

MAIN PART OF THE SUBSCRIBER AGREEMENT (PART 1)

1 Introduction

This document (Part 1), along with the Application Form for SSL certificates (Part 2) and the *Certification Practice Statement for Buypass Class 2 SSL certificates* (Part 3) constitutes the Subscriber Agreement for Buypass Class 2 SSL certificates.

The Buypass Class 2 SSL Certificates includes SSL Domain and SSL Business Certificates.

Please refer to the other documents for the technical specifications and details of the SSL certificate's features. For further information please refer to Buypass Web.

This document (the main part of the Subscriber Agreement) constitutes Part 1 of the Subscriber Agreement between the Subscriber and Buypass.

The terms and conditions contained in this document (Part 1) shall apply unless exceptions to one or more of the terms and conditions have been made in the Order Form (Part 2).

The Subscriber may enter into more than one agreement with Buypass for SSL certificates.

The Subscriber may authorise natural persons and/or Partners to apply for, approve, manage and use SSL certificates on behalf of the Subscriber. In such a case the Subscriber must enter into a separate agreement with Buypass - cf. the Subscriber Agreement for Buypass Class 3 SSL certificates.

2 Definitions

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Application Form (Part 2 of the Subscriber Agreement)		The Application Form contains the information required for applying for SSL certificates.
Buypass Web		Websites operated by Buypass, i.e. www.buypass.no and www.buypass.com .
Certificate Applicant		A person either within or outside the Subscriber's organisation who applies for SSL certificates on behalf of the Subscriber.
Certificate Approver		A person within the Subscriber's organisation who will approve the application of certificates.
Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities		Norwegian national register containing basic data (e.g. Organization name and Organization Number) about legal entities to coordinate information on business and industry that resides in various public registers ('Enhetsregisteret').
Certificate Policy	CP	Named set of rules that indicates the applicability of a Certificate to a particular community and/or class of application with common security requirements.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Certification Practice Statement	CPS	Statement of the practices which a Certificate Authority employs in issuing Certificates (Part 3 of the Subscriber Agreement)
Certificate Signing Request	CSR	An electronic request that contains the Subscriber's Public Key to which the Certificate is to be associated. In this document, a Certificate Signing Request denotes a PKCS#10 formatted request that is submitted by a Subscriber as part of a Certificate Application.
Certificate Transparency	CT	Certificate Transparency is about transparency and accountability and all SSL certificates are published in open and publicly available logs (CT logs). This makes it possible to monitor all SSL certificates issued.
CT-log		An open and publicly available log containing certificates and a component in the Certificate Transparency framework.
European Business Register	EBR	The European Business Register is a network of National Business Registers and Information Providers in European Countries containing basic data (e.g. Organization name and Organization Number) about legal entities operating in these countries. EBR includes the Norwegian Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities ("Enhetsregisteret").
Organization		The legal person acting as the Subscriber.
Organization Number		Unique registration number identifying a legal person. Assigned by a national authority in the jurisdiction where the legal person operates.
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. For an SSL certificate the Private Key is used by a server available at the domain name included in the certificate.
Public Key		The key of a key pair that may be publicly disclosed by the holder of the corresponding Private Key and that is used by a Relying Party to verify Digital Signatures created with the holder's corresponding Private Key and/or to encrypt messages so that they can be decrypted only with the holder's corresponding Private Key. The Public Key is a part of the SSL certificate defining a link between the Subscriber, the specified domains and the corresponding Private Key.
Revocation		Revocation of an SSL certificate during its lifetime, i.e. when the SSL certificate is no longer valid for some reason and must no longer be used.
SSL certificate or Bypass Class 2 SSL certificate		Public Key of a user, together with other information, rendered unforgeable by encipherment with the Private Key of the certificate authority which issued it.
Subscriber		A natural person or Organization to whom an SSL certificate has been issued by Bypass and who is authorised to use the Private Key corresponding to the SSL certificate.

3 Agreement process

Subscribers must apply for SSL certificates online on Bypass web or by alternative means as specified by Bypass.

Upon receipt of the certificate application Bypass will ask the Certificate Approver for confirmation that the Certificate Applicant has the authority to apply for SSL certificates on behalf of the Subscriber, unless the

Certificate Approver and/or Certificate Applicant has been authorised as a Certificate Manager, Certificate Approver or Certificate Applicant under the agreement on issuing Bypass Class 3 SSL certificates.

Bypass will verify the contents upon receipt of the Application Form. The verifications are described in Part 3 of the Subscriber Agreement.

The Subscriber shall inform the Certificate Approver and the Certificate Applicant about obligations incurred by the Subscriber under the Subscriber Agreement.

Bypass publishes all SSL certificates in 2 or 3 CT logs dependent of the certificate validity period. By accepting the Subscriber Agreement, the Subscriber agrees to such publication of the SSL certificate.

4 The Subscriber's responsibilities and rights

4.1 Introduction

SSL certificates are inseparably linked to the Organization (Subscriber) and/or specified domain(s). The Subscriber is responsible for ensuring that SSL certificates are not misused by the Subscriber's representatives. The Subscriber is also responsible for ensuring that SSL certificates are used in accordance with current legislation and the terms and conditions contained in this document.

The Subscriber is responsible for using the SSL certificate only for the purposes stated in this agreement.

4.2 Applying for SSL certificates

Prior to applying the Subscriber will need to have the private and the Public Key generated. The Public Key is included in the application. The Subscriber shall undertake to keep and protect his Private Key in a suitable manner at all times.

The Subscriber shall also undertake to provide complete and correct information in the application. This shall also apply when Bypass requests additional information or documentation during validation of the application.

The Subscriber shall undertake to inform Bypass immediately if the information provided is no longer correct.

4.3 Installation and use of SSL certificates by the Subscriber

The Subscriber shall verify that the contents in the SSL certificate are correct prior to installation and use. The Subscriber must notify Bypass immediately if there are any errors in the contents. The contents in the SSL certificate are accepted upon installation. Regardless of this the Subscriber must notify Bypass if any errors in the contents are detected after installation.

Unless the Subscriber has reported errors in the contents, Bypass shall consider the SSL certificate to be accepted 14 days after the issuance date.

SSL certificates issued under this agreement may only be installed on servers available on the same domain name(s) as specified in the SSL certificate. The SSL certificate should not be installed on equipment which is not under the control of the Subscriber.

The Subscriber shall be fully liable for ensuring that the SSL certificate is installed and protected so that only the Subscriber's representatives can manage the Private Key and the SSL certificate. The Subscriber shall implement reasonable measures to prevent any unauthorised use of the Private Key.

4.4 Revoking SSL certificates

If the Subscriber knows, or has reason to believe, or should have understood that any unauthorised persons have acquired knowledge about the Private Key, the Subscriber shall immediately take steps to revoke the SSL certificate. The SSL certificate shall be revoked in the event of loss, misuse or suspected misuse. Failure to do so shall be regarded as coarse negligence. The SSL certificate shall also be revoked if the information in the certificate is incorrect or inaccurate.

If the SSL certificate is revoked due to one of the reasons listed below (read about revocation reasons on Bypass Web), the reason must be specified when requesting revocation:

- the private key is compromised (keyCompromise #1)
- the Subscriber's name or other identity information in the certificate has changed (affiliationChanged #3)
- the certificate has been replaced by another certificate (superseded #4)
- the certificate contains domain names that are no longer in use or the certificate will no longer be used because the website is no longer operative (cessationOfOperation #5)

A reason code (in parentheses) will be included on the CRL/OCSP giving information to relaying parties about the reason for revoking the certificate. If the certificate is revoked for any other reason, no reason code needs to be specified.

Subscribers may submit revocation requests to Bypass' revocation service by phone or by contacting the revocation service on Bypass Web. The Contract Signer and natural persons assigned the roles of Certificate Approver or Certificate Applicant may request certificate revocation on behalf of the Subscriber.

The Subscriber shall stop using the Private Key immediately when:

- the information in the SSL certificate is incorrect or invalid
- it is suspected or demonstrated that the Private Key has been subject to misuse or has been compromised
- the SSL certificate has been revoked

If it is suspected or demonstrated that the Private Key has been subject to misuse or has been compromised, the Subscriber shall immediately comply with Bypass' instructions on the use of Private Keys and SSL certificates.

The loss of a Private Key implies that the Subscriber must apply for a new SSL certificate.

5 Bypass' responsibilities and rights

5.1 Processing of Subscriber information and personal data

5.1.1 Collection and storage

As part of the Subscriber registration, Bypass will collect and store personal data about Subscriber Representatives.

If Bypass at some point chooses to terminate the service covered by this agreement, the personal data for Subscribers with active certificates may be transferred to a third party who assumes responsibility for the continuation of the service until the certificates expire. In this case, Bypass will notify the Subscriber and retrieve the Subscriber's consent to this transfer of data.

5.1.2 Purpose

This information will not be used without the Subscriber's consent for any other than necessary communication or production of services under this Subscriber Agreement. The information will be deleted as soon as the agreement is no longer applicable unless continued retention is required by law.

5.1.3 Consent

By accepting the Subscriber Agreement, the Subscriber agrees that Bypass may process Subscriber's information and Subscriber Representatives' personal data as described in this Agreement.

5.1.4 Right to access, change and delete

Bypass is responsible for the handling of this data and the Subscriber may ask questions relating to the processing of personal data to Bypass Customer Support.

The Subscriber and the Subscriber Representatives also have the right to require access to and possible correction of personal data that is registered in connection with the Subscriber.

The Subscriber also has the right to require that personal data about certain Subscriber Representatives be deleted, unless continued retention is required by law.

5.1.5 Information security

Bypass is responsible for the protection of personal data and shall, through planned and systematic measures, ensure that adequate information security is in accordance with the laws in force at any time.

Buypass has confidentiality in relation to the registered personal data and will not disclose it to third parties, unless such disclosure is required by lawful judgment, applicable law, or according to the Subscriber's written request or requirement.

5.2 Buypass' liability

Buypass' entire liability for damages relating to the use of SSL certificates issued by Buypass is set out in the CPS in force from time to time for Buypass Class 2 SSL Certificates (Part 3 of the Subscriber Agreement). Buypass shall have no additional liability under this Subscriber Agreement.

5.3 Revoking SSL certificates

Buypass may revoke an SSL certificate if the Subscriber fails to comply with the terms and conditions contained in this agreement or if the certificate is used for illegal activities such as phishing or fraud, or is otherwise misused.

Buypass may also revoke an SSL certificate if Buypass is made aware that important information in the certificate is incorrect or inaccurate or the Subscriber no longer exists.

If the certificate is revoked for any reasons listed below, the reason will be specified when revoking the certificate and included as reason code on CRL and OCSP (see also 4.4):

- Buypass obtains evidence that the private key has been compromised (keyCompromize #1)
- Buypass is made aware that the Subscriber's name or other identity information in the certificate has changed (affiliationChanged #3)
- Buypass finds it necessary to revoke the certificate because it no longer satisfies the requirements stated in the CP/CPS (superseded #4)
- Buypass is made aware that the certificate contains domain names that are no longer allowed to use (cessationOfOperation #5)
- Buypass obtains evidence that the certificate has been misused or is made aware of that the Subscriber fails to comply with terms and conditions in this agreement (privilegeWithdrawn #9)

If the certificate is revoked for any other reason, no reason code will be specified.

The Subscriber will be notified when Buypass revoke an SSL certificate.

6 Duration of the Subscriber Agreement

The Subscriber Agreement shall remain valid for as long as the SSL certificates subject to this agreement are valid or until they are revoked. The Subscriber shall be responsible for applying for new SSL certificates before his active SSL certificates expire.

If the Subscriber defaults on his commitments under the Subscriber Agreement and fails to rectify the situation within a reasonable deadline determined by Buypass, Buypass may cancel the Subscriber Agreement with immediate effect. If default is such that it cannot be rectified, Buypass may cancel the Subscriber Agreement with immediate effect. In the event of such cancellation of the Subscriber Agreement, the SSL certificates subject to this agreement will be revoked.

Buypass may amend the contents of Part 3 of the Subscriber Agreement (CPS) by publishing an updated CPS on Buypass Web. The new CPS shall then apply whenever the SSL certificates are used after publication of the new CPS.

7 Legal venue and governing law

If any disagreements arise between the parties about the interpretation or legal effects of this agreement, the parties shall initially try to reach agreement amicably through negotiations and/or mediation.

If a dispute cannot be resolved through negotiations or mediation, either of the parties may submit the dispute for final resolution by the ordinary courts of Norway. Both parties submit to the exclusive jurisdiction and venue of the courts of Oslo, Norway.

This agreement, as well as the relationship between the Subscriber and Buypass, is regulated by Norwegian law, without regard to its choice of law principles.

8 Force Majeure

Should any extraordinary situation arise which is beyond the control of the parties and which makes it impossible to comply with this agreement and which under Norwegian law is regarded as force majeure, the other contracting party shall be notified without undue delay. The obligations of the affected party shall be suspended for the duration of the extraordinary situation concerned. The other party's corresponding services shall be suspended during the same period.

9 Contact details for Buypass

Buypass AS
Post-box 4364 Nydalen
Nydalsveien 30 A
N-0402 Oslo

see Buypass Web, email: support@buypass.com

Buypass Certificate Revocation Service:
see Buypass Web

Customer Support:
see Buypass Web, email:
support@buypass.com