQVxyLesJugutIxq/3HcuLHfmbx8IVQr5Fiiu1cprp6poxkm
D5kuCLDv/WnPmRoJje0nnyvJNjR7JLN4TJUXpAYmHrZkUjZfYGfZnMUFdAvnZyPS
CPyI6a6Lf+Ew9Dd+/cYy2i2eRDAwb04H3tI0/NL/QPZL9GZGBLsm8jIKYyYwa5vR
3ItHuuG51WLQoqD0ZwV4KwMabwTW+MZMo5qxN7SN5ShLHZ4swrhov00C7jE=

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

TWGCA - TRUSTWAVE GLOBAL CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

05:f7:0e:86:da:49:f3:46:35:2e:ba:b2

Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C=US, ST=Illinois, L=Chicago, O=Trustwave Holdings, Inc.,
CN=Trustwave Global Certification Authority

Validity

Not Before: Aug 23 19:34:12 2017 GMT

Not After : Aug 23 19:34:12 2042 GMT

Subject: C=US, ST=Illinois, L=Chicago, O=Trustwave Holdings, Inc.,
CN=Trustwave Global Certification Authority

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

Public-Key: (4096 bit)

Modulus:

```

00:b9:5d:51:28:4b:3c:37:92:d1:82:ce:bd:1d:bd:
cd:dd:b8:ab:cf:0a:3e:e1:5d:e5:dc:aa:09:b9:57:
02:3e:e6:63:61:df:f2:0f:82:63:ae:a3:f7:ac:73:
d1:7c:e7:b3:0b:af:08:00:09:59:7f:cd:29:2a:88:
93:87:17:18:80:ed:88:b2:b4:b6:10:1f:2d:d6:5f:
55:a2:13:5d:d1:c6:eb:06:56:89:88:fe:ac:32:9d:
fd:5c:c3:05:c7:6e:ee:86:89:ba:88:03:9d:72:21:
86:90:ae:8f:03:a5:dc:9f:88:28:cb:a3:92:49:0f:
ec:d0:0f:e2:6d:44:4f:80:6a:b2:d4:e7:a0:0a:53:
01:ba:8e:97:91:76:6e:bc:fc:d5:6b:36:e6:40:88:
d6:7b:2f:5f:05:e8:2c:6d:11:f3:e7:b2:be:92:44:
4c:d2:97:a4:fe:d2:72:81:43:07:9c:e9:11:3e:f5:
8b:1a:59:7d:1f:68:58:dd:04:00:2c:96:f3:43:b3:
7e:98:19:74:d9:9c:73:d9:18:be:41:c7:34:79:d9:
f4:62:c2:43:b9:b3:27:b0:22:cb:f9:3d:52:c7:30:
47:b3:c9:3e:b8:6a:e2:e7:e8:81:70:5e:42:8b:4f:
26:a5:fe:3a:c2:20:6e:bb:f8:16:8e:cd:0c:a9:b4:
1b:6c:76:10:e1:58:79:46:3e:54:ce:80:a8:57:09:
37:29:1b:99:13:8f:0c:c8:d6:2c:1c:fb:05:e8:08:
95:3d:65:46:dc:ee:cd:69:e2:4d:8f:87:28:4e:34:
0b:3e:cf:14:d9:bb:dd:b6:50:9a:ad:77:d4:19:d6:
da:1a:88:c8:4e:1b:27:75:d8:b2:08:f1:ae:83:30:
b9:11:0e:cd:87:f0:84:8d:15:72:7c:a1:ef:cc:f2:
88:61:ba:f4:69:bb:0c:8c:0b:75:57:04:b8:4e:2a:
14:2e:3d:0f:1c:1e:32:a6:62:36:ee:66:e2:22:b8:
05:40:63:10:22:f3:33:1d:74:72:8a:2c:f5:39:29:
a0:d3:e7:1b:80:84:2d:c5:3d:e3:4d:b1:fd:1a:6f:
ba:65:07:3b:58:ec:42:45:26:fb:d8:da:25:72:c4:
f6:00:b1:22:79:bd:e3:7c:59:62:4a:9c:05:6f:3d:
ce:e6:d6:47:63:99:c6:24:6f:72:12:c8:ac:7f:90:
b4:0b:91:70:e8:b7:e6:16:10:71:17:ce:de:06:4f:
48:41:7d:35:4a:a3:89:f2:c9:4b:7b:41:11:6d:67:
b7:08:98:4c:e5:11:19:ae:42:80:dc:fb:90:05:d4:
f8:50:ca:be:e4:ad:c7:c2:94:d7:16:9d:e6:17:8f:
af:36:fb

```

Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

99:E0:19:67:0D:62:DB:76:B3:DA:3D:B8:5B:E8:FD:42:D2:31:0E:87

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption

98:73:70:e2:b0:d3:ed:39:ec:4c:60:d9:a9:12:86:17:1e:96:

d0:e8:54:28:3b:64:2d:21:a6:f8:9d:56:13:6a:48:3d:4f:c7:
3e:29:db:6d:58:83:54:3d:87:7d:23:05:d4:e4:1c:dc:e8:38:
65:86:c5:75:a7:5a:db:35:05:bd:77:de:bb:29:37:40:05:07:
c3:94:52:9f:ca:64:dd:f1:1b:2b:dc:46:0a:10:02:31:fd:4a:
68:0d:07:64:90:e6:1e:f5:2a:a1:a8:bb:3c:5d:f9:a3:08:0b:
11:0c:f1:3f:2d:10:94:6f:fe:e2:34:87:83:d6:cf:e5:1b:35:
6d:d2:03:e1:b0:0d:a8:a0:aa:46:27:82:36:a7:15:b6:08:a6:
42:54:57:b6:99:5a:e2:0b:79:90:d7:57:12:51:35:19:88:41:
68:25:d4:37:17:84:15:fb:01:72:dc:95:de:52:26:20:98:26:
e2:76:f5:27:6f:fa:00:3b:4a:61:d9:0d:cb:51:93:2a:fd:16:
06:96:a7:23:9a:23:48:fe:51:bd:b6:c4:b0:b1:54:ce:de:6c:
41:ad:16:67:7e:db:fd:38:cd:b9:38:4e:b2:c1:60:cb:9d:17:
df:58:9e:7a:62:b2:26:8f:74:95:9b:e4:5b:1d:d2:0f:dd:98:
1c:9b:59:b9:23:d3:31:a0:a6:ff:38:dd:cf:20:4f:e9:58:56:
3a:67:c3:d1:f6:99:99:9d:ba:36:b6:80:2f:88:47:4f:86:bf:
44:3a:80:e4:37:1c:a6:ba:ea:97:98:11:d0:84:62:47:64:1e:
aa:ee:40:bf:34:b1:9c:8f:4e:e1:f2:92:4f:1f:8e:f3:9e:97:
de:f3:a6:79:6a:89:71:4f:4b:27:17:48:fe:ec:f4:50:0f:4f:
49:7d:cc:45:e3:bd:7a:40:c5:41:dc:61:56:27:06:69:e5:72:
41:81:d3:b6:01:89:a0:2f:3a:72:79:fe:3a:30:bf:41:ec:c7:
62:3e:91:4b:c7:d9:31:76:42:f9:f7:3c:63:ec:26:8c:73:0c:
7d:1a:1d:ea:a8:7c:87:a8:c2:27:7c:e1:33:41:0f:cf:cf:fc:
00:a0:22:80:9e:4a:a7:6f:00:b0:41:45:b7:22:ca:68:48:c5:
42:a2:ae:dd:1d:f2:e0:6e:4e:05:58:b1:c0:90:16:2a:a4:3d:
10:40:be:8f:62:63:83:a9:9c:82:7d:2d:02:e9:83:30:7c:cb:
27:c9:fd:1e:66:00:b0:2e:d3:21:2f:8e:33:16:6c:98:ed:10:
a8:07:d6:cc:93:cf:db:d1:69:1c:e4:ca:c9:e0:b6:9c:e9:ce:
71:71:de:6c:3f:16:a4:79

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIIF2jCCA8KgAwIBAgIMBfc0htpJ80Y1LrqyMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMIGIMQsw
CQYDVQQGEwJVUzERMA8GA1UECAwISWxsaw5vaXMxEDA0BgNVBACMB0NoaWNhZ28x
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c3R3YXZlIEdsb2JhbCBDZXJ0aWZpY2F0aW9uIEF1dGhvcml0eTAeFw0xNzA4MjMx
OTM0MTJhFw00MjA4MjMxOTM0MTJhMIGIMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzERMA8GA1UECAwI
SWxsaw5vaXMxEDA0BgNVBACMB0NoaWNhZ28xITAfBgNVBAoMGFRydXN0d2F2ZSBi
b2xkaW5ncywgSW5jLjExMC8GA1UEAwwoVHJ1c3R3YXZlIEdsb2JhbCBDZXJ0aWZp
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800zfpgZdNmcc9kYvKHHNHnZ9GLCQ7mzJ7Aiy/k9UscwR7PJPrhq4ufogXBeQotP
JqX+0sIgrv4Fo7NDKm0G2x2E0FYeUY+VM6AqFcJNykbmR0PDMjWLBz7BegIlT1l
RtzuzWniTY+HKE40Cz7PFNm73bZQmq131BnW2hqIyE4bJ3XYsgjxroMwuRE0zYfw
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yeC2n0n0cXHebD8WpHk=

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

TWGP256CA -TRUSTWAVE GLOBAL ECC P256 CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

0d:6a:5f:08:3f:28:5c:3e:51:95:df:5d

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256

Issuer: C=US, ST=Illinois, L=Chicago, O=Trustwave Holdings, Inc.,
CN=Trustwave Global ECC P256 Certification Authority

Validity

Not Before: Aug 23 19:35:10 2017 GMT

Not After : Aug 23 19:35:10 2042 GMT

Subject: C=US, ST=Illinois, L=Chicago, O=Trustwave Holdings, Inc.,
CN=Trustwave Global ECC P256 Certification Authority

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey

Public-Key: (256 bit)

pub:

04:7e:fb:6c:e6:23:e3:73:32:08:ca:60:e6:53:9c:

ba:74:8d:18:b0:78:90:52:80:dd:38:c0:4a:1d:d1:

a8:cc:93:a4:97:06:38:ca:0d:15:62:c6:8e:01:2a:

65:9d:aa:df:34:91:2e:81:c1:e4:33:92:31:c4:fd:

09:3a:a6:3f:ad

ASN1 OID: prime256v1

NIST CURVE: P-256

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

A3:41:06:AC:90:6D:D1:4A:EB:75:A5:4A:10:99:B3:B1:A1:8B:4A:F7

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256

30:44:02:20:07:e6:54:da:0e:a0:5a:b2:ae:11:9f:87:c5:b6:

ff:69:de:25:be:f8:a0:b7:08:f3:44:ce:2a:df:08:21:0c:37:

02:20:2d:26:03:a0:05:bd:6b:d1:f6:5c:f8:65:cc:86:6d:b3:

9c:34:48:63:84:09:c5:8d:77:1a:e2:cc:9c:e1:74:7b

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIICYDCCAgegAwIBAgIMDWpfcD8oXD5Rld9dMAoGCCqGSM49BAMCMIGRMQswCQYD
 VQQGEwJVUzERMA8GA1UECBMISWxsaw5vaXMxEDA0BgNVBACtB0NoaWNhZ28xITAf
 BgNVBAoTGFRydXN0d2F2ZSBib2xkaW5ncywgSW5jLjE6MDgGA1UEAxMxVHJ1c3R3
 YXZlIEdsb2JhbCBFQ0MgUDI1NiBDZXJ0aWZpY2F0aW9uIEF1dGhvcml0eTAeFw0x
 NzA4MjMxOTM1MTBaFw00MjA4MjMxOTM1MTBaMIGRMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzERMA8G
 A1UECBMISWxsaw5vaXMxEDA0BgNVBACtB0NoaWNhZ28xITAfBgNVBAoTGFRydXN0
 d2F2ZSBib2xkaW5ncywgSW5jLjE6MDgGA1UEAxMxVHJ1c3R3YXZlIEdsb2JhbCBF
 Q0MgUDI1NiBDZXJ0aWZpY2F0aW9uIEF1dGhvcml0eTBZMBMGByqGSM49AgEGCCqG
 SM49AwEHA0IABH77b0Yj43MyCMpg5l0cunSngLB4kFKA3TjASh3RqMyTpJcG0MoN
 FWLgJgEqZZ2q3zSRLoHB5D0SMcT9CTqmP62jQzBBMA8GA1UdEwEB/wQFMAMBAf8w
 DwYDR0PAQH/BAUDAwcGADAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUo0EGrJBt0UrrdaVKEJmzsaGLSvbw
 CgYIKoZIzj0EAwIDRwAwRAIgB+ZU2g6gWrKuEZ+Hxbb/ad4lvvigtwjzRM4q3wgh
 DDcCIC0mA6AFvWvR9Lz4ZcyGbb0cNEhjhAnFjXca4syc4XR7

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

TWGP384CA - TRUSTWAVE GLOBAL ECC P384 CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

08:bd:85:97:6c:99:27:a4:80:68:47:3b

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA384

Issuer: C=US, ST=Illinois, L=Chicago, O=Trustwave Holdings, Inc.,
CN=Trustwave Global ECC P384 Certification Authority

Validity

Not Before: Aug 23 19:36:43 2017 GMT

Not After : Aug 23 19:36:43 2042 GMT

Subject: C=US, ST=Illinois, L=Chicago, O=Trustwave Holdings, Inc.,
CN=Trustwave Global ECC P384 Certification Authority

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey

Public-Key: (384 bit)

pub:

04:6b:da:0d:75:35:08:31:47:05:ae:45:99:55:f1:
11:13:2e:4a:f8:10:31:23:a3:7e:83:d3:7f:28:08:
3a:26:1a:3a:cf:97:82:1f:80:b7:27:09:8f:d1:8e:
30:c4:0a:9b:0e:ac:58:04:ab:f7:36:7d:94:23:a4:
9b:0a:8a:8b:ab:eb:fd:39:25:66:f1:5e:fe:8c:ae:
8d:41:79:9d:09:60:ce:28:a9:d3:8a:6d:f3:d6:45:
d4:f2:98:84:38:65:a0

ASN1 OID: secp384r1

NIST CURVE: P-384

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

55:A9:84:89:D2:C1:32:BD:18:CB:6C:A6:07:4E:C8:E7:9D:BE:82:90

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA384

30:64:02:30:37:01:92:97:45:12:7e:a0:f3:3e:ad:19:3a:72:
dd:f4:50:93:03:12:be:44:d2:4f:41:a4:8c:9c:9d:1f:a3:f6:
c2:92:e7:48:14:fe:4e:9b:a5:91:57:ae:c6:37:72:bb:02:30:
67:25:0a:b1:0c:5e:ee:a9:63:92:6f:e5:90:0b:fe:66:22:ca:
47:fd:8a:31:f7:83:fe:7a:bf:10:be:18:2b:1e:8f:f6:29:1e:
94:59:ef:8e:21:37:cb:51:98:a5:6e:4b

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIICnTCCAISgAwIBAgIMCL2Fl2yZJ6SAaEc7MAoGCCqGSM49BAMDMIGRMQswCQYD
VQQGEwJVUzERMA8GA1UECBMISWxsaw5vaXMxEDA0BgNVBACTB0NoaWNhZ28xITAf
BgNVBAoTGFRydXN0d2F2ZSBib2xkaW5ncywgSW5jLjE6MDgGA1UEAxMxVHJ1c3R3
YXZlIEdsb2JhbCBFQ0MgUDM4NCBDZXJ0aWZpY2F0aW9uIEF1dGhvcm10eTAeFw0x
NzA4MjMxOTM2NDNaFw00MjA4MjMxOTM2NDNaMIGRMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzERMA8G
A1UECBMISWxsaw5vaXMxEDA0BgNVBACTB0NoaWNhZ28xITAfBgNVBAoTGFRydXN0
d2F2ZSBib2xkaW5ncywgSW5jLjE6MDgGA1UEAxMxVHJ1c3R3YXZlIEdsb2JhbCBF
Q0MgUDM4NCBDZXJ0aWZpY2F0aW9uIEF1dGhvcm10eTB2MBAGByqGSM49AgEGBSuB
BAAiA2IABGvaDXU1CDFHBa5FmVXXERMuSvqQMS0jfoPTfygIOiYaOs+Xgh+AtycJ
j9GOMMQmw6sWASr9z9LC0kmwqKi6vr/TklZvFe/oyujUF5nQlgziip04pt89ZF
1PKYhDhloKNDMEEdwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zAPBgNVHQ8BAf8EBQMDBwYAMB0G
A1UdDgQWBBrVqYSJ0sEyyRjLbKYHTsjnnb6CkDAKBggqhkJOPQQDAwNnADBkAjA3
AZKXRRJ+oPM+rRk6ct30UJMDER5E0k9BpIycnR+j9sKS50gU/k6bpZFXrsY3crsC
MGclCremXu6pY5Jv5ZAL/mYiykf9ijH3g/56vxC+GCsej/YpHpRZ744hN8tRmKVu
Sw==

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

VCT1CA - VIKINGCLOUD TLS RSA ROOT 1 CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

4c:4a:bc:b5:96:b5:ec:66:08:ea:2d:9f:21:81:d1:e0

Signature Algorithm: sha384WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C = US, O = "Viking Cloud, Inc.", CN = VikingCloud TLS RSA Root 1

Validity

Not Before: Feb 5 16:55:16 2024 GMT

Not After : Feb 3 16:55:16 2049 GMT

Subject: C = US, O = "Viking Cloud, Inc.", CN = VikingCloud TLS RSA Root 1

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

RSA Public-Key: (4096 bit)

Modulus:

```

00:c5:51:45:62:b2:ea:a7:24:b3:9a:be:9f:70:ce:
04:1e:48:4b:c8:a2:7e:fe:28:fb:f2:16:30:67:ea:
00:33:1e:2e:b2:bf:a9:31:f2:e2:9c:07:07:ee:21:
60:22:c5:55:7a:fe:cd:08:e7:73:72:65:cc:28:95:
91:c8:b5:10:75:4d:8c:93:51:bb:4c:34:f7:0c:0c:
e1:ec:8f:51:6f:73:65:ea:64:1c:07:90:e0:20:c6:
9a:17:f8:a0:ce:07:25:be:5d:09:5a:2e:ee:be:5b:
f6:04:ae:db:15:12:33:ef:a3:09:1d:66:65:d4:cf:
a5:3a:1b:4d:87:ea:f7:a9:a7:98:93:e7:71:67:54:
e7:2c:aa:ff:e6:31:2d:ea:ff:cd:81:87:8e:df:0a:
00:c9:10:b8:87:84:09:e1:56:df:46:9f:dd:0f:dd:
61:da:1f:05:2d:3d:34:b3:ee:de:6e:a1:23:d6:88:
39:99:6d:b2:75:45:4f:2a:28:b6:20:69:15:3d:99:
bc:88:ff:f2:a0:d7:20:b1:de:0d:b7:9d:a7:ee:e2:
ce:4f:24:eb:c2:56:76:7b:42:3d:58:d4:11:b9:ee:
64:8a:12:f8:c6:d8:82:67:49:95:27:f4:00:45:32:
5e:42:1c:41:13:3c:17:13:be:de:b3:ad:ff:a9:11:
0d:d1:63:ce:b7:f3:bf:4e:1d:a8:62:30:a4:35:65:
a5:9d:e0:c7:f3:a7:13:88:25:bf:fb:5a:86:23:88:
d3:bc:75:ba:41:c3:81:66:22:e3:07:05:37:7a:07:
46:dd:70:b4:88:fb:82:72:69:db:79:f3:09:e9:d3:
bf:05:2f:24:2a:26:91:ad:3e:ac:5d:28:b7:14:39:
72:5f:2b:5d:bf:7f:b0:16:3f:ce:7b:1a:0e:cb:2e:
e5:49:64:3f:79:a9:69:5d:36:5c:d3:e3:5b:f4:93:
3c:92:d5:67:6e:ba:f4:22:98:a4:ec:d2:52:76:e2:
44:21:c1:24:5e:ba:55:8b:fa:82:62:f9:30:f5:c9:
25:4d:79:01:0c:1e:ed:1c:88:8a:bf:f7:eb:7b:b1:
b2:a6:21:46:c8:19:10:97:af:aa:7b:7b:63:82:05:
cc:44:c0:ac:5f:a4:61:5a:cf:01:90:c0:4e:b1:61:
ca:a5:4e:44:5d:67:32:d3:f5:33:9d:36:8e:d2:e2:
97:6d:12:a0:57:24:fe:87:a7:ec:a2:27:11:30:df:
4a:61:5c:24:7e:77:46:2a:3b:dd:72:fe:83:de:cb:
a5:d9:23:aa:7c:02:96:9c:6c:b5:e8:d2:b1:43:45:
74:db:ef:f9:16:02:c6:1f:38:66:90:b4:43:7f:cd:
31:35:8d

```

Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

40:61:F3:3F:9E:3D:D9:4A:77:1B:00:57:58:B0:01:55:69:1A:65:39

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

Signature Algorithm: sha384WithRSAEncryption

```

b4:ec:ec:f4:aa:32:15:8a:10:fd:c0:9a:fb:87:33:b0:4f:89:
19:4f:98:75:2b:2c:41:73:d8:1e:95:b2:c8:f2:6b:82:75:1a:
1b:17:76:92:3b:72:13:2e:d2:19:3c:01:4c:3f:a8:f2:74:73:

```

```

87:31:ec:f9:de:0d:0a:0d:90:84:7c:b5:91:bc:92:3c:70:f4:
05:8c:e5:3f:41:48:62:81:b2:34:02:8f:df:74:6c:6c:a8:d9:
3d:8d:43:8a:28:58:31:07:17:13:d7:1e:72:0f:7e:e5:c5:33:
38:94:b9:ac:1b:fd:53:f8:59:1b:fd:b0:ce:5d:1b:5a:4b:3d:
2a:2f:87:e8:14:af:96:2a:66:5a:43:07:17:82:fd:92:da:c2:
ce:46:2f:27:ca:73:57:ae:e2:60:63:91:cc:70:cc:51:78:d7:
01:13:d8:9e:03:dd:73:a2:29:c0:87:80:3c:3e:52:b6:24:4e:
d8:e4:c0:ef:35:90:c1:46:df:0d:58:30:28:73:1c:ca:32:a2:
17:85:d1:08:9d:fc:db:ca:e9:4c:a8:b9:60:0d:58:67:ac:04:
04:81:3a:0c:80:91:6c:ec:7f:12:df:fa:94:74:b2:6e:9d:8f:
a4:e9:c8:72:1e:18:2c:03:32:a8:76:5e:18:ae:7f:3d:ab:e4:
ad:82:99:f6:8d:7e:ce:b0:a5:e1:12:c1:4c:6b:f5:a0:f5:eb:
d3:70:e3:3b:4c:d5:1d:70:ce:e7:d9:57:78:95:e1:dd:6e:9a:
f3:c1:60:a7:97:14:1d:e2:7e:9a:30:4c:f0:96:77:a4:a5:a6:
e5:d4:00:fc:69:c0:d9:52:62:7e:a4:a4:37:8d:82:d0:75:4f:
7a:de:80:08:f8:0c:0a:59:7f:1e:3c:50:6b:c2:36:5e:3b:d3:
a4:88:e5:1e:6f:cf:a9:e5:43:0b:72:52:a5:62:b8:50:4b:81:
72:d7:81:77:a6:9f:e5:57:3b:78:26:39:81:27:ea:2c:f8:4b:
ee:58:db:a6:bb:45:00:69:e9:64:e0:e5:9d:e0:5b:8d:79:21:
a6:37:cf:eb:8f:8f:c4:cd:b7:9c:ba:b5:ea:5d:78:a8:6c:b5:
e9:cc:47:7c:3a:ab:16:9a:f3:e3:ec:0a:47:d8:ec:12:f7:8c:
05:79:4e:68:21:12:24:51:26:ee:fd:5b:d4:6a:cf:12:4e:28:
40:60:a1:9e:a6:25:07:d0:a4:5f:6b:bc:42:11:6d:8e:ba:ab:
69:6b:40:f0:27:99:a5:51:b4:1a:c2:e8:30:95:37:f1:44:e3:
9a:28:48:fc:a1:41:51:4b:c4:9f:a3:fa:63:26:fb:2c:da:86:
85:82:13:b3:16:36:5e:d4

```

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

```

MIIFajCCA1KgAwIBAgIQTEq8tZa17GYI6i2fIYHR4DANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQwFADBP
MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEbmBkGA1UECgwSVmIraW5nIENSb3VkbCBJbmMuMSMwIQYD
VQDDBQpwawtpbmdDbG9lZCBUTFMgUlnBIFJvb3QgMTAeFw0yNDYMDUxNjU1MTZa
Fw000TAyMDMxNjU1MTZaME8xCzAJBgNVBAYTAlVTMRswGQYDVQQKDBJWawtpbmcg
Q2xvdWQsIEluYy4xIzAhBgNVBAMMLZpa2luZ0Ns3VkIFRmUyBSU0EgUm9vdCAx
MIICijANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAg8AMIICGKCAgEAXVFFYrLqpySzmrfcM4E
HkhLyKJ+/ij78hYwZ+oAMx4usr+pMfLinAch7iFgIsVVeV7NC0dzcmXMKJWRyLUQ
dU2Mk1G7TDT3DAzh7I9Rb3Nl6mQcB5DgIMaaF/igzgc1v10Jwi7uvlv2BK7bFRIZ
76MJHwZl1M+l0htNh+r3qaeYk+dxZ1TnLKr/5jEt6v/NgYe03woAyRC4h4QJ4Vbf
Rp/dD91h2h8FLT00s+7ebqEjlog5mW2ydUVPKii2IGkVPZm8iP/yoNcgSD4Nt52n
7uL0TyTrwLZ2e0I9WNQRue5kihL4xtiCZ0mVJ/QARTJeqhxBEzwXE77es63/qREN
0WP0t/O/Th2oYjCknWwlnEDH86cTiCW/+1qGI4jTvHW6Qc0BZiLjBwU3egdG3XC0
iPuCcmnbefMJ6d0/BS8kKiaRrT6sXS13FDlyXytdv3+wFj/0exo0yy7LSWQ/ea1p
XTZc0+Nb9JM8ktVnrr0Ipik7NJSduJEIcEkXrpVi/qCYvkw9cklTXkBD7tHIiK
v/fre7GypiFGyBkQl6+qe3tjggXMRMCsX6RhWs8BKMB0sWHKpU5EXWcy0/UznTa0
0uKXBRKqVyT+h6fsoicRMN9KYVwkfndGKjvdcv6D3sul2S0qfAKWnGy16NKxQ0V0
2+/5FgLGhzhmkLRDf80xNY0CAwEAAANCMEEAwHQYDVIR0BBYEFEBh8z+ePdLKdxsA
VliwAVVpGmU5MA4GA1UdDwEB/wQEAWIBBjAPBgNVHRMBAf8EBTADAQH/MA0GCSqG
SIb3DQEBAUAA4ICAQC070z0qjIVihD9wJr7hz0wT4kZT5h1KyxBc9gelbLI8muC
dRobF3aS03ITLtiZPAFMP6jydHOHMez53g0KDZCEfLWRvJI8cPQFj0U/QUhigbI0
Ao/fdGxsqNk9jU0KKFGxBxcT1x5yD37lxTM4lLmsG/1T+Fkb/bDOXRtaSz0qL4fo
FK+WkmZaQwcXgv2S2sLORi8nynNXruJgY5HMcMxReNcBE9ieA91zoinAh4A8PLK2
JE7Y5MDvNZDBRt8NWDAAocxzKMqIXhdEInfzbyuLMqLlgDVhnrAQEGToMgJFs7H8S
3/qUdLJunY+k6chyHhgsAzKodl4Yrn89q+Stgpn2jX70sKXhEsFma/Wg9evTcOM7
TNUdcM7n2Vd4leHdbprzwWCnlxQd4n6aMEzwlnepabl1AD8acDZUmJ+pKQ3jYLQ
dU963oAI+AwKWX8ePFBwJZe090ki0Ueb8+p5UMLcLkLYrhQS4Fy14F3pp/lVzt4
JjmbJ+os+EvuWNumu0UAaelk40Wd4FuNeSGmN8/rj4/EzbecurXqXXiobLXpZEd8
OqsWmvPj7ApH20wS94wFeU5oIRIkUSbu/VvUas8STihAYKGepiUH0KRfa7xCEW20
uqtpa0DwJ5mlUbQawugwLTfxR00aKEj8oUFRS8Sfo/pjJvss2oaFgh0zFjZe1A==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

```


VCT1P3CA - VIKINGCLOUD TLS ECC ROOT 1 CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

38:3b:ea:8b:e2:06:0c:45:b6:a2:b4:45

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA384

Issuer: C=US, O=Viking Cloud, Inc., CN=VikingCloud TLS ECC Root 1

Validity

Not Before: Feb 5 17:00:07 2024 GMT

Not After : Feb 3 17:00:07 2049 GMT

Subject: C=US, O=Viking Cloud, Inc., CN=VikingCloud TLS ECC Root 1

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey

Public-Key: (384 bit)

pub:

04:8e:d3:89:0f:2b:87:17:5f:5b:04:9e:18:81:33:

f9:27:6a:1c:b6:97:48:df:e9:1b:9e:4b:59:7a:00:

b5:29:13:5e:db:d2:b7:35:1a:17:af:ae:bb:96:bb:

3f:bc:04:ac:ce:4d:ec:a0:91:44:19:ca:94:fa:48:

11:47:d7:0c:d6:2e:b2:dc:26:f6:51:de:8d:56:58:

7c:6d:40:43:99:9b:4c:0f:52:80:2a:d6:32:30:45:

43:2f:fd:29:42:4c:19

ASN1 OID: secp384r1

NIST CURVE: P-384

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

FD:18:9E:2B:2E:37:48:D7:42:86:56:2F:51:7C:2C:1A:67:88:C4:D3

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA384

Signature Value:

30:65:02:31:00:81:f2:93:91:0c:6b:5c:1a:ca:7c:01:44:da:

9f:6a:6e:c6:00:8a:96:62:11:a8:be:a4:de:a0:c6:67:de:90:

54:71:51:be:1f:65:80:03:76:eb:e6:7e:f0:fa:40:95:00:02:

30:38:a8:0f:96:ab:08:52:80:29:3e:36:8d:39:72:c8:b2:ed:

e0:a9:d0:ea:00:da:87:f3:d0:16:c9:7a:fd:a4:40:ba:44:54:

c6:b7:6c:eb:fe:77:fd:78:3c:d1:e2:03:4e

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIICFzCCA22gAwIBAgIMODvqi+IGDEW2orRFMAoGCCqGSM49BAMDME8xCzAJBgNV
 BAYTAlVTMRswGQYDVQQKEExJWwtpbmMcGQ2xvdWQsIEluYy4xIzAhBgNVBAMTGlZp
 a2luZ0Ns b3VkiFRMUyBFQ0MgUm9vdCAxMB4XDTI0MDIwNTE3MDAwN1oXDTQ5MDIw
 MzE3MDAwN1owTzELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxGzAZBgNVBAoTElZpa2luZyBD bG91ZCwg
 SW5jLjEjMCEGA1UEAxMaVmlraW5nQ2xvdWQgVExTIEVDQyBSb290IDEwdjAQBgcq
 hkjOPQIBBgUrgQQAIGNiAAS004kPK4cXX1sEnhiBM/knahy2l0jf6RueS1l6ALUp
 E17b0rc1GhevrruWuz+8BKz0TeygkUQZypT6SBFH1wzWLRcLcJvZR3o1WWHxtQE0Z
 m0wPUoAq1jIwRUMv/SlCTBmjQjBAMA8GA1UdEwEB/wQFMAMBAf8wDgYDVROPAQH/
 BAQDAgEGMB0GA1UdDgQWBBT9GJ4rLjdI10KGV i9RfCwaZ4jE0zAKBggqhkJOPQQD
 AwNoADB1AjEA g fKTKQxrXB rKfAFE2p9qbsYAi pZiEai+pN6gxmfekFRxUb4fZYAD
 duvmf vD6QJUA AjA4qA+WqwhSgCk+No05csiy7eCp00oA2ofz0BbJev2kQLpEVMa3
 b0v+d/14PNHiA04=

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

VCS1CA - VIKINGCLOUD SMIME RSA ROOT 1 CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

53:58:16:ac:f9:ee:4a:04:31:71:f8:fa:29:9c:5d:86

Signature Algorithm: sha384WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C = US, O = "Viking Cloud, Inc.", CN = VikingCloud SMIME RSA Root 1

Validity

Not Before: Feb 5 16:56:12 2024 GMT

Not After : Feb 3 16:56:12 2049 GMT

Subject: C = US, O = "Viking Cloud, Inc.", CN = VikingCloud SMIME RSA Root 1

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

RSA Public-Key: (4096 bit)

Modulus:

```

00:9c:be:f2:09:64:b0:48:49:eb:9a:56:ba:60:7f:
d0:51:40:bc:51:ce:97:44:e1:2f:7f:70:d5:d0:42:
ca:d5:f2:a8:75:e9:44:b8:b1:7d:79:76:dc:0c:3d:
a7:a6:02:7b:f3:e5:7b:6b:d4:32:27:5d:f3:fa:6e:
32:12:00:19:83:76:6c:49:8a:7c:b1:cd:69:44:e8:
12:f4:51:73:db:35:3c:85:5c:17:30:78:a5:7d:de:
89:4e:7f:e5:71:ab:d4:9c:a6:69:3a:f8:41:dc:b7:
e8:90:5e:41:fb:2c:61:aa:85:6f:2d:c6:0f:ae:da:
54:82:1b:be:42:3f:89:4b:a6:d6:df:5d:78:97:20:
53:b5:89:d7:1e:ae:73:72:27:0a:89:0a:e1:9c:87:
60:6d:14:0c:10:ce:ec:db:03:a2:32:76:a7:75:35:
3c:4e:ef:b6:94:03:93:7b:ac:3a:5c:3a:b4:fc:e1:
c8:96:61:6b:72:8c:dd:fb:7e:27:7e:42:59:4c:8b:
d7:ab:68:8f:76:88:71:75:92:19:48:ad:62:0a:be:
05:b0:45:19:ef:c3:05:8f:35:78:b4:4c:50:26:fa:
ae:65:27:41:a0:80:00:0e:b9:2c:b3:7b:b6:57:f8:
6d:99:12:e8:f4:00:62:00:e5:e6:a8:be:e5:21:03:
f6:c0:df:dc:0d:2d:e2:b6:24:82:e5:1f:59:a3:b5:
a9:b4:20:b5:31:9a:2f:37:a2:56:57:ab:35:1d:ae:
4a:ee:5b:57:eb:ec:b0:1b:d5:54:43:c6:19:93:72:
2f:30:7c:69:bf:c6:a9:8f:8e:84:a2:a1:db:c5:4b:
40:a2:34:fd:b2:16:cc:4b:4b:12:e2:ad:a0:4c:4e:
c2:75:a2:00:1e:79:cd:1e:99:5f:48:93:31:0a:31:
78:3f:25:83:96:75:19:c6:92:39:2d:f0:42:18:32:
cc:96:f0:68:78:e3:63:10:cf:93:b1:5c:74:c6:fe:
2a:a8:b8:2e:88:2c:82:8b:a9:49:df:be:4c:55:31:
e6:98:f3:ae:5e:42:70:6e:6d:b6:b1:4b:6a:06:a6:
53:e3:f3:d2:b7:35:85:d9:b2:9e:81:15:d5:61:76:
42:a4:75:51:e8:0e:b6:46:1b:ef:23:02:b2:9a:f6:
0b:b1:c7:2e:c8:8c:7d:17:8c:14:4e:31:d5:d6:0f:
48:bc:c6:5b:e2:d7:c3:fe:05:16:8b:43:37:41:ba:
32:74:e3:82:12:12:9b:38:92:fc:77:bd:0f:92:97:
b4:96:65:bf:a0:bc:af:15:01:ef:ef:99:c2:00:48:
15:28:35:3b:00:46:73:d8:e7:5f:6b:0f:31:60:e5:
cf:51:01

```

Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

30:FA:CE:46:C6:9C:08:28:7E:4C:99:93:DF:25:07:54:B2:B2:3C:11

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

Signature Algorithm: sha384WithRSAEncryption

```

4f:c0:df:df:6b:91:6c:98:94:d1:dc:3f:a4:63:2e:40:71:fd:
8e:d2:4a:7e:b8:fc:8c:35:6d:ca:19:ae:5d:04:54:a1:00:54:
7c:67:d5:95:ec:60:77:0f:52:1d:29:fa:d4:aa:1c:c4:a9:ca:

```

5a:de:d8:47:c9:99:47:dc:4a:a1:14:45:27:32:93:55:7a:a3:
 90:0f:f5:bc:8e:48:7e:4c:1e:41:79:c4:52:61:48:49:ed:12:
 fd:48:b1:67:2e:fb:3c:a0:7c:f3:db:81:a2:15:a4:48:7e:39:
 d7:bc:dc:53:e8:2e:fe:1d:c0:c5:75:94:8e:47:a6:2c:09:09:
 8c:59:f2:84:65:44:fb:64:1d:40:e7:a1:e2:53:2f:48:57:5e:
 1a:1d:88:2e:ae:19:2e:d6:31:52:f3:51:57:f6:51:d3:14:2b:
 c1:35:07:0f:b4:1f:a4:9a:97:44:ec:33:f6:24:a2:23:04:3e:
 41:20:a0:3b:51:a2:06:bd:cd:8a:b0:0d:44:fc:03:98:dd:f3:
 de:89:b2:54:07:58:4c:c8:f5:b6:13:bc:bb:f9:c7:b0:b4:6b:
 02:14:b4:23:70:d6:9d:73:c6:10:af:34:7d:f9:0f:77:fb:7f:
 ae:a2:32:89:1b:fa:03:35:94:64:73:e3:2c:2d:cd:84:1f:52:
 82:8c:d6:b6:4c:ef:c2:63:e5:2e:a1:c2:9a:56:20:f6:76:23:
 a0:ce:71:8b:d0:b5:e3:7d:90:68:2a:13:87:2f:60:ce:9f:fe:
 ad:26:49:7a:f4:60:5a:59:52:72:ab:eb:3b:e8:97:08:eb:36:
 a4:08:68:34:bf:13:29:b2:46:24:c7:c6:ea:80:d0:31:ca:4a:
 a5:3d:bc:23:e2:59:ae:c5:7f:7a:96:29:65:71:df:f3:56:f8:
 b2:47:91:be:7e:7b:bc:06:5c:4e:15:c5:f9:a6:45:61:59:bb:
 aa:ab:3a:87:94:d4:6a:f2:59:36:11:d9:1b:ab:12:de:c9:bd:
 30:d8:fb:65:5e:42:02:36:1c:c7:c5:90:1b:dd:3f:73:92:06:
 c8:7a:3c:51:40:a9:1a:b9:de:62:38:3b:a5:8f:64:61:db:21:
 26:9e:6b:0f:6a:ae:c9:9c:eb:62:6f:af:15:03:55:23:6f:d7:
 c9:85:ef:c1:2f:bd:28:06:8f:28:56:7c:eb:33:da:ee:4b:69:
 d2:13:87:be:28:d7:5d:1e:bf:80:f0:ed:ea:19:da:8f:62:30:
 8a:24:17:9d:85:93:97:3b:af:42:39:18:61:1b:47:68:11:3d:
 b0:4b:77:76:40:99:a3:66:75:2b:d4:ec:e7:86:e6:84:f8:7c:
 20:77:f1:9b:68:d7:34:8b

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIIFBjCCA1agAwIBAgIQU1gWrPnuSgQxc fj6KZxdhjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQwFADBR
 MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEbmBkGA1UECgwSVmIraW5nIENsb3VkcCBJbmMuMSUwIwYD
 VQDDDBxWawtpbmdbG91ZCBTTUlnRSBSU0EgUm9vdCAxMB4XDTI0MDIwNTE2NTYx
 MloXDTQ5MDIwMzE2NTYxMlowUTELMAKGA1UEBhMCVVMxGzAZBgNVBAoMElZpa2lu
 ZyBDbG91ZCwgSW5jLjElMCMGA1UEAwwcVmIraW5nQ2xvdWQGU01JTUUGUlNBIFJv
 b3QgMTCCAIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggIPADCCAgoCggIBAJs+8glksEhJ65pW
 umB/0FFAvFH0l0ThL39w1dBCytXyqHXpRLixfXL23Aw9p6YCe/Ple2vUMidd8/pu
 MhIAGYN2bEmKfLHNAUToEvRRc9s1PIVcFzB4pX3eiU5/5XGr1JymaTr4Qdy36JBe
 QfssYaqFby3GD67aViiBvkI/iUum1t9deJcgU7WJ1x6uc3InCokK4ZyHYG0UDBD0
 7NsDojJ2p3U1PE7vtpQDk3us0lw6tPzhyJZha3KM3ft+J35CWUyL16toj3aIcXWS
 GUitYgq+BbBfGe/DBY81eLRMUCb6rmUnQaCAA65LLN7tlf4bZkS6PQAYgDL5qi+
 5SED9sDf3A0t4rYkguUfwa01qbQgtTgaLzeiVlerNR2uSu5bV+vssBvVVEPGGZny
 LzB8ab/GqY+0hKKh28VLQKI0/bIWzEtLEuKtoExOwnWiAB55zR6ZX0iTMQoxeD8l
 g5Z1GcaS0S3wQhgyzJbwaHjYxDPK7FcdMb+Kqi4LogsgoupSd++TFUx5pjzr15C
 cG5ttrFLagamU+Pz0rc1hdmynoEV1WF2QqR1Ueg0tkYb7yMCspr2C7HHLsiMfReM
 FE4x1dYPSLzGw+LXw/4FFotDN0G6MnTjghISmziS/He9D5KXtJZlv6C8rxUB7++Z
 wgBIFsg10wBGc9jnX2sPMWDLz1EBAGMBAAGjQjBAMB0GA1UdDgQWBBQw+s5GxpwI
 KH5MmZPfJQdUsrI8ETA0BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwDwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zAN
 BgkqhkiG9w0BAQwFAA0CAgEAT8Df32uRbJiU0dw/pGMuQHH9jtJKfrj8jDVtyhmu
 XQRUoQBUfGfVlexgdw9SHSn61KocxKnKwt7YR8mZR9xKoRRFJzKTVXqjka/1vI5I
 fkeQXnEUmFISe0S/UixZy77PKB889uBohWkSH4517zcU+gu/h3AXWUjKemLAKJ
 jFnyhGVE+2QdQ0eh41MvSFdeGh2ILq4ZLTYxUvNRV/ZR0xQrwTUHD7QfpJqXR0wz
 9iSiIwQ+QSCg01GiBr3NirANRPwDmN3z3omyVAdYTMj1th08u/nHsLRrAhS0I3DW
 nXPGEK80ffkPd/t/rqIyiRv6AzWUZHJPjLC3NhB9SgozWtkzvwmPLlqHCmLYg9nYj
 oM5xi9C1432QaCoThy9gzp/+rSZJevRgWllScqvR0+iXC0s2pAhoNL8TKbJGJMFG
 6oDQMcpKpT28I+JZrsV/epYpZXHf81b4skeRvn57vAZcThXF+aZFYVm7qqs6h5TU
 avJZNhHZG6sS3sm9MNj7ZV5CAjYcx8WQG90/c5IGyHo8UUCpGrneYjg7pY9kYdsh
 Jp5rD2quyZzrYm+vFQNV12/XyYXvS+9KAaPKFZ86zPa7ktp0h0HvijXXR6/gPDt
 6hnaj2IwiiQXnYWTlzuvQjkYYRtHaBE9sEt3dkCZo2Z1K9Ts54bmhPh8IHfxm2jX
 NIs=

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

VCC1CA - VIKINGCLOUD CLIENT RSA ROOT 1 CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

cc:d9:ee:71:24:9b:d9:b9:29:ef:3e:75:f8:9d:80:7f

Signature Algorithm: sha384WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C = US, O = "Viking Cloud, Inc.", CN = VikingCloud Client RSA Root 1

Validity

Not Before: Feb 5 16:57:48 2024 GMT

Not After : Feb 3 16:57:48 2049 GMT

Subject: C = US, O = "Viking Cloud, Inc.", CN = VikingCloud Client RSA Root 1

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

RSA Public-Key: (4096 bit)

Modulus:

```

00:b7:9d:3e:c0:9b:c9:b8:a4:e0:17:df:2e:c4:6c:
21:54:b4:57:b3:2d:db:f6:85:e0:b5:56:57:29:14:
57:47:9c:66:13:b3:72:ec:94:a0:13:eb:4f:01:16:
9a:b2:5f:3e:9c:ab:98:b9:99:6e:52:d3:5a:da:cc:
ef:00:21:d3:a3:4d:e5:a7:7b:69:89:77:f7:d2:db:
66:42:08:1e:53:dc:f6:3e:43:f9:65:5f:03:9e:0b:
54:df:9a:38:bf:45:85:21:7c:a2:6c:af:ac:0c:7d:
c9:9d:a0:ca:b3:b6:55:ff:7b:a2:22:88:7c:4c:9c:
d2:7e:39:0a:19:a7:be:96:64:a2:32:aa:8d:9a:b5:
8d:ae:a7:62:28:83:ff:f7:70:fa:5e:76:2d:55:25:
a6:2f:55:22:1a:e9:1c:c8:20:40:cd:0b:bb:32:38:
38:d6:82:2f:15:0f:b9:65:a5:71:a3:f0:0e:13:8c:
77:11:ef:27:40:c4:63:68:7e:91:6a:05:b6:44:6c:
cb:e1:d7:9e:ac:e6:05:fe:15:bf:28:60:99:65:88:
a8:93:3b:32:f7:0a:b9:14:11:36:f9:a1:ac:c1:d6:
c1:c3:7c:7a:91:7c:4e:54:3a:55:02:23:60:79:da:
b7:94:80:65:58:40:7d:80:0f:2c:d9:b7:71:4c:30:
c8:7e:e9:a4:a5:07:6c:5b:77:a0:ad:66:60:ea:b2:
56:f2:bb:47:5e:50:25:68:34:20:8a:86:eb:d2:59:
68:cc:84:6b:92:3f:69:31:c9:27:5f:d8:e7:c6:fd:
96:5a:e8:b5:e7:88:06:cd:9c:bb:93:f3:5a:64:b5:
c8:ac:55:38:72:77:1a:9b:7b:ba:24:1e:d2:be:47:
5a:c6:5e:e0:1e:20:38:db:24:b8:77:8c:06:13:dd:
c3:e3:56:6e:67:1d:b0:ee:d2:21:d2:e5:18:8f:f7:
31:08:42:65:0f:f2:e1:dd:99:69:02:3a:66:d2:26:
a7:b2:c2:cc:43:0b:1c:a5:4c:19:99:d0:5a:6c:da:
98:cd:94:8a:b4:94:34:bc:2f:60:5d:28:6d:9c:d3:
9c:5c:9a:0c:5d:3d:3b:f9:44:8a:51:9e:2b:e1:9c:
b1:ee:e7:d0:41:d4:eb:11:b6:1f:20:36:ea:98:5f:
77:36:a2:64:e0:17:2b:52:c2:45:ac:2c:11:31:60:
c8:31:ec:08:2f:38:1c:f8:d1:84:13:06:c1:3c:5f:
1b:ae:9b:0c:32:28:51:19:a0:14:bc:46:6b:06:0c:
ab:7d:9b:3a:ce:88:00:06:a4:1f:b0:57:37:c3:d6:
ca:7d:e0:73:e3:b0:fa:0c:e3:71:cf:9c:c7:09:bc:
ec:9a:c7

```

Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

25:4E:72:1B:18:B6:9A:5A:C5:CB:C0:40:2E:73:73:BF:A4:79:64:91

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

Signature Algorithm: sha384WithRSAEncryption

```

9a:f8:63:9c:d9:db:29:ce:c5:58:93:a0:00:13:b0:82:6a:b0:
b6:e9:35:fc:2d:3f:e6:5f:7c:be:5c:4c:a3:0f:0b:13:45:f8:
38:00:1b:a3:b0:25:c0:4f:61:c4:fc:4b:37:9e:45:90:01:63:

```

d3:18:38:7d:b5:14:d5:f5:14:95:16:31:ef:0e:16:4e:a8:b4:
d7:da:da:10:d3:61:cb:dc:e8:12:29:52:6f:3e:94:4a:55:61:
0c:20:86:5e:2c:49:a0:68:42:60:c7:7d:c3:4e:0a:0d:e7:e1:
9d:68:ca:81:3b:f3:96:a8:ae:70:a6:c7:2e:d8:2f:73:19:4c:
03:c4:da:e9:cb:72:c4:a0:7f:66:49:7f:ae:40:d1:a5:4f:4b:
b0:dd:05:c6:38:4a:8c:4b:85:4c:98:6a:7f:d8:50:a3:90:e0:
59:bc:12:4d:57:fa:0b:d2:cf:a5:f8:62:a0:0f:23:bd:73:76:
1d:58:c7:29:86:73:85:48:c8:7f:b0:4d:6e:3e:ec:8e:89:07:
e7:3f:1a:d3:05:cf:5e:e9:15:04:35:d9:65:8f:38:5d:7f:78:
e6:76:2c:57:06:b3:87:4d:68:bb:6d:df:ae:40:a3:03:38:6e:
f2:87:4f:f1:c6:cb:e8:58:f3:0d:70:7c:d6:50:c6:47:c4:fe:
35:fd:4c:af:1b:02:b5:19:58:57:c8:26:b0:2c:59:86:6c:07:
c3:09:90:c1:97:44:ad:5c:23:f9:7b:55:80:96:94:5e:22:84:
9b:6c:1a:a7:f4:72:e5:a5:d1:fd:eb:a7:b6:7f:e5:66:37:1a:
33:61:b5:18:e1:eb:c0:72:21:de:12:e8:51:41:aa:ac:b5:34:
17:81:8c:fe:fc:67:be:d8:fb:ba:5b:06:22:4b:4e:3d:09:1a:
75:c1:4a:44:6b:3a:9d:03:5c:50:01:49:19:44:0d:57:31:63:
61:26:5d:fe:8c:2a:a8:4b:f8:97:c9:48:0b:5f:89:27:ba:18:
b3:6f:7e:0d:9d:e2:d7:78:4f:19:f8:3e:4d:af:7a:0c:24:4e:
5d:6c:56:ff:05:ed:ff:33:cd:7c:69:84:f1:a4:2d:a5:2c:d8:
a3:70:5e:fe:50:31:9f:04:2c:9a:18:fb:54:06:29:bd:8c:eb:
24:b0:a5:d7:8a:69:55:a7:e1:de:4b:e7:df:eb:36:a9:86:a3:
72:5d:32:f6:ac:cb:4c:27:9d:98:4f:af:78:98:80:27:3f:5f:
43:06:6f:cd:a2:29:d6:86:5a:4e:0c:2e:15:42:47:b7:64:75:
f3:87:f9:6a:eb:07:fb:f4:3f:3a:e2:6c:86:c1:72:c7:1b:92:
4f:75:05:37:86:97:2e:12

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIIFcTCCA1mgAwIBAgIRAMzZ7nEkm9m5Ke8+dfidgH8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEMBQAw
UjELMAKGA1UEBhMCVVMxGzAZBgNVBAoMElZpa2luZyBDG91ZCwgSw5jLjEmMCQG
A1UEAwwdVmlraW5nQ2xvdWQgQ2xpZW50IFJTSB5b290IDEwHhcNMjQwMTY1
NzQ4WWhcNNDkwMjAzMTY1NzQ4WjBSMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEbMBkGA1UECgwSVmlr
aW5nIENsb3VkbmMuMSYwJAYDVQQDDb1WawtpbmdDbG91ZCBDbGllbnQgU1NB
IFJvb3QgMTCCAiIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggIPADCCAgoCggIBALedPsCbybik
4BffLsRsIVS0V7Mt2/aF4LVWVykUV0ecZh0zcuyUoBPrTwEwMrJfPpyrmLmZbLLT
WtrM7wAh06NN5ad7aYl399LbZkIIHlPc9j5D+wVfA54LVN+a0L9FhSF8omyvrAx9
yZ2gyr02Vf97oiKiFeyc0n45ChmnpvZkojKqjZq1ja6nYiid//dw+l52LVUlpi9V
IhrpHMggQM0LuzI40NaCLxUPuWwLcaPwDh0MdxHvJ0DEY2h+kWoFtkRsy+HXnqzm
Bf4VvyhgmWWIqJM7MvcKuRQRNvmhrMHwcn8epF8TLQ6VQIjYHnat5SAZVhAfYAP
LNm3cUwvyH7ppKUhbFt3oK1mY0qyVvK7R15QJWg0IIqG69JZaMyEa5I/aTHJJ1/Y
58b9llroteeIBs2cu5PzWmS1yKxVOHJ3Gpt7uiQe0r5HwsZe4B4g0NskuHeMBhPd
w+Nwbmcds07SIdLLGI/3MQhCZQ/y4d2ZaQI6ZtImp7LCzEMLHKVMGZnQWmzamM2U
irSUNLwvYF0obZzTnFyaDF090/leilGeK+Gcse7n0EHU6xG2HyA26phfdzaiZ0AX
K1LCRawsETfgyDHsCC84HPjRhBMGwTxfG66bDDIoURmgFLxGawYmQ32b0s6IAAak
H7BXN8PWyn3gc+Ow+gzjcc+cxwm87JrHAgMBAAGjQjBAMB0GA1UdDgQWBbQlTnIb
GLaaWsXLwEAuc30/pHlkkTA0BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwDwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB
/zANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQwFAA0CAgEAmvhjnNnbKc7FWJ0gAB0wgmqwtuk1/C0/5L98
vLxMow8LE0X40ABo7AlwE9hxPxLN55FkAFj0xg4fbUU1fUULRYx7w4WTqi019ra
ENNhy9zoEilSbz6USlVhDCCGXixJoGhCYMd9w04KDefhnWjKgTzvlqiucKbHLtgV
cxlMA8Ta6ctyxKB/ZkL/rkDRpU9LsN0FxfjhKjEuFTJhqf9hQo5DgWbwSTVf6C9LP
pfhioA8jvXN2HVjHKYZZhUjIf7BNbj7sjokH5z8a0wXPXukVBDXZZY84XX945nYs
Vwazh01ou23frkCjAzhu8odP8cbl6FjzDXB81LDGR8T+Nf1MrxsCtRlYV8gmsCxZ
hmwHwmQwZdErVwj+XtVgJaUXiKEm2wap/Ry5aXR/euntN/LZjcaM2G1G0HrwHIh
3hLoUUQgrLU0F4GM/vxnvtj7uLsGIk0PQkadcFKRGs6nQNcUAFJGUQNVzFjYSZd
/owqqEv4l8lIC1+JJ7oYs29+DZ3i13hPGfg+Ta96DCR0XWw/wXt/zPNfGmE8aQt
pSzYo3Be/lAxnwQsmhj7VAYpvYzrJLC114ppVafh3kvn3+s2qYajcl0y9qzLTCed
mE+veJiAJz9fQwZvzaIp1oZaTgwuFUJHt2R184f5ausH+/Q/OuJshsFyxxuST3UF
N4aXLhI=

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

VCC1P3CA - VIKINGCLOUD CLIENT ECC ROOT 1 CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

33:d0:96:b3:12:e6:60:94:46:c7:77:ef

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA384

Issuer: C=US, O=Viking Cloud, Inc., CN=VikingCloud Client ECC Root 1

Validity

Not Before: Feb 5 17:02:55 2024 GMT

Not After : Feb 3 17:02:55 2049 GMT

Subject: C=US, O=Viking Cloud, Inc., CN=VikingCloud Client ECC Root 1

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey

Public-Key: (384 bit)

pub:

04:aa:86:94:2e:8d:8e:8d:a9:b9:4e:20:81:2f:a8:
d2:96:72:26:a8:88:9d:de:ab:56:cf:6f:7a:2d:6f:
f1:e7:d5:ed:1d:f5:1b:29:19:63:ff:e3:c0:35:0c:
ef:5c:e6:a4:07:7c:c9:dc:e3:e4:09:ed:10:f4:87:
41:5c:a6:2e:93:28:d3:0d:1b:fc:9c:ee:0c:8c:93:
10:8c:de:c5:cf:5b:23:c5:69:be:b2:f9:39:be:5e:
56:4f:bc:54:fb:34:b2

ASN1 OID: secp384r1

NIST CURVE: P-384

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Certificate Sign, CRL Sign

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

C2:39:EC:16:5E:57:45:A7:E6:77:75:5F:F9:33:2E:09:D2:77:73:06

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA384

Signature Value:

30:65:02:30:41:1e:76:1b:53:e8:d4:b1:1b:70:3d:7e:5e:5f:
b8:8d:20:61:19:38:f1:7b:e0:ed:8a:cb:3e:74:6f:f0:fa:a9:
4d:f9:8d:77:b6:1f:3e:1e:18:b5:c9:ce:f3:bd:32:8c:02:31:
00:aa:b6:9a:3d:9f:ba:28:89:02:b0:5d:01:73:54:7d:e7:62:
f4:55:d2:e5:7f:33:51:ff:b4:2c:84:fe:1d:a5:83:87:e0:74:
09:1e:97:48:df:13:e2:da:5f:9c:ec:f8:fe

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIICHTCCAa0gAwIBAgIMM9CWsxLmYJRGx3fvMAoGCCqGSM49BAMDMFIxCzAJBgNV
BAYTAlVTMRswGQYDVQQKEExJWwtpbmMcGQ2xvdWQsIEluYy4xJjAKBgNVBAMTHVZp
a2luZ0NsY3VkIENsaWVudCBFQ0MgUm9vdCAxMB4XDTI0MDIwNTE3MDI1NVoXDTQ5
MDIwMzE3MDI1NVowUjELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxGzAZBgNVBAoTElZpa2luZyBDG91
ZCwgSW5jLjEmMCQGA1UEAxMdVmlraW5nQ2xvdWQgQ2xpZW50IEVDQyBSb290IDFw
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jXe2Hz4eGLXJzv09MowCMQCqtpo9n7ooiQKwXQFzVH3nYvRV0uV/M1H/tCyE/h2L
g4fgdAkel0jFE+LaX5zs+P4=

-----END CERTIFICATE-----