CAMSS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY v1.0.0

ETSI EN 319 422

European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)[1]

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[1]ETSI EN 319 422 specification:
 EN 319 422 - V1.1.1 - Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Time-stamping protocol and time-stamp token profiles (etsi.org)

Change Control

Modification	Details
Version 1.0.0	
Initial version	

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present document is a summary of the assessment of **ETSI EN 319 422** carried out by CAMSS using the CAMSS Assessment EIF scenario[2]. The purpose of this scenario is to assess the compliance of a standard or specification with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)[3].

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The specification is aiming to meet the general requirements of the international community to provide trust and confidence in electronic transactions including, amongst others, applicable requirements from Regulation No 910/2014. Time-stamping is critical for digital signatures in order to know whether the digital signature was affixed during the validity period of the certificate. One method of assuring the signing time is to affix a time-stamp bound to the signature as defined in IETF RFC 3161 [1].

2.1. **EIF Interoperability Principles**

Interoperability principles are fundamental behavioural aspects that drive interoperability actions. They are relevant to the process of establishing interoperable European public services. They describe the context in which European public services are designed and implemented.

***The specification does not support the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability*:**

- **Subsidiarity and proportionality**
  According to the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO)[4] factsheets, EN 319 422 is not included within the national catalogue of any Member States.

***The specification partially supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability*:**

- **Openness**
  EN 319 422 is not related to the publication of public data as open data. The development process has been developed by ETSI so all stakeholders can formally appeal and/or raise objections to the development and approval of specifications but it requires fees and membership approval.

  The ETSI and any of its committees, in charge of the development of ETSI EN 319 422 , operate under the ETSI Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and IPR Policy. The specification is licensed on a royalty-free basis.
  The specification is mature enough as it has 2 years of maturity and can be proof that demonstrates it has overcome possible difficulties.

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[2] EIF Scenario: https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/EIFScenario_v510

[3] EIF: https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/eif_en

[4]NIFO factsheets: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/national-interoperability-framework-observatory-nifo/nifo-factsheets

- **Transparency**

  ETSI EN 319 422 can contribute and promote the visibility of administrations but it is not its main purpose. However, the purpose of ETSI EN 319 422 is not related to enabling the exposure of interfaces of public administrations' services.

- **Reusability**

  ETSI EN 319 422 is a business domain agnostic specification and therefore can be used and implemented in any business domain.

- **Technological neutrality and data portability**As long as there exists a time-stamping client and a time-stamping server that meets the requirements defined in IETF RFC 3161, the specification's technology and platform will be agnostic.

  Although the specification is only meant to be used as a whole, it needs both parts, the client and the server to be operative and meet the requirements of the time-stamping. Unfortunately, the specification does not allow any kind of customisation.

- **User-centricity**

  There is evidence that whenever ETSI EN 319 422 needs to be used, the whole information needed has to be rewritten and re-provided to maintain the protocol secure.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**

  The purpose of the specification is not related to e-accessibility, therefore it does not promote or hinder it.

- **Security and privacy**

  ETSI EN 319 422 defines a profile for the time-stamping protocol and the time-stamp token defined in IETF RFC 3161. It defines what a time-stamping client supports and what a time-stamping server supports. Time-stamp validation is out of scope and is defined in ETSI EN 319 102. It also defines a profile for the time-stamping protocol and the time-stamp token defined in IETF RFC 3161. It defines what a time-stamping client supports and what a time-stamping server supports

- **Multilingualism**

  The purpose of ETSI EN 319 422 is not related to multilingualism. Therefore it does not apply to this specification.

The specification partially supports the foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations:

- **Administrative Simplification**

ETSI EN 319 422 does simplify European public services by making the process of time-stamping secure by the side of both client and server, it can also guarantee digital service delivery channels as well as quality.

- **Preservation of information**
No evidence nor disclosures have been found in the specification regarding fostering or harming the long-term preservation of information.

- **Assessment of effectiveness and efficiency**
After researching there has been no success finding any assessments about ETSI EN 319 422 effectiveness.

2.2. EIF Interoperability Layers

The interoperability model which is applicable to all digital public services includes:
- Four layers of interoperability: legal, organisational, semantic and technical;
- A cross-cutting component of the four layers, 'integrated public service governance';
- A background layer, 'interoperability governance'.

The Specification supports the implementation of digital public services complying with the EIF interoperability model:

- **Interoperability governance**
ETSI EN 319 422 is already associated with an EIRA ABB in the EIRA Library Of Specifications (ELIS[5]). More specifically, the specification uses the ABB's "Data Quality Component" and "Data Quality Service".

- **Legal Interoperability**
The rules on European standardisation allow the European Commission to identify information and communication technology (ICT[6]) technical specifications - that are not national, European or international standards - to be eligible for referencing in public procurement. ETSI EN 319 422 is a European standard, delivered by a European Standardisation organisation (ETSI), according to the specification documentation.
The positive evaluation of ETSI TS 119 614-1 and its identification in European Regulations respond positively to this criterion.

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[5]ELIS in Joinup: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/solution/elis/release/v110

[6]ICT Specifications: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/ict-standardisation/ict-technical-specifications_en

- **Organisational Interoperability**
  EN 319 422 defines requirements for a common electronic delivery service in the framework of the eIDAS Regulation. It also provides a profiling scheme that is of interest for the eIDAS Regulation. However, the purpose of the specification is not directly related to the facilitation of organisational interoperability agreements.

- **Semantic Interoperability**
  The specification is relevant for administrations and service providers to be compliant with eIDAS. It is recommended and used in several services related to eIDAS compliance. Therefore, it is a clear specification that can be the centre of discussions for the improvement of it and the services implementing it.

3. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

This section presents an overview of the results of the CAMSS assessments for **ETSI EN 319 422**. The CAMSS "Strength" indicator measures the reliability of the assessment by calculating the number of answered (applicable) criteria. On the other hand, the number of favourable answers and the number of unfavourable ones is used to calculate the "Automated Score" per category and an "Overall Score".

Category	Automated Score	Assessment Strength	Compliance Level
EIF Principle setting the context for EU actions on interoperability	20/100 (20%)	100%	Ad-hoc
Core interoperability principles	1640/2100 (78%)	90%	Sustainable
Principles related to generic user needs and expectations	360/500 (72%)	80%	Sustainable
Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations	400/500 (80%)	100%	Sustainable
Interoperability layers*	860/1100 (78%)	91%	Sustainable
Overall Score	2880/3900 (74%)[7]	91%	

The technical interoperability layer is covered by the criteria corresponding to the core interoperability principle ''Openness''.

With a 91% of assessment strength, this assessment can be considered representative of the specification compliance with the EIF principles and recommendations.

The Overall Automated Score of 74% (2880/3900) demonstrates that the specification supports the European Interoperability Framework in the domains where it applies.

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[7] See the "results interpretation" section of the CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario Quick User Guide:

https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/solution/camss-assessment-eif-scenario/results-visualisation-and-interpretation