

První certifikační autorita, a.s.



I.CA SecureStore

User Guide

Version 8.0 and higher

Date created:	17.12.2024
version:	8.0
Number of pages:	34

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1. Introduction

The user guide is valid for I.CA SecureStore application version 8.0 and higher. These versions have the same functionality and the same user interface.

2. Card access data

STARCOS 3.5

Smart card access is PIN-protected as is with payment cards, for example.

PIN is a number of 6–8 digits. PIN will be automatically disabled if a wrong PIN is entered three times in a row.

PUK is a number of 6–8 digits. Entering a wrong PUK 5 times in a row will disable the PUK and thus also the smart card.

Reenabling PIN using PUK is limited to 5 attempts.

STARCOS 3.7

Smart card access is PIN-protected as is with payment cards, for example. PIN is a number of 6–8 digits. PIN will be automatically disabled if a wrong PIN is entered three times in a row.

PUK is a number of 8 digits. Entering a wrong PUK 5 times in a row will disable the PUK and thus also the smart card.

Reenabling PIN using PUK is limited to 3 attempts.

The card's segment named Secure Personal Storage is designed for storing any kind of data. This segment is protected with a special PIN, a secure storage PIN.

Use the PUK referred to in the previous paragraph to re-enable the secure storage PIN. The secure storage PIN is a number of 6–8 digits.

2.1. Card initialization

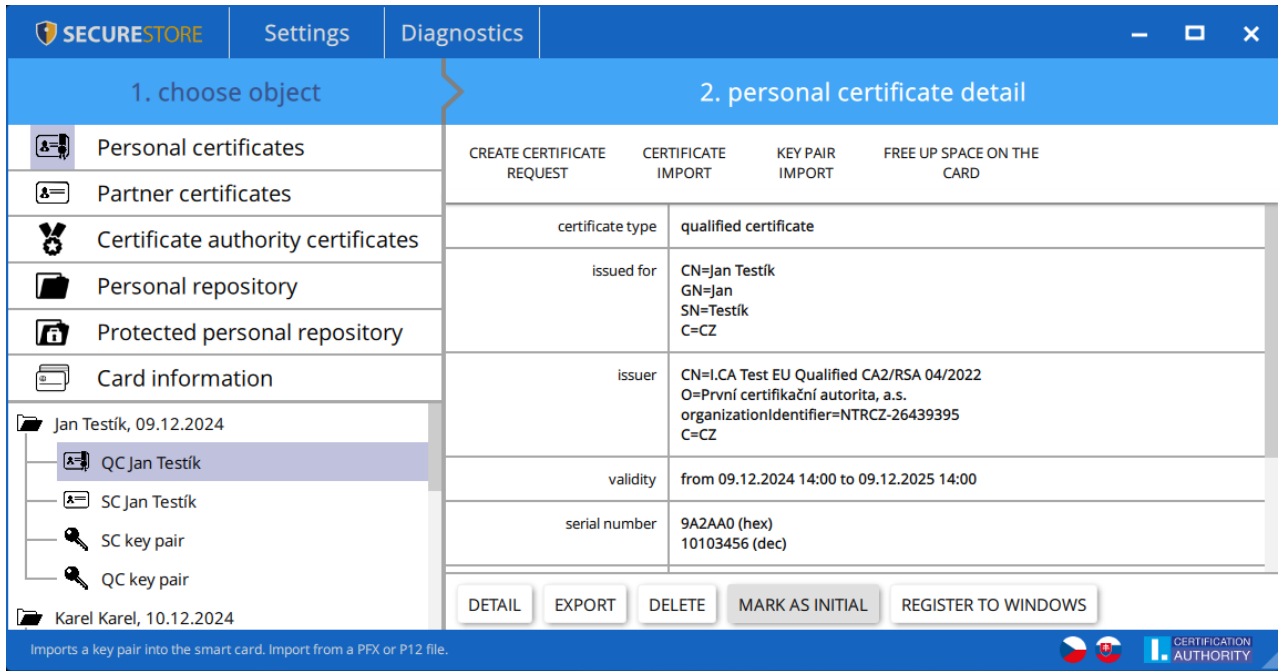
Card initialization means setting a PIN and a PUK.

If the user has received the PIN envelope, the card has been initialized already and PIN and PUK are enclosed in the envelope. If the PIN envelope has not been received, setting PIN and PUK is required in the first use of the card.

The card initialization dialogue is displayed automatically, usually in launching the application with a new smart card for the first time. Please make sure you remember your PIN and PUK

3. Main screen

Fig. 1 – Main screen



The main screen is divided into two parts. The left part of the screen displays a list of objects stored on the smart card. The right part of the screen displays the individual details of the object on the smart card. The top bar shows the following options – see Fig. 3.

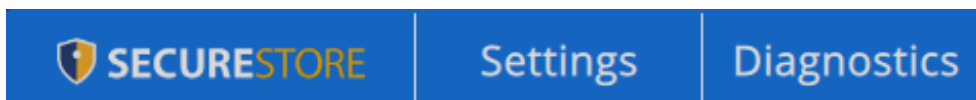
3.1 Change the language of the application

The user can make the change in the lower right corner of the application by clicking on the appropriate flag.

Fig. 2 - Switching the language



Fig. 3 - Main bar



The user can find out the version of the application by clicking on the icon



Fig. 4 - Application version

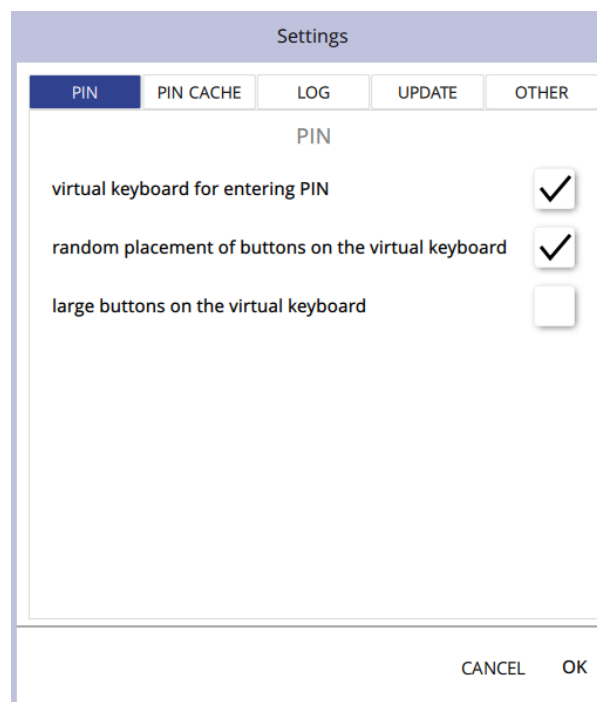


Use the **Settings** option for:

- 1) Adjust the keypad for entering PIN

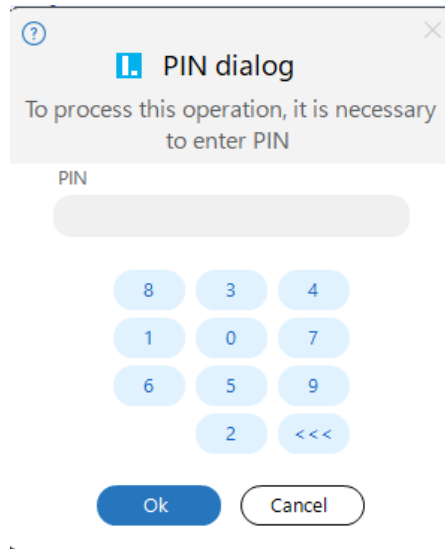
By default, the app is set to **"Virtual PIN Keyboard"** and **"Shuffle PIN Keyboard Buttons."**

Fig. 5 – PIN Keypad



The user then enters the PIN on the virtual keyboard with the mouse cursor.

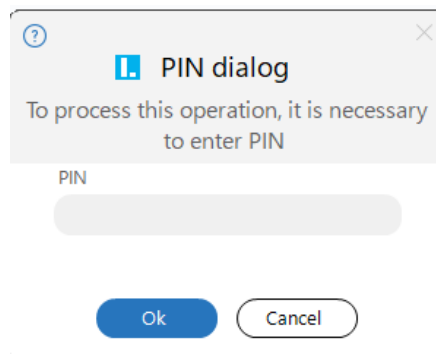
Fig. 6 – Keyboard for PIN entry.



It is possible to change the PIN entry to the numeric keypad.

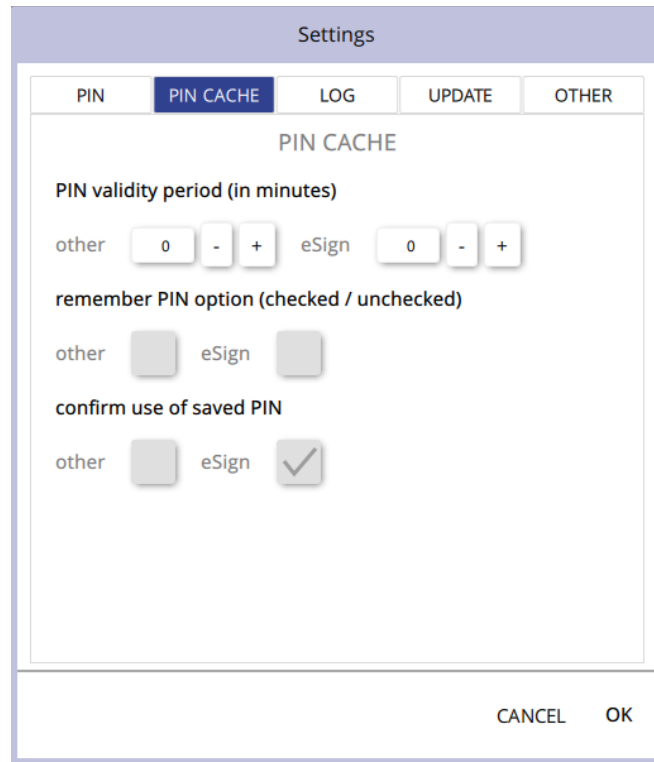
In "**Settings**", you need to select the "**PIN**" **tab**, remove the virtual keypad option for PIN and confirm with the "**OK**" **button**.

Fig. 7 – PIN keypad



2) *PIN CACHE – the time the PIN is stored in memory*

Fig. 8 – PIN memorization settings



- a) **PIN storage time** (minutes) – setting the PIN storage time
- b) **The option to remember the PIN** (selected/not selected) - the user can select a time period, for which the user wants to remember the PIN, the setting is separately for:
 - I. Other – encryption and authentication keys
 - II. eSign – Signiture Keys

Note: the maximum time for remembering the PIN for signing keys in eSign is 30 minutes, for encryption keys (other) there is no limit to the time. Furthermore, the application allows you to remember your PIN in relation to the application process.

- c) **Confirm use of stored PIN** – - a function that allows you to activate the confirmation dialog that appears when the PIN is memorized and a key signature is created on the smart card. In this case, the user will be prompted whether he/she agrees to the use of the key and the creation of the signature

3) Enable logging

Enabling application logging for possible analysis of technical problems when using a smart card and application. The application records the so-called audit log, where the last security-sensitive operations, such as key deletion, key generation, etc., will be recorded in the audit log as part of operations with the smart card.


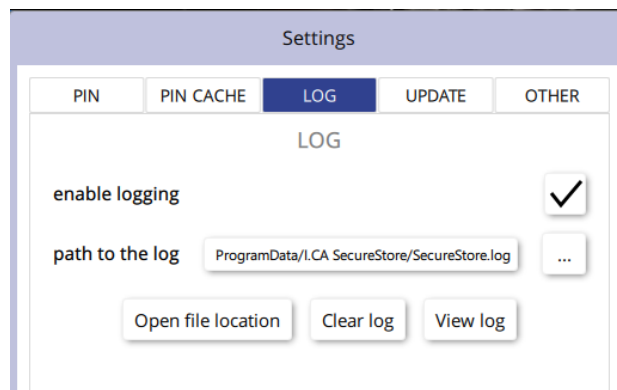
The user can change the path to the saved log file using the button 

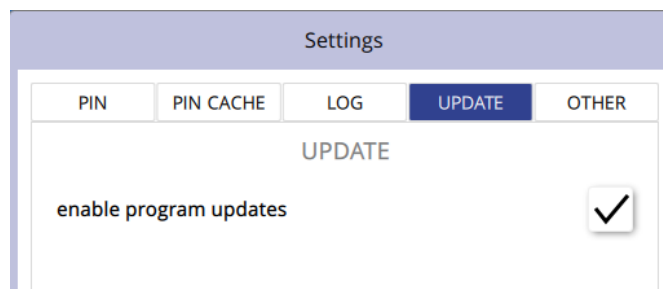
Fig. 10 – Log



4) Update

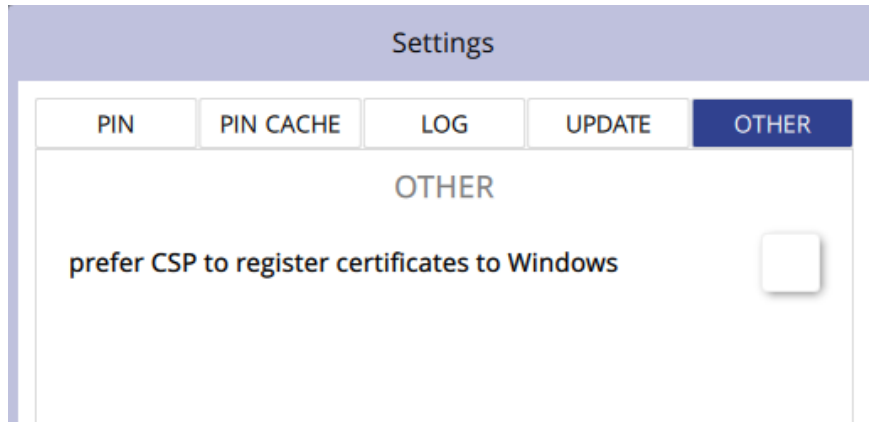
The settings can be used to enable/disable online updating of the application. If a new version is released, the user is informed about the new version whenever the application is launched.

Fig. 11 – Application update settings



5) Other

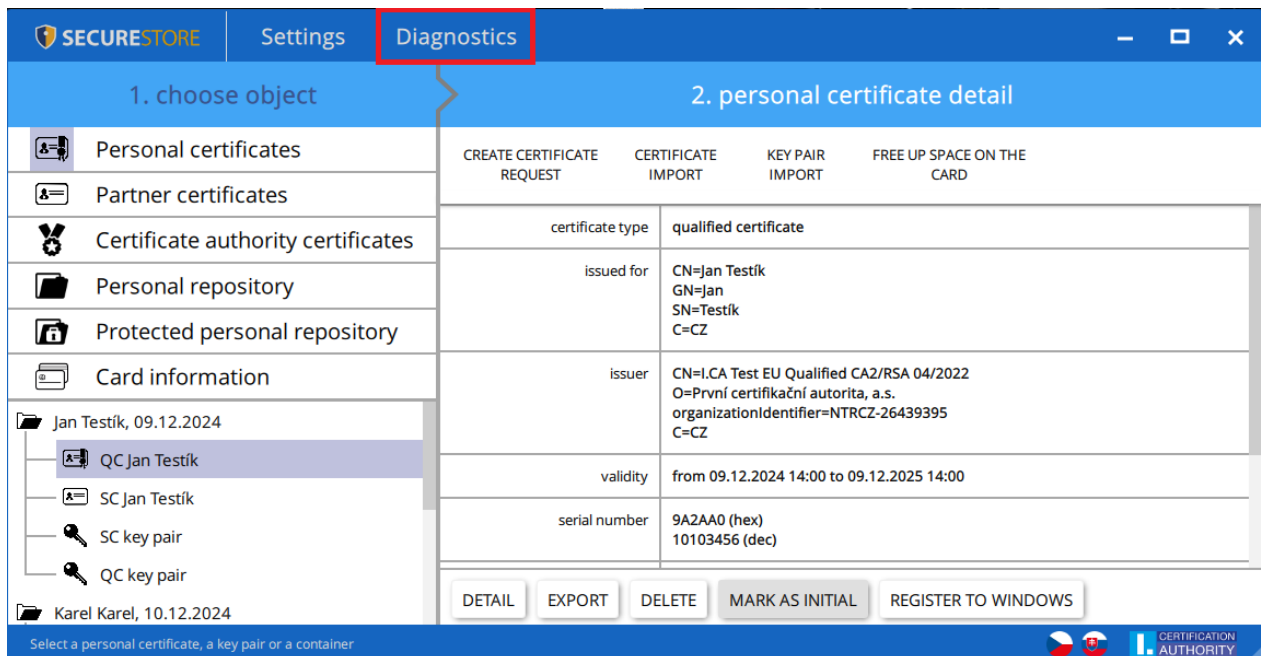
Sett up a certificate under an older provider.



3.2 Diagnostics

I.CA SecureStore application includes diagnostics that determine the status of CSP providers (cryptographic service providers) registered in MS Windows.

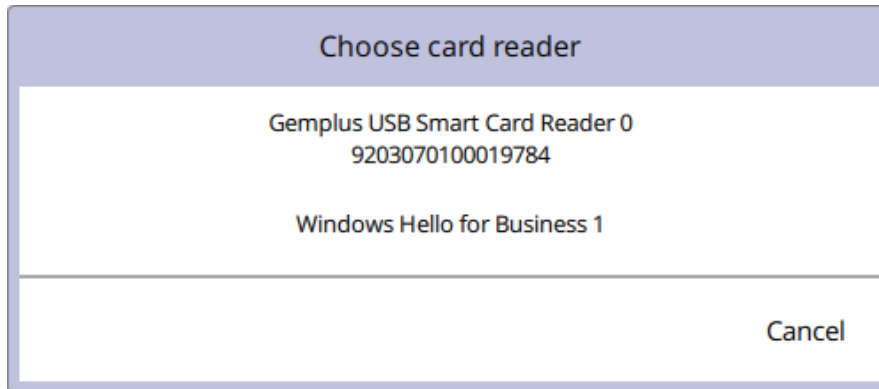
Fig. 12 – Diagnostics



Selection of smart card reader.

If the user has more than one smart card reader connected to the PC, the "Smart Card Reader Selection" window is displayed even after the application is started.

Fig. 13 - Selecting a smart card reader

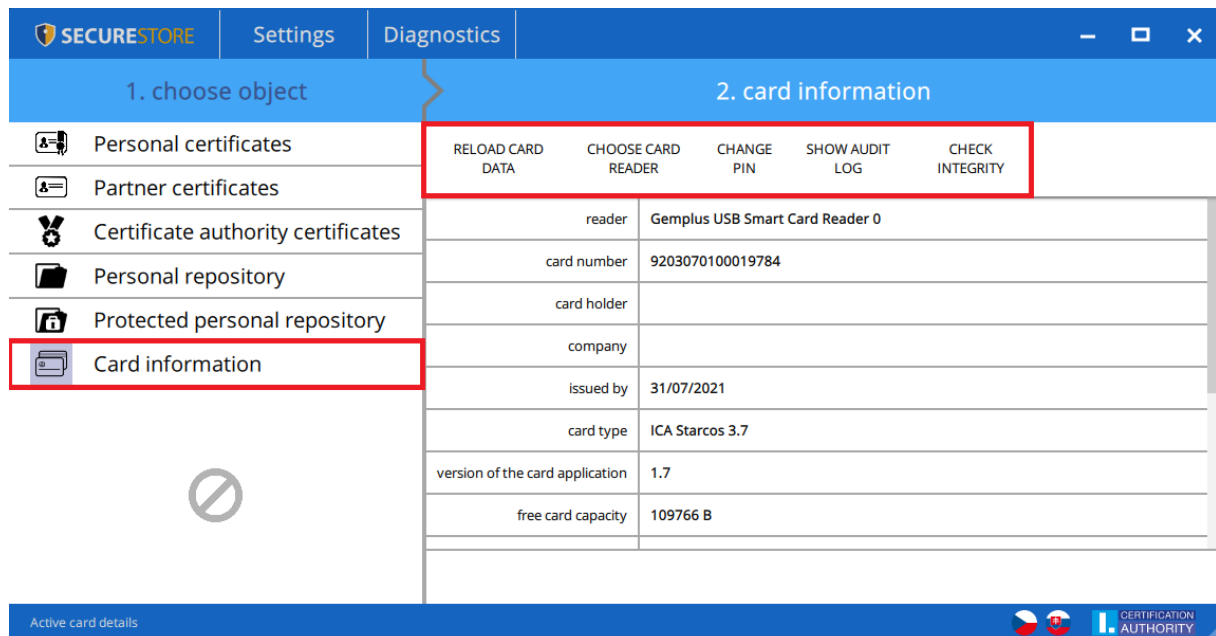


If the user has only one smart card reader connected to the PC, the window is not displayed.

Toolbar

In the toolbar, the options change according to the selected object on the left part of the screen.

Figure 14 - Toolbar



The tool bar example shows the options valid for the **Card Information** object.

Choose **Reload Card Data** to reload data from the smart card. F5 has the same function.

Choose **Change PIN** to change PIN to your card. The change PIN dialogue will ask you to enter your current PIN once and the new PIN twice.

Fig. 15 - Change of PIN

The image shows a dialog box titled "PIN change". It contains three text input fields: "Current PIN", "new PIN", and "new PIN again". At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: "CANCEL" and "OK".

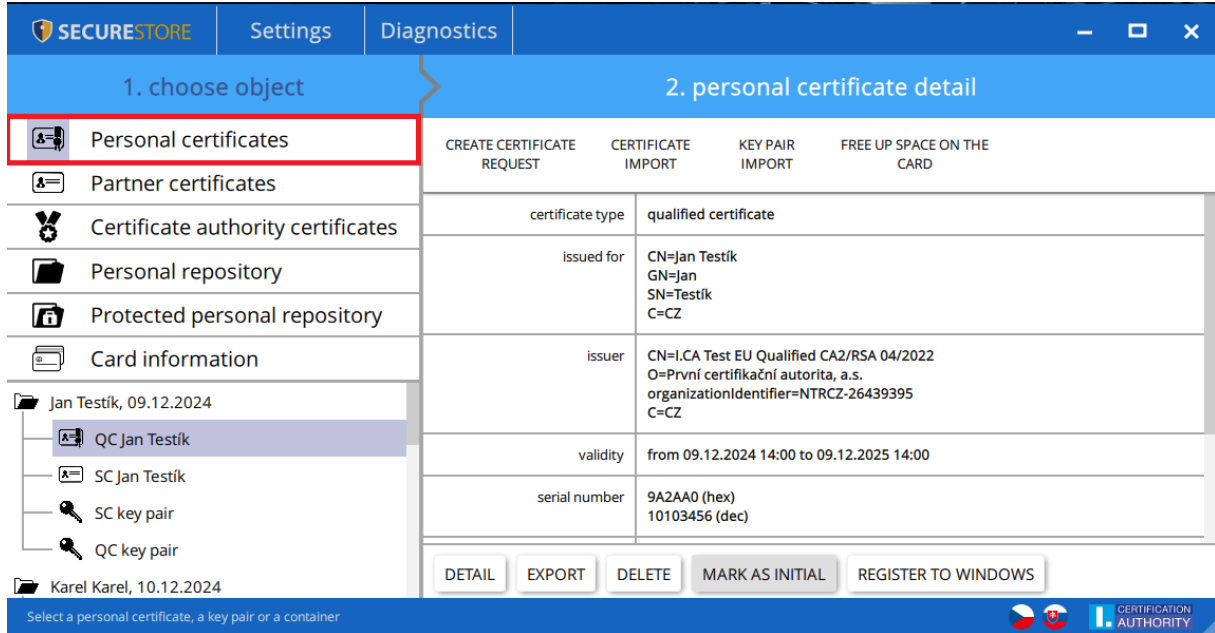
- a) **Starcos 3.5** – The **Change PIN** option allows you to change the PIN provided, if the value of the original PIN is known. The **Unblock PIN** option allows a new PIN value to be set if the user blocks the PIN. A PUK is required to unblock the new PIN setting.
Unblocking a PIN using a PUK is limited to 5 attempts.

- b) **Starcos 3.7** – The **Change PIN** option allows you to change the PIN provided, if the value of the original PIN is known. The **Unblock PIN** option allows a new PIN value to be set if the user blocks the PIN. A PUK is required to unblock the new PIN setting. By entering the PUK, the user activates 3 new attempts to enter the correct PIN.
PIN unblocking with PUK is limited to 3 attempts.

4. Display key pair information.

The user can find information about the key pair in the "Personal certificates" object.

Fig. 16 – Displaying key pair information



The store stores one key pair for the certificate, two key pairs for Twins certificates. The public/private key creation time indicates the exact time when the key was generated on the card or imported to the card. The method of key creation on the card is displayed in the "Key origin" item. The "Key purpose" item specifies whether the key is an encryption key or a signature key. The "Key type" is given next, in the example it is a key for the RSA algorithm with a length of 2048 bits. A pair of keys can be removed from the card using the "Delete" button.

4.1 Deleting a public key

The user can find the option in the **"Personal certificates"** object, select the required public key and use the **"Delete"** button to perform the deletion.

Fig. 17 - Deleting a public key

The screenshot shows the SECURESTORE application interface. The left sidebar is titled "1. choose object" and contains a tree view of certificate objects. The "Personal certificates" object is selected, and its sub-items are expanded. The "QC Jan Testík" certificate is highlighted with a red box. The main area is titled "2. personal certificate detail" and displays the details of the selected certificate. The "DELETE" button is highlighted with a red box.

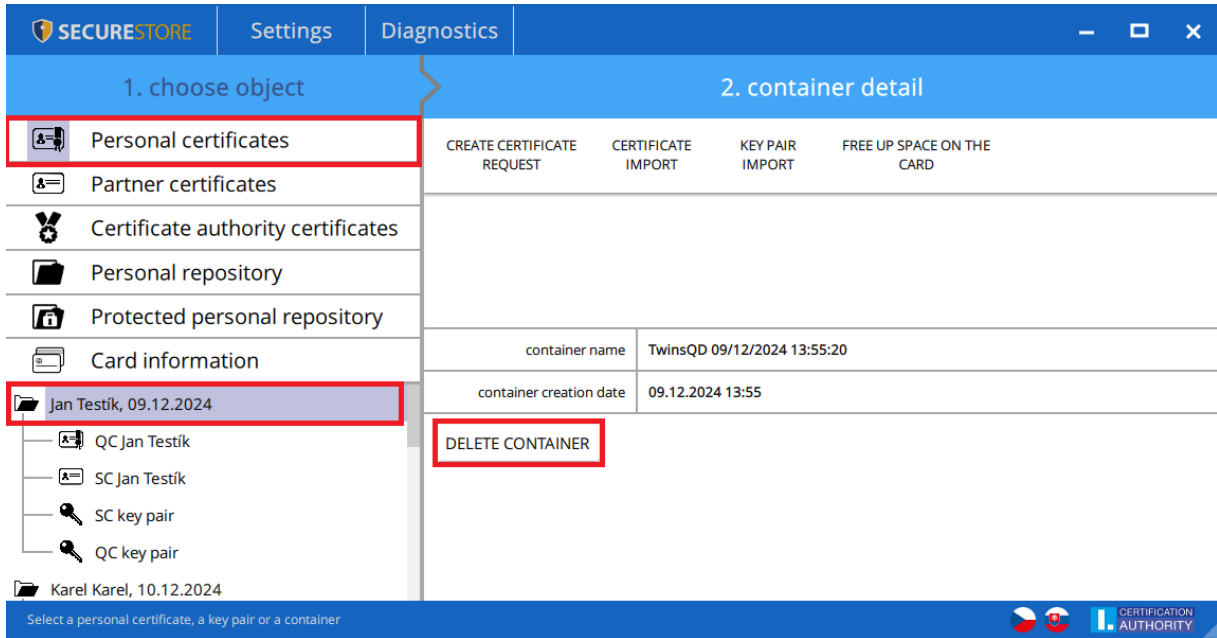
1. choose object		2. personal certificate detail			
Personal certificates		CREATE CERTIFICATE REQUEST	CERTIFICATE IMPORT	KEY PAIR IMPORT	FREE UP SPACE ON THE CARD
Partner certificates					
Certificate authority certificates					
Personal repository					
Protected personal repository					
Card information					
Jan Testík, 09.12.2024					
QC Jan Testík		certificate type	qualified certificate		
SC Jan Testík		issued for	CN=Jan Testík GN=jan SN=Testík C=CZ		
SC key pair		issuer	CN=LCA Test EU Qualified CA2/RSA 04/2022 O=První certifikační autorita, a.s. organizationIdentifier=NTRCZ-26439395 C=CZ		
QC key pair		validity	from 09.12.2024 14:00 to 09.12.2025 14:00		
Karel Karel, 10.12.2024		serial number	9A2AA0 (hex) 10103456 (dec)		
		DETAIL	EXPORT	DELETE	MARK AS INITIAL REGISTER TO WINDOWS

Select a personal certificate, a key pair or a container

4.2 Delete a container

The user finds the option in the "Personal Certificates" object, selects the desired container and uses the "delete container" button to delete it.

Fig. 18 – Deleting Container



Warning: If the user deletes the container, this session is irreversible and it will no longer be possible to sign/decrypt with the certificate!!

4.3 Deleting a container using the key removal wizard

The user can find the option in the "Personal certificates" object, select the required key pair and start the "Free up space on the card" function.

Fig. 19 – Free up space on the card

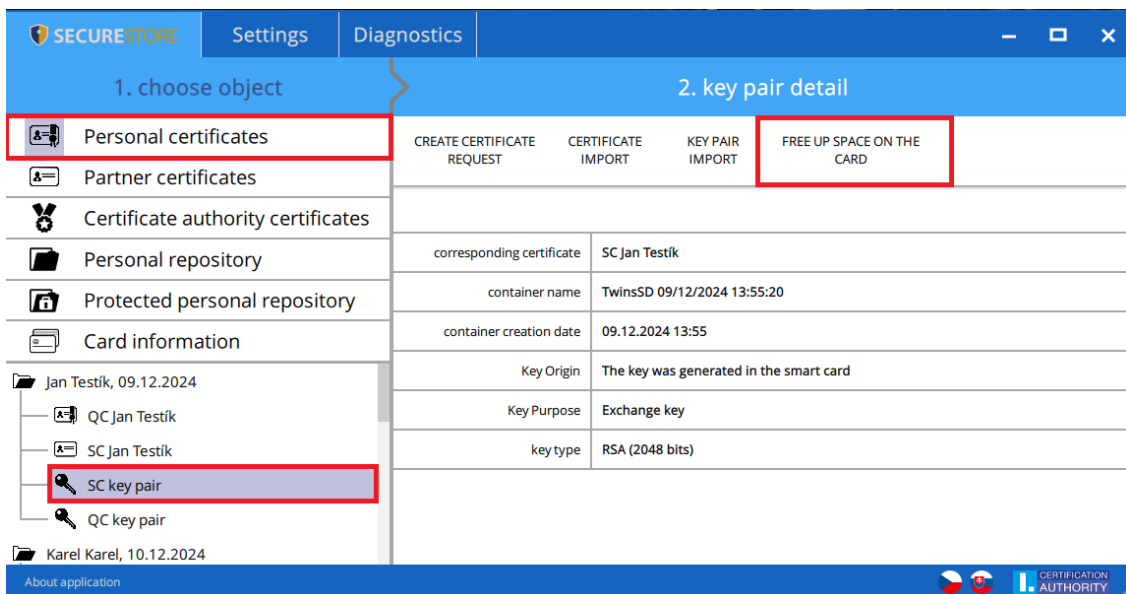
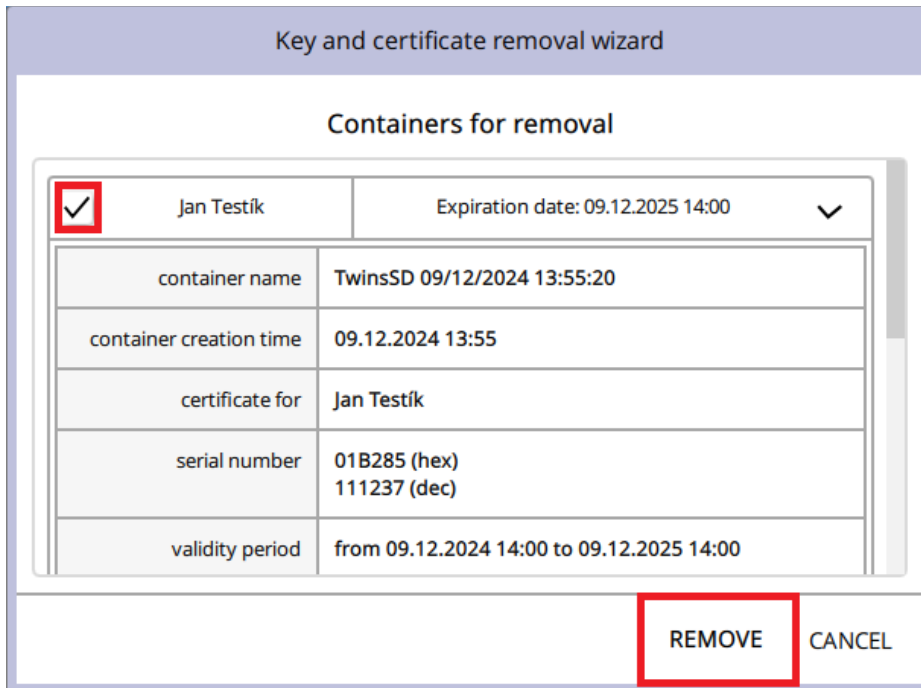


Fig. 20 Key and certificate removal wizard

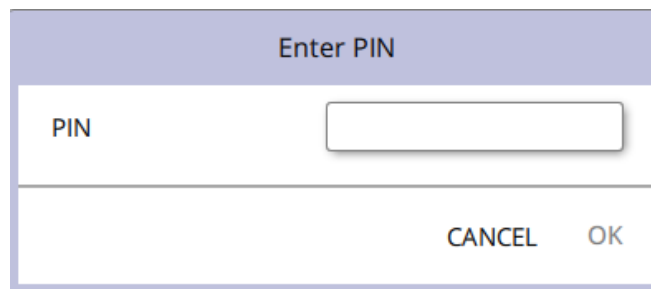


Select the certificate, the **"Remove" option will appear**. This will delete the entire container. **If the user deletes the container, this session is irreversible and it will no longer be possible to sign/decrypt with the certificate!!**

The **"Remove certificate"** option is only available for commercial certificates and is used to remove only the public key as in point [4.1](#)

After clicking on the **"Delete" option** , the user is asked to enter the PIN, after entering the PIN, the marked certificate/container will be deleted

Figure 21 – Entering the PIN to delete the certificate/container



5. Certificates

5.1 Displaying the certificate

The user selects the certificate for which they want to view the details in the **"Personal certificates" object**. The certificate detail is displayed in the right screen of the application in the **"Personal certificate detail"**.

Fig. 22 – Certificate display

The screenshot shows the SECURESTORE application interface. The left pane, titled '1. choose object', contains a tree view with categories like 'Personal certificates', 'Partner certificates', etc. The 'Personal certificates' category is highlighted with a red box. Under it, a folder 'Jan Testík, 09.12.2024' is expanded, showing items like 'QC Jan Testík', 'SC Jan Testík', 'SC key pair', and 'QC key pair'. The right pane, titled '2. personal certificate detail', displays the details for a selected certificate. At the top of this pane are buttons for 'CREATE CERTIFICATE REQUEST', 'CERTIFICATE IMPORT', 'KEY PAIR IMPORT', and 'FREE UP SPACE ON THE CARD'. Below these is a table with certificate details:

certificate type	qualified certificate
issued for	CN=Jan Testík GN=jan SN=Testík C=CZ
issuer	CN=I.CA Test EU Qualified CA2/RSA 04/2022 O=První certifikační autorita, a.s. organizationIdentifier=NTRCZ-26439395 C=CZ
validity	from 09.12.2024 14:00 to 09.12.2025 14:00
serial number	9A2AA0 (hex) 10103456 (dec)

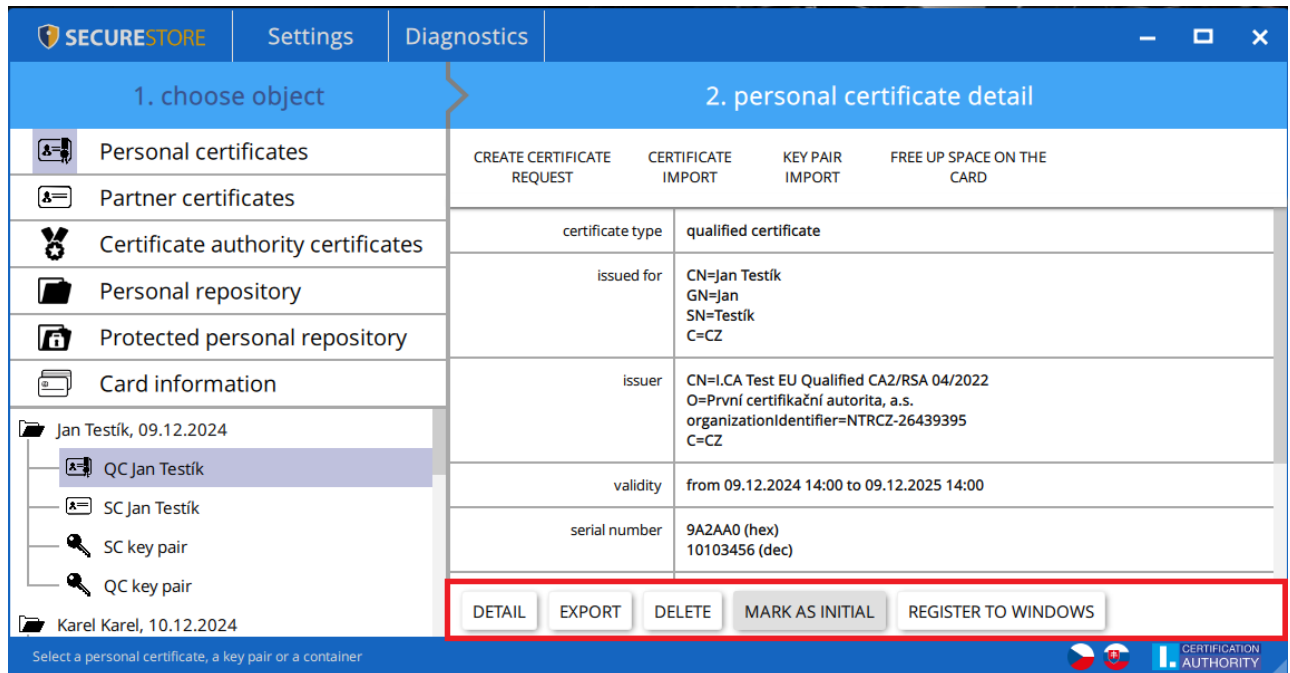
At the bottom of the detail pane are buttons for 'DETAIL', 'EXPORT', 'DELETE', 'MARK AS INITIAL', and 'REGISTER TO WINDOWS'. The application footer includes the text 'Select a personal certificate, a key pair or a container' and the Certification Authority logo.

5.2 Working with a personal certificate

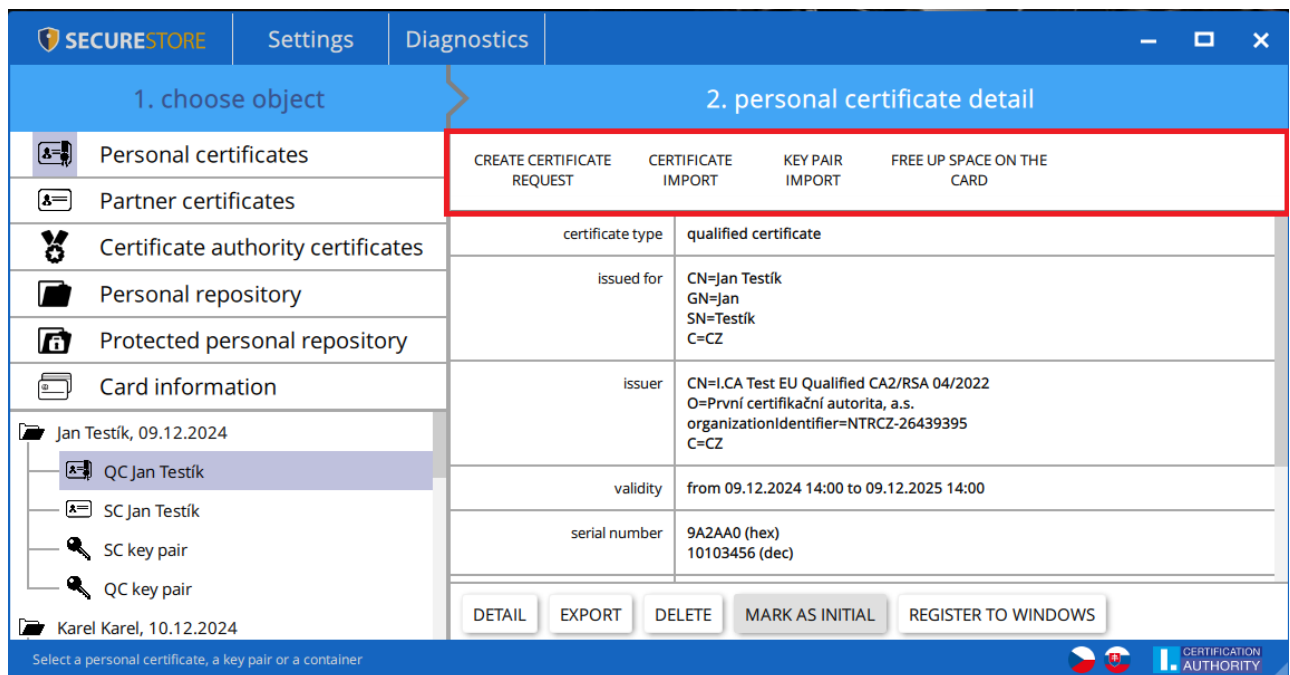
Options for working with the certificate stored on the smart card are available in the toolbar at the bottom of the application.

In the **"Personal certificates" object** , the user selects the desired certificate and then selects the desired operation in the toolbar.

Fig. 23 - Options for working with a personal certificate in the toolbar



Picture 24 - Options for importing certificates



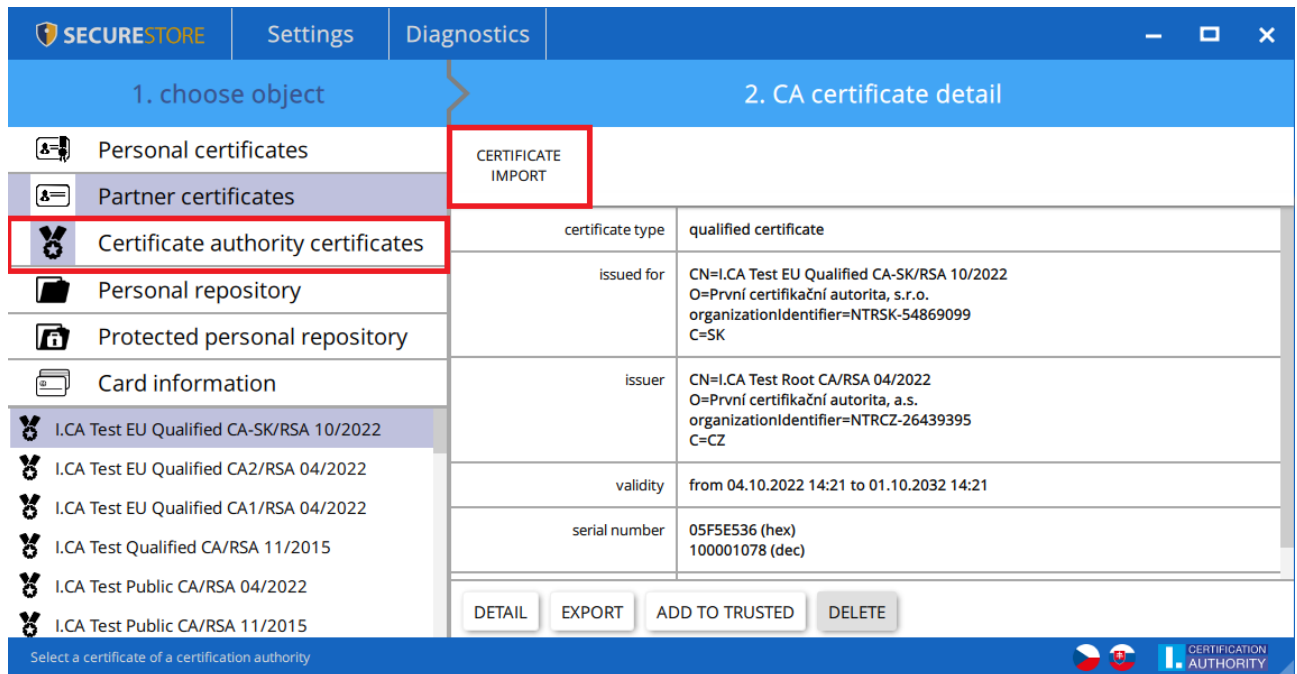
The personal certificate is imported into the store, where the corresponding key pair is stored. Communication partner certificates can be imported as partner certificates. The plain certificate data view is only for professionals to visually inspect the certificate data.

5.3 Working with the CA Root Certificate

A new card contains the required certification authority root certificates, which are saved in **“Certification Authority Certificates”**.

A certificate can only be imported as a CA certificate if it is a certificate of a permitted CA for the given smart card. Certificates of other CAs and new CA certificates issued can be imported as .cmf files. The I.CA certificates as .cmf files can be downloaded from <https://www.ica.cz/Rootcertificate>

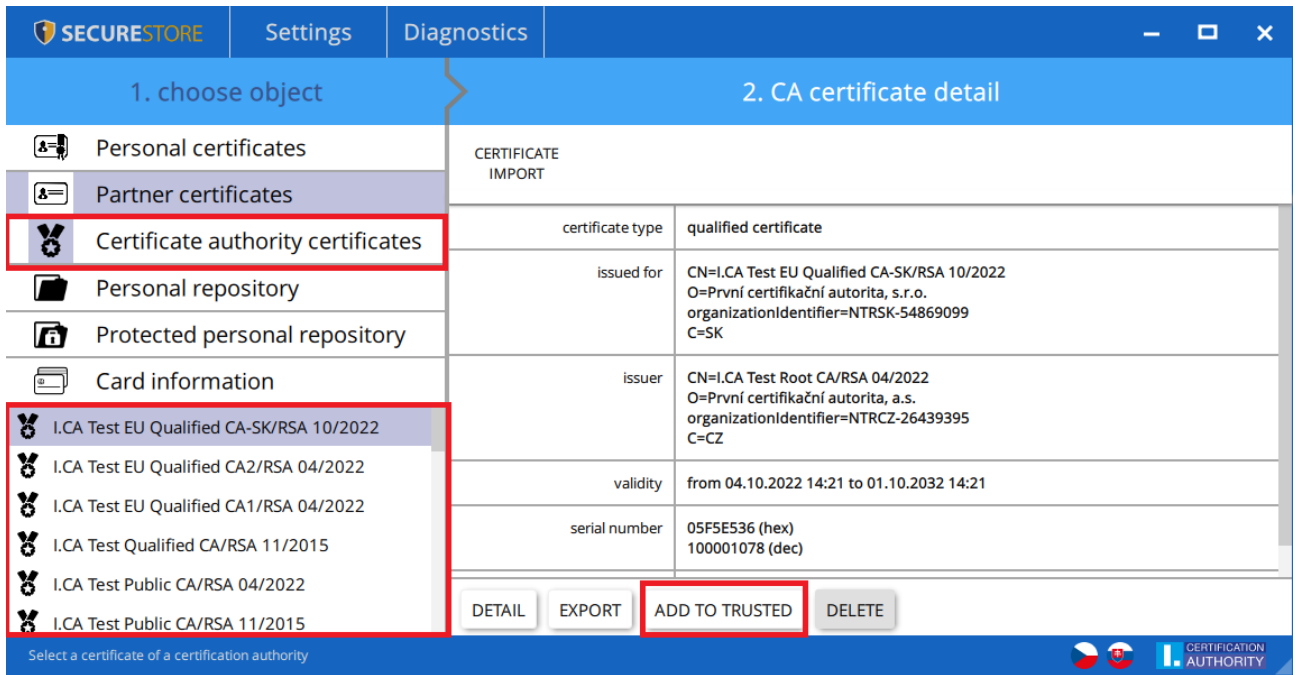
Fig.25 – Importing a certification Authority Certificate



Root certificates are used to verify the trust of personal certificates. To work with certificates, root certificates must be registered with Windows so that Windows can verify the trust of the certificates used for signing or encryption.

If the user is using an earlier version of Windows and the root certificates I.CA are not included with Windows, register the root certificate from a smart card. To register, use the **"Add to trusted"** option, see picture 26. Registration of the root certificate into Windows requires the user's consent, then the root certificate is registered in MS Windows as a trusted root certificate.

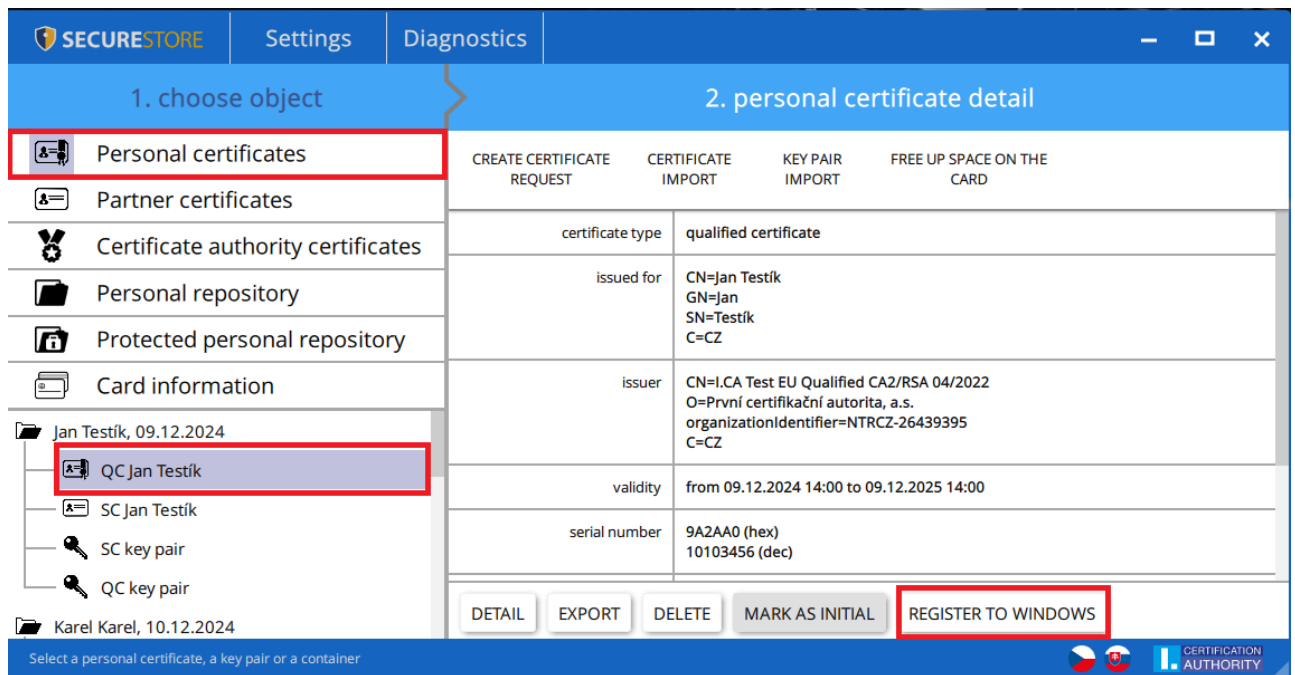
Fig. 26 - Registering a certification authority certificate to Windows



5.4 Registering a personal certificate in Windows

Most applications require that the personal certificate that the user is requesting to work with be registered in Windows. Certificate registration can be done individually for each certificate using the **"Register to Windows" option**. This option will register the personal certificate from the smart card to the personal Windows storage. Go to **"Personal Certificates"** and select the certificate to be registered.

Fig. 27 - Registering personal certificate in Windows



6. Personal repository

The user can store small files (a few kB) in the "Personal repository" or "Protected personal repository" section of the tab. Text as well as binary files can be saved to the tab. Reading and exporting secure storage files are protected with the secure storage PIN, see Chapter 2. Fig.

Fig. 28 – Personal repository

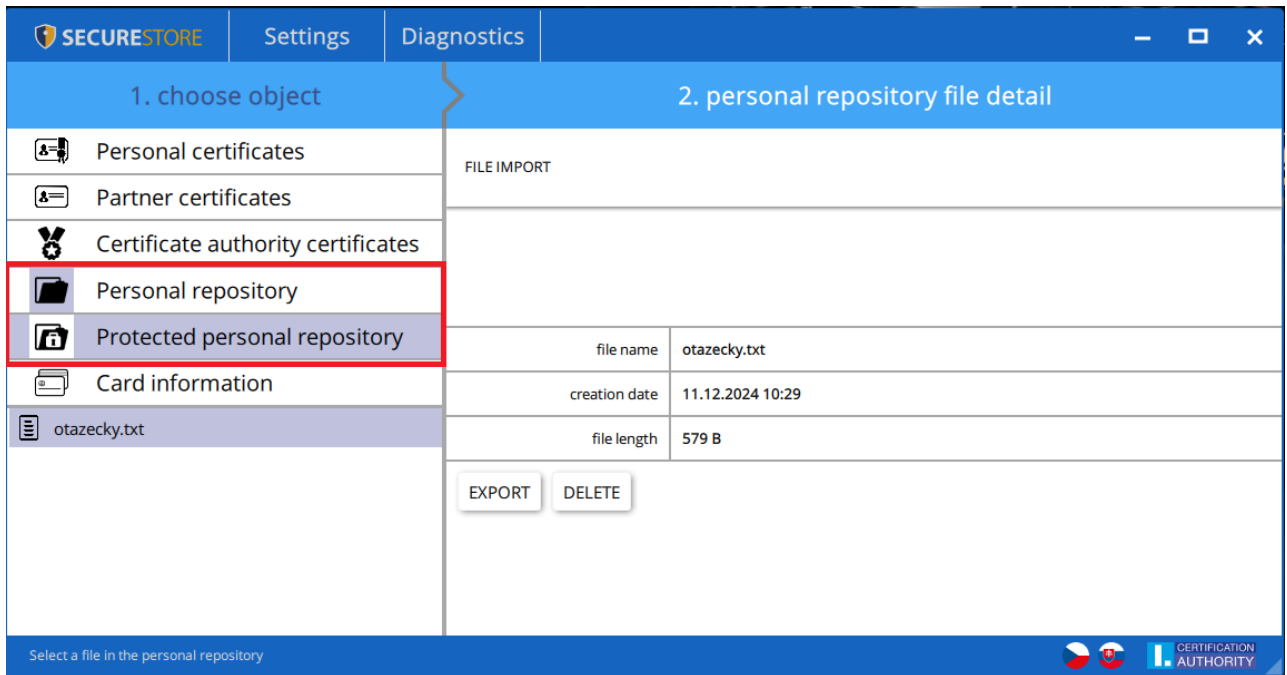


Fig. 29 - Importing a file into personal repository

The function can be found in the "Personal repository object" and in the "File import" object detail.

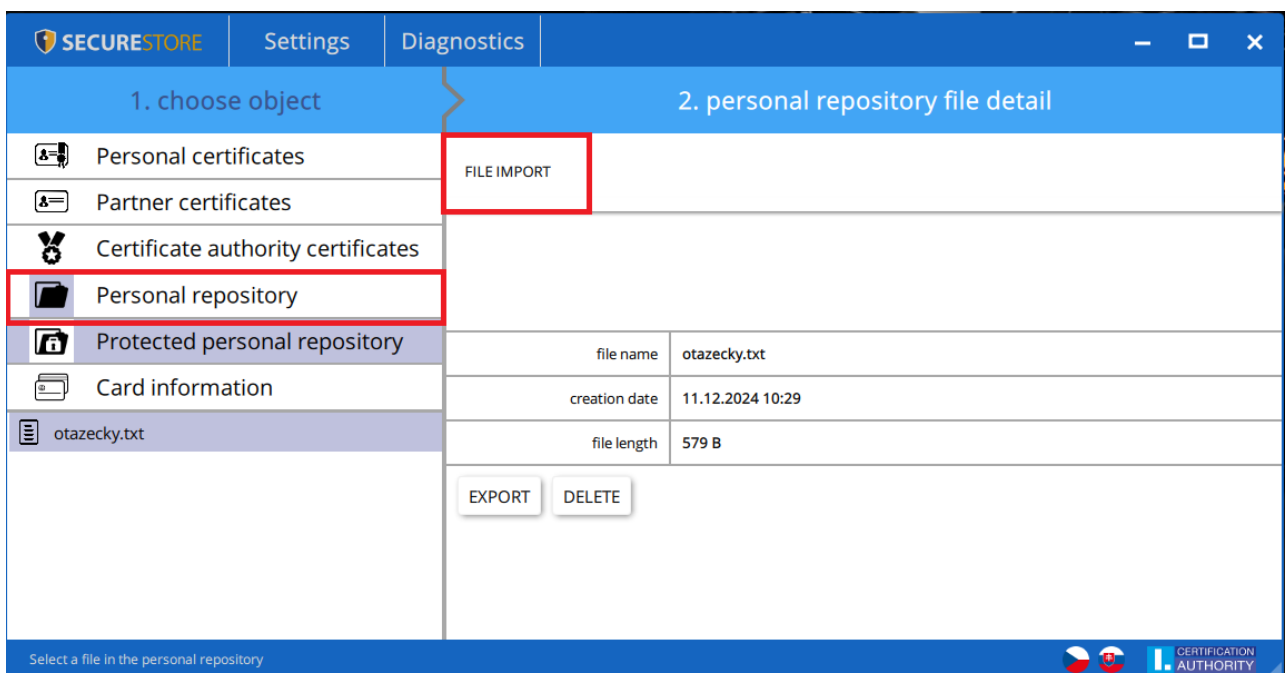


Fig. 30 - Importing a file into a secure repository

The user can find the function in the "Protected Personal Repository" object and in the detail of the "File import"

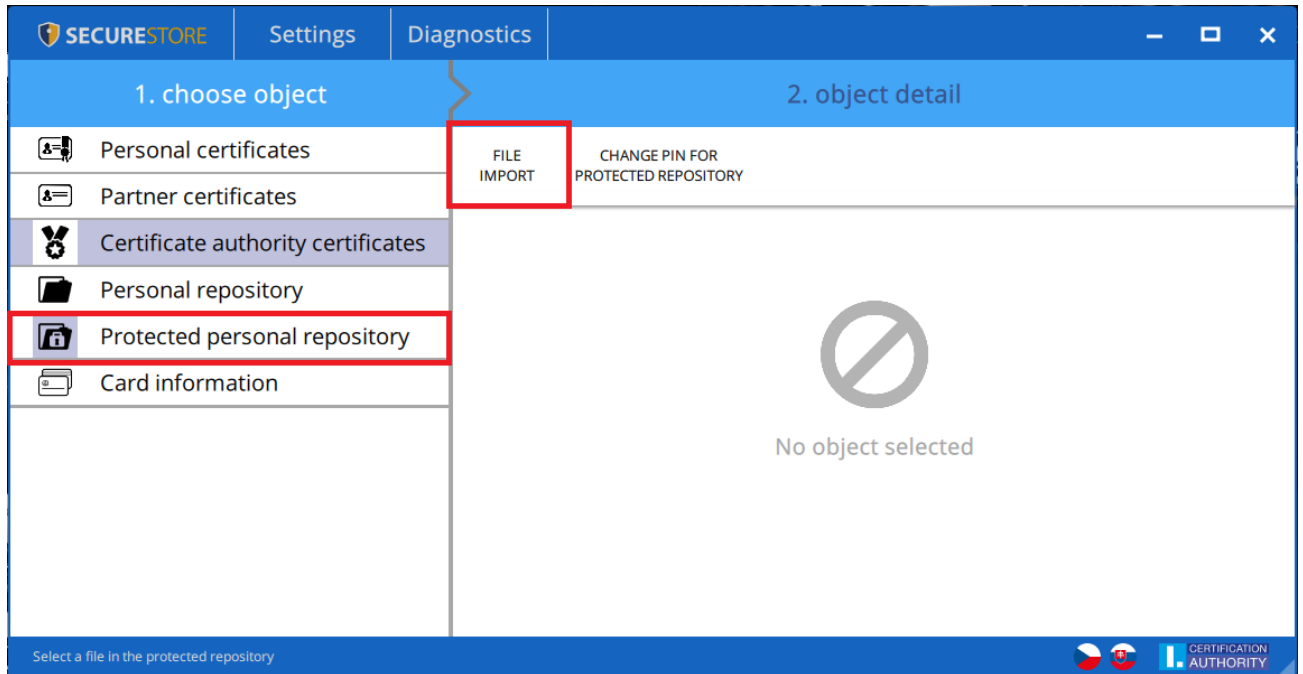
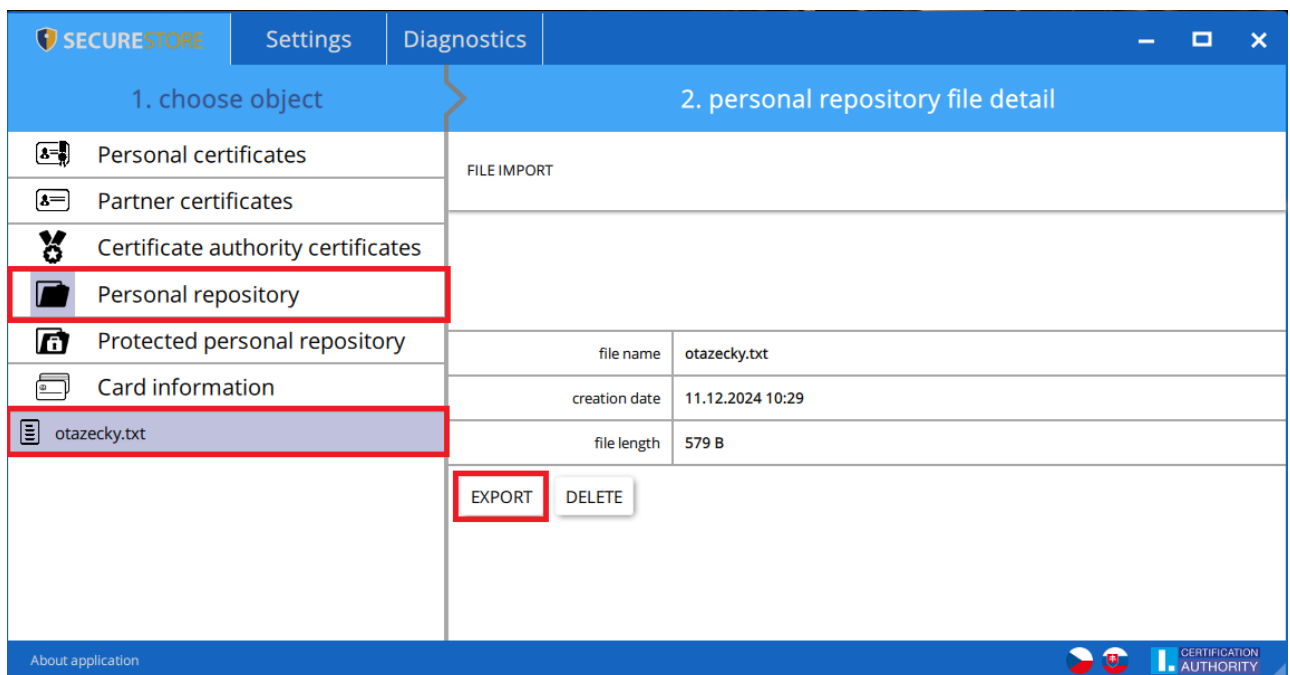


Fig. 31 - Exporting a file from a personal repository

The user can find the function in the "Personal Repository" object, after selecting the file to export in the "Personal Repository File Detail", he will click the "Export" button.

In order to delete a file in the protected repository, a PIN is required.



7. Application control

Individual functions of the application are implemented using the toolbar. The toolbar is displayed by clicking on the appropriate object on the left side of the application screen.

7.1 Toolbar for card information

The toolbar of the **"Card Information"** object contains basic administration operations with the card related to PIN and PUK management and repeated loading of data from the card.

Figure 32 – Toolbar for the "Card Information" object

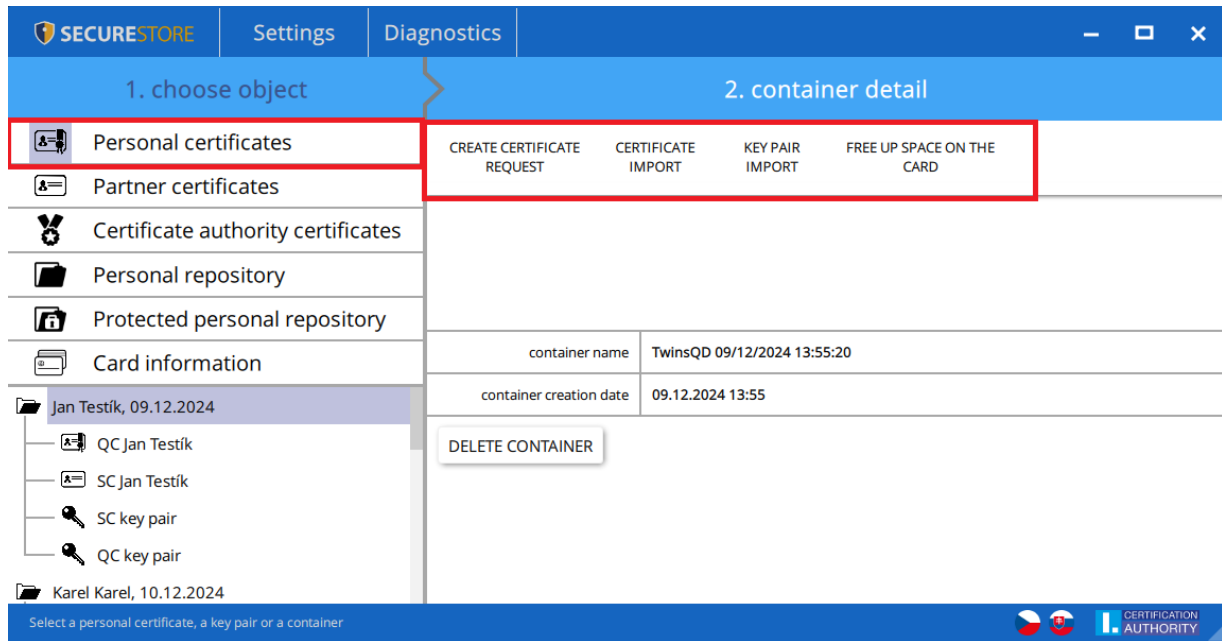
The screenshot shows the SECURESTORE application interface. The top navigation bar includes 'SECURESTORE', 'Settings', and 'Diagnostics'. The main area is divided into two sections: '1. choose object' and '2. card information'. The '1. choose object' section lists several options, with 'Card information' highlighted by a red box. The '2. card information' section displays a toolbar with five buttons: 'RELOAD CARD DATA', 'CHOOSE CARD READER', 'CHANGE PIN', 'SHOW AUDIT LOG', and 'CHECK INTEGRITY', all of which are also highlighted by a red box. Below the toolbar, a table displays card details:

reader	Gemplus USB Smart Card Reader 0
card number	9203070100019784
card holder	
company	
issued by	31/07/2021
card type	ICA Starcos 3.7
version of the card application	1.7
free card capacity	109766 B

The bottom status bar shows 'Active card details' and the Certification Authority logo.

7.2 Toolbar for Personal certificates folder

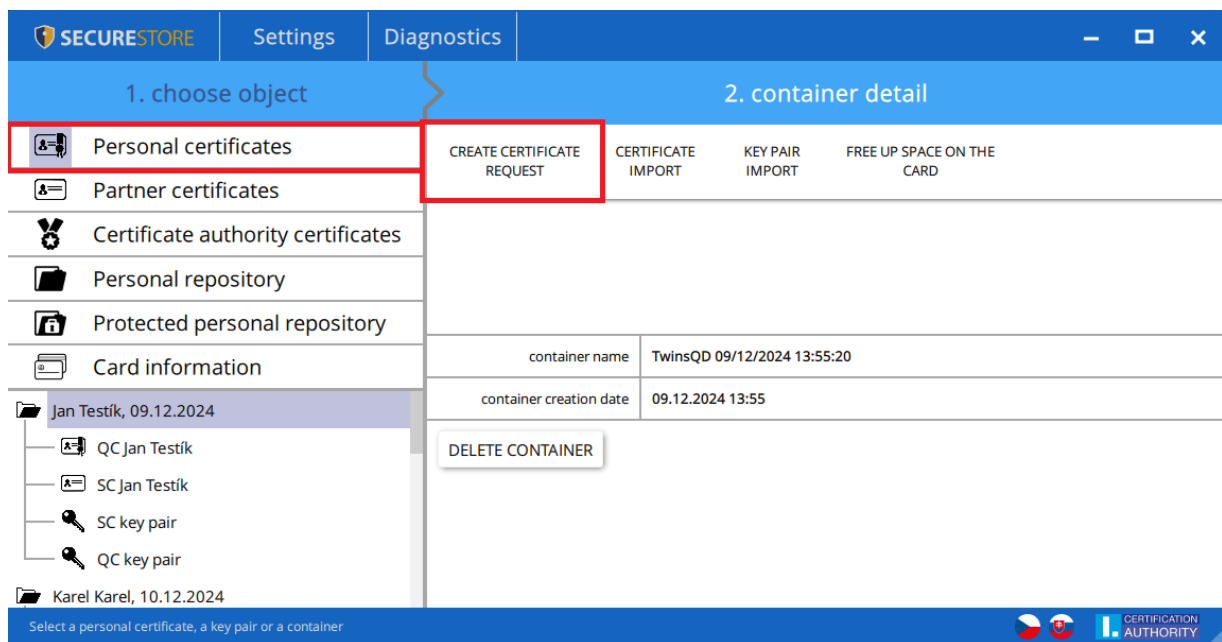
Picture 33 - Toolbar for the "Personal certificates" object



7.2.1 Create a Certificate Request

The “Create certificate request” option will redirect the user to the I.CA website, where they select the desired type of the certificate request to generate a key pair using the on-line generator.

Fig. 34 - Selecting the type of request for generating a key pair using the online generator



After selecting the type of applicant and requesting a certificate, the user will be redirected to the I.CA on-line generator, where it is necessary to pass a system test (have the necessary components installed to run the online generator).

Figure 35 - Selection the type of certificate applicant

Obtaining a request for a certificate

Step 1: For whom the certificate is intended? Select the option you are interested in:

personal employee or self-employed person company or government institution

Natural person (Personal) - if you choose this option, your certificate will contain your name and surname, optionally it is also possible to state your residence and e-mail address.

Employee or self-employed person - it is intended for those who, in addition to their name and surname, also need to state the name of company/trade or employer in the certificate. You can also use it if you are a company executive.

Company or government institution - if you need a certificate for your company, government institution, or other legal entity, select this option. The certificate will contain the name of the subject and optionally also its registered office.

Picture 36 - Selection of the type of certificate request

Getting certificate personal

Step 2: select the option you are interested in ([Back to step 1](#))

Qualified certificate for electronic signature
used to sign documents. It is used where a recognized electronic signature is required.

Commercial certificate
it is mainly used for authentication and encryption. It may be used for electronic signature in agreement with the communicating parties in cases where a recognized electronic signature is not required.

Commercial identity certificate
is used for creation of qualified device at the HIGH level and can only be stored on Starcos 3.5 and higher

TWINS
includes a qualified certificate for electronic signature and a commercial certificate in one product for comprehensive use.

Identity TWINS
includes a qualified certificate for electronic signature and a commercial identity certificate in one product enabling comprehensive use, it is always stored on a Starcos 3.5 and higher smart card.

Qualified certificate for electronic signature – Slovakia
It is intended for communication with public authorities of the Slovak Republic. It is used where a qualified electronic signature is required and can only be stored on Starcos smart card.

Fig. 37 - 1. Test system

Žádost o certifikát

1. Test systému >>>> 2. Zadání údajů >>>> 3. Kontrola údajů >>>> 4. Uložení žádosti >>>> 5. Dokončení

Čekejte prosím, probíhá načítání

Sídlo společnosti
První certifikační autorita, a.s.
Podvinný mlýn 2178/6
190 00 Praha 9

Zákaznická a technická podpora
Pondělí až pátek od 8:00 do 17:00
podpora@ica.cz
+ 420 284 081 930

Kontaktní údaje
info@ica.cz
www.ica.cz

Fig. 38 - 2. Entering data

Create a certificate request

1. Test system >>>> 2. Entering data >>>> 3. Verification >>>> 4. Saving your request >>>> 5. Completion

Information about the applicant + Show other options

Degree (before name) Degree (after name)

First name (mandatory) Petr Surname (mandatory) Test Country (mandatory) Czech Republic

E-mail in the certificate test@ica.cz E-mail for contact with LCA test@ica.cz Prefix +420 Phone number

Insert optional identifier for individuals

Certificate setting

Key type (mandatory) RSA 2048 Revocation password (mandatory) 123456 Key Repository Type (CSP) (mandatory) Microsoft Smart Card Key Storage

Certificate sent in the ZIP format Certificate containing IC MLSA for communication with the public authorities

Save the request to the card

Advanced options

Continue

Fig. 39 - 3. Verification

1. Test system >>>> 2. Entering data >>>> 3. Verification >>>> 4. Saving your request >>>> 5. Completion

Verification - Check the data

PERSONAL DATA

CERTIFICATE PROPERTIES

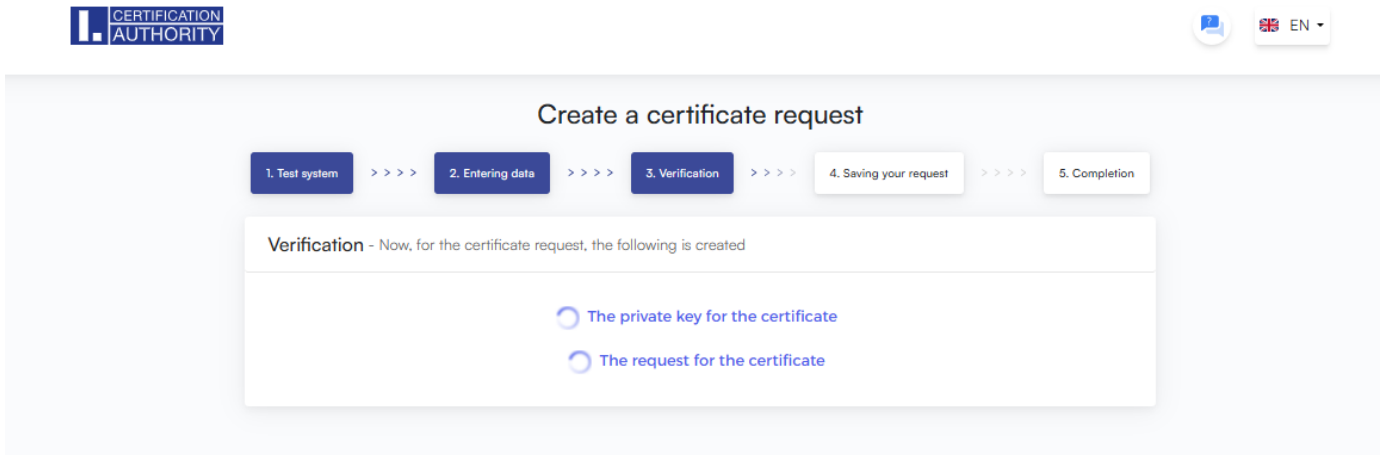
OTHER SETTINGS

Personal data

Full name	Petr Test	First name	Petr
Surname	Test	E-mail in the certificate	test@ica.cz
Country	CZ		

Continue

Figure 40 – Generating a private key



If the user has more than one smart card connected to the PC, the user selects in the dialog box which key pair should be generated. After selecting the smart card, the system prompts the user to enter the PIN.

Fig. 41 – Selecting a smart card reader

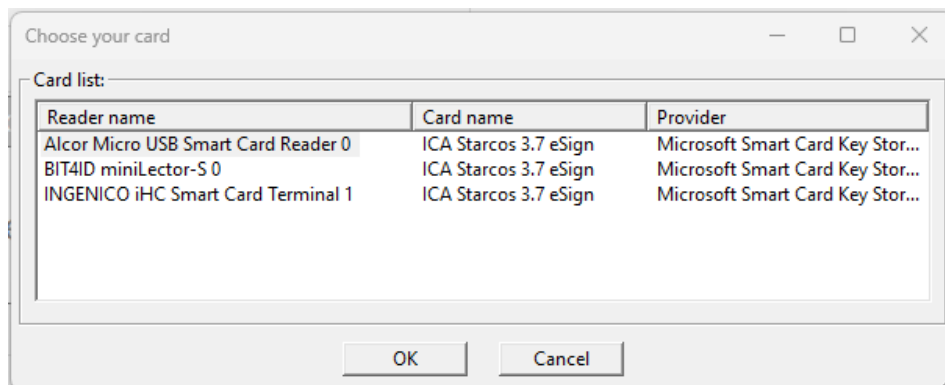


Fig. 42 - Entering the PIN to generate the key pair and signing the request

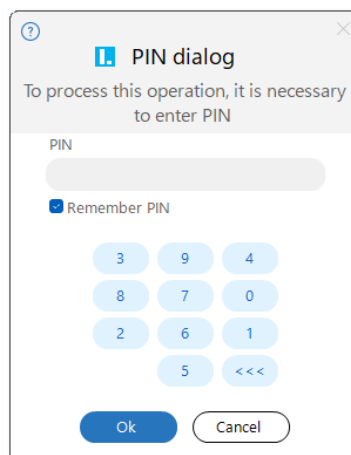
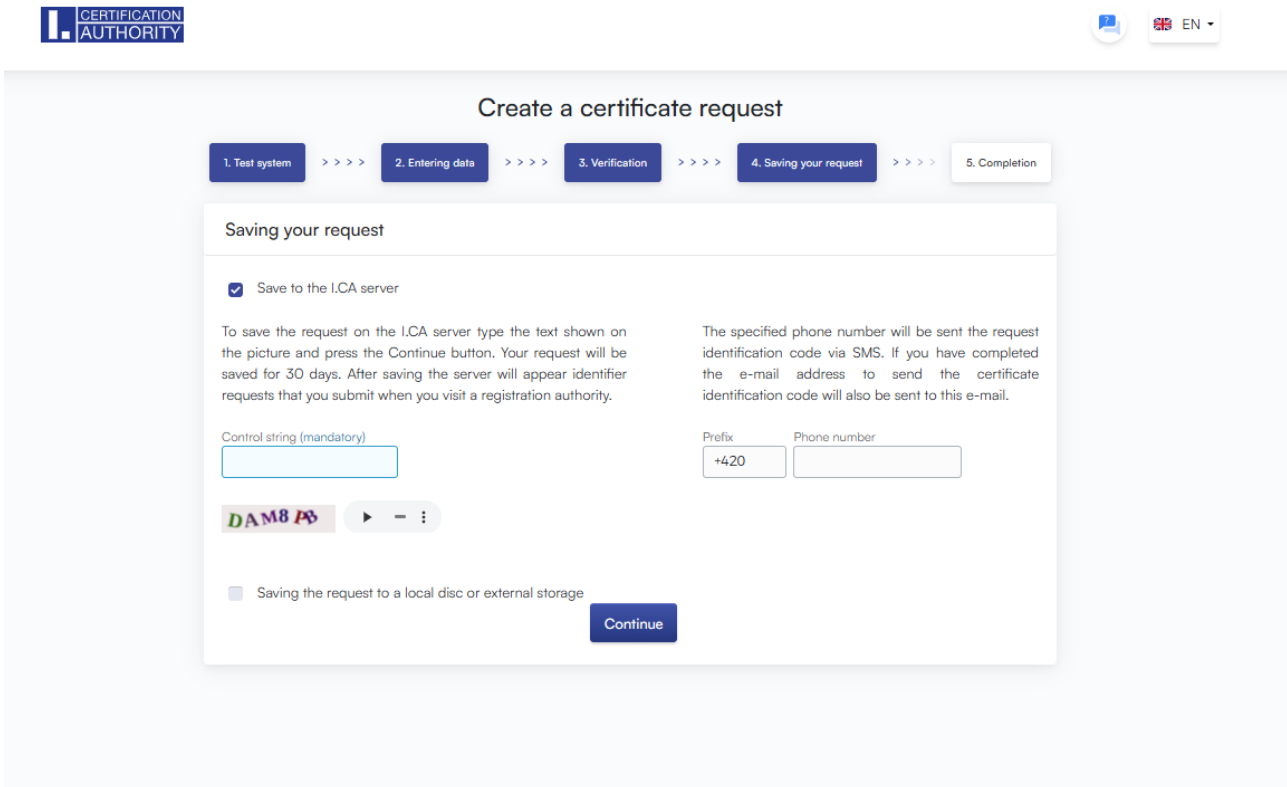


Fig. 43 - 4. Saving your request



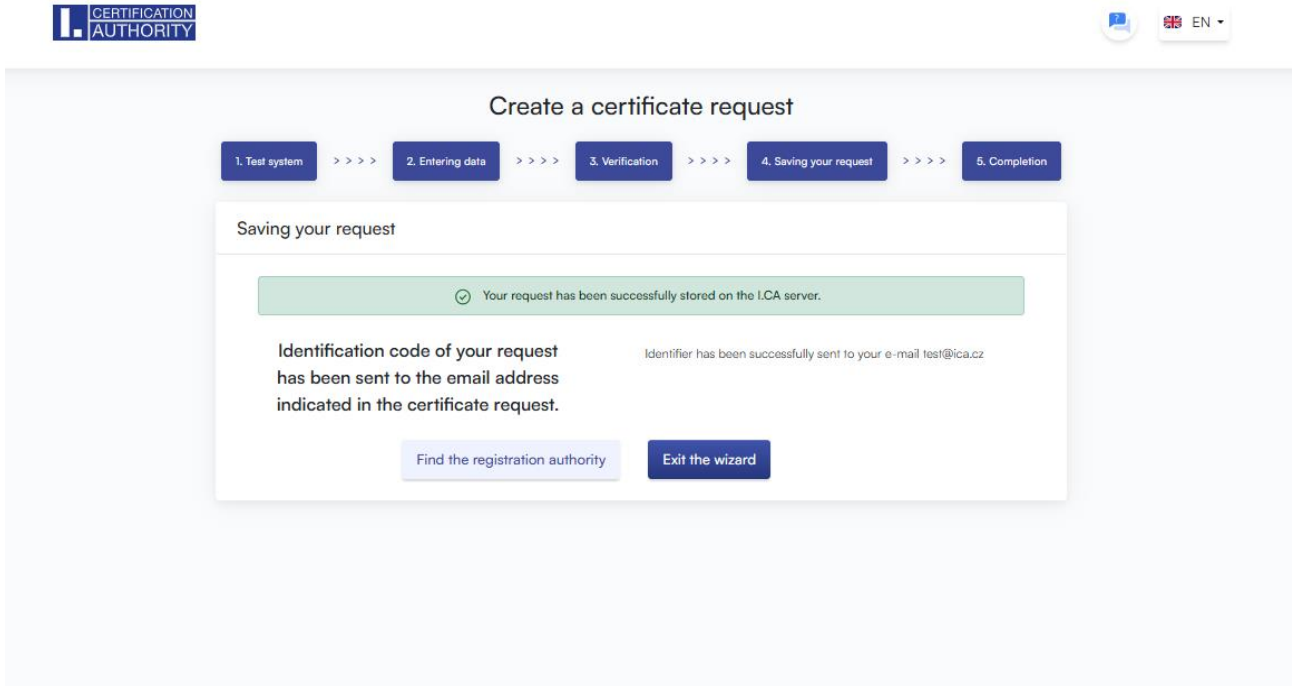
Choosing a way to save a certificate request.

When choosing **"Save to I.CA server"**, a six-digit numeric code of the saved request on the I.CA server will be sent to the user's contact e-mail specified in the certificate request.

When **"Saving the request to local disc or external storage"** is selected, a file with the generated request called cert****.req is saved.

With a six-digit numeric code to the stored request on the I.CA server or with a req file. on the portable USB media, the user then visits the registration authority, which can be searched for by the **" Search registration authority" button.**

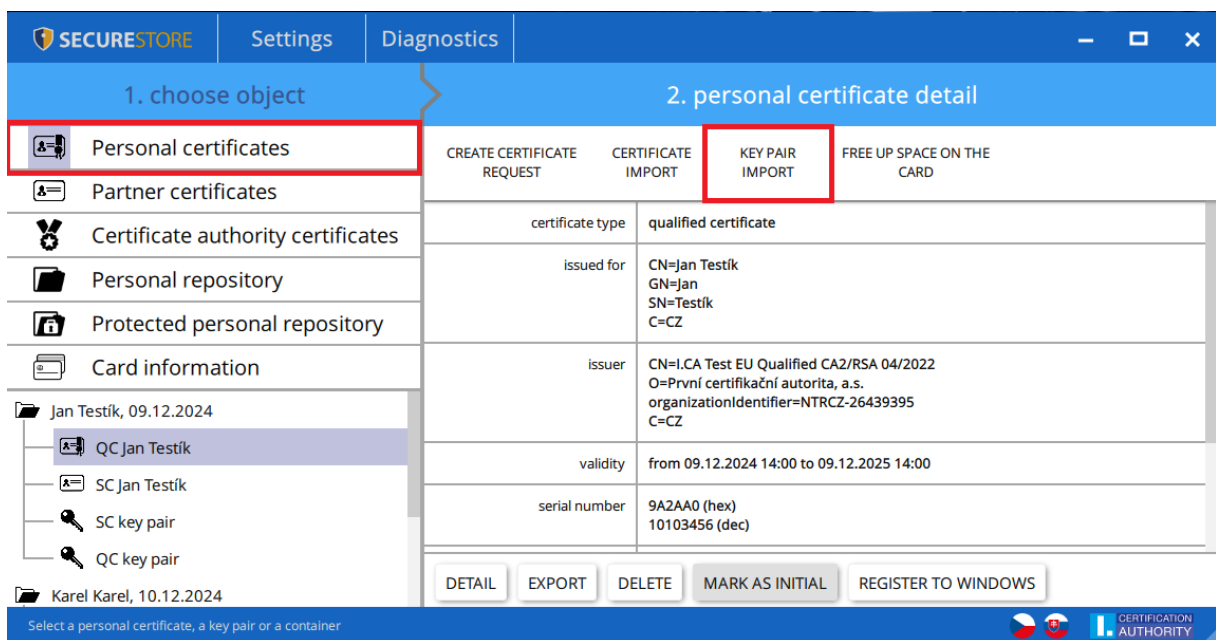
Fig. 44 - 5. Completion



7.2.3 Importing a key pair from a backup and importing keys

This option imports keys to the smart card that were stored on disk during the encryption certificate request generation process. The function can be found in the **"Personal certificates"** object. In the same way, you can import keys with a certificate to a smart card that are stored in PKCS#12 format on disk.

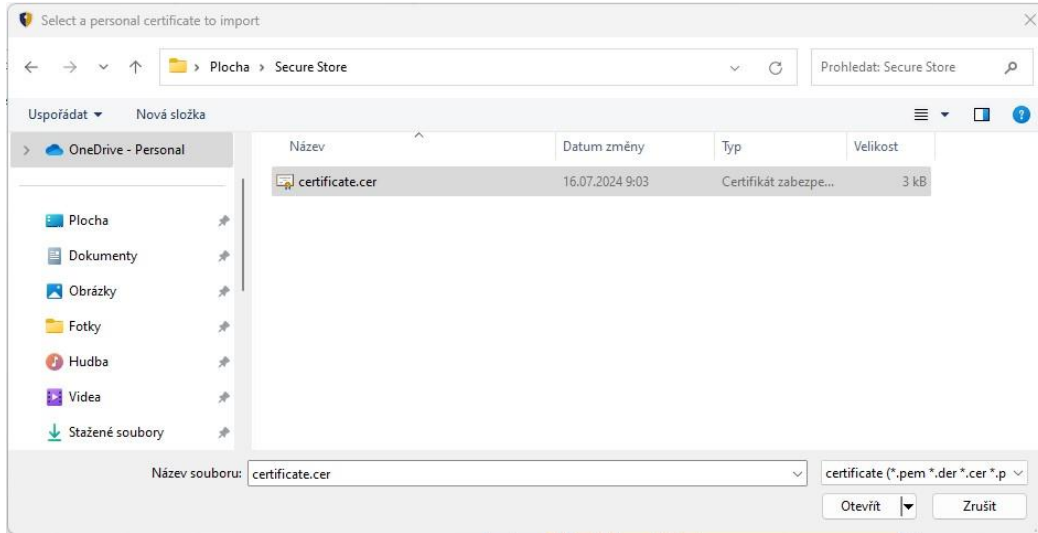
Fig. 47 – Importing a key pair from a backup and a key pair



The imported certificate is stored in the storage on the smart card that contains the keys to the certificate.

If there is no storage on the smart card containing the appropriate keys, the certificate will be stored in the part of the card marked "**Partner Certificates**".

Selecting a certificate file to be imported to the card

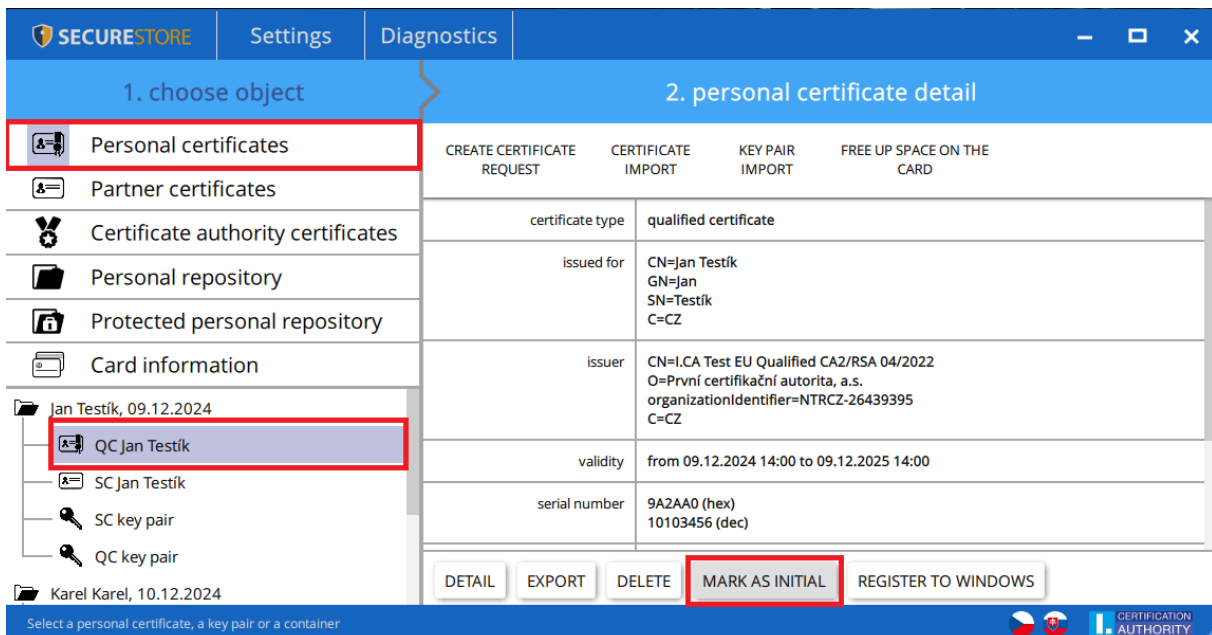


7.2.4 Set the certificate as the default for logging into Windows

This option allows you to mark the selected certificate as the default for Windows login. The selected certificate will be used when logging into Windows.

The user can find the function in the "**Personal certificates**" object, where he selects the certificate intended for this function and confirms it with the "Mark as default" button.

Fig. 48 - Mark certificate as default for Windows login



8. Definitions

- **Certification authority** – an independent trusted entity that issues certificates to clients. The certification authority guarantees that the link between a client and his certificate is unique.
- **Registration authority** – a contact workplace for communication with clients. The primary job of a registration authority is to receive certificate applications and deliver certificates to clients. Registration authorities verify certificate applicant's identity and whether applications match the documents submitted. Registration authorities issue no certificates, they only submit certification applications to the I.CA central office.
- **Cryptographic operations** – operations using a key to encrypt and decrypt. Asymmetric cryptography is used for the smart cards – encryption and decryption are done with a pair of keys and an electronic signature is created and verified.
- **Electronic signature** - electronic data attached to or logically linked with a data message that permits verifying the signed person's signature in relation to the signed message.
- **Data for creating an electronic signature**- unique data used by the signing person to create their electronic signature (in the meaning of the Electronic Signature Act); it is the private key of the relevant asymmetric cryptographic algorithm (RSA in this instance).
- **Smart card** - a device providing secure storage of the user's private key and allowing the user to create electronic signature. The smart card contains private keys, client's certificates and certification authority certificates, and can also hold other data.
- **PIN and PUK** – a means to protect access to the card, that is, writing on the card and using the private keys saved on the card. These protective codes can be set in the card beforehand, with the user receiving the codes in the PIN envelope, or it is the client who sets his PIN and PUK for his card.
- **PIN envelope** – the letter a client may receive along with his card. A PIN envelope belongs to a specific card and contains the card's unique identification and PIN and PUK values. Some cards may be supplied without a PIN envelope.
- **Repository** – memory space on a medium, such as disk or smart card, where the key pair and the certificate are saved. A single smart card may have as many as 8 different storage compartments at a time. The smart card repository has its unique name. SIGNATURE type storage does not permit creating key backups when generating a certification request. Any certificate for which keys are backed up thus must be saved in OTHER storage.

- **Certification request** – is completed by filling a form with applicant data. The applicant's public key is attached to the information filled in the request form and all this structure is signed with the applicant's private key. Certification request is digital data that include all the data required for the certificate to be issued
- **Certificate** – proof of identity analogous to personal identity card, client uses his certificates to prove his identity in electronic communication. The procedure for getting the certificate is very similar to that for getting a personal identity card. I.CA provides these services through a network of points of contact – registration authorities, which implement client's requests. A certificate is uniquely tied to a pair of keys, which the user uses in electronic communication. The key pair consists of the public key and the private key.
- **Public key** - the public part of the user's key pair, it is intended for electronic signature authentication and possibly for encryption.
- **Private key** - the secret part of the user's key pair, it is used for creating an electronic signature and possibly for decryption. Due to the use of a private key, the highest possible security must be provided for it. For this reason, a smart card is used to store the key. The private key used for decryption needs to be kept for the lifetime of the encrypted documents and messages. The user can store this key on the card and it is recommended to keep it on a backup medium at the same time.
- **Certificate validity** – every certificate is issued for a definite period of time (1 year). The term of validity is specified in each certificate. The certificate used for electronic signature becomes useless after expiration. The encrypting certificate has to be kept beyond the term of validity to decrypt earlier messages.
- **Commercial certificate** – is issued to natural persons or legal entities and is suitable for regular use. Commercial certificates are issued in the **Standard** version (the private key is stored in Windows) or the **Comfort** version (the private key is stored in the smart card).
- **Qualified certificate** – is strictly subject to EU Regulation 910/2014 and designed solely for electronic signatures. Creating, managing and using qualified certificates are governed by relevant certification policies. Qualified certificates are issued in the **Standard** version (the private key is stored in Windows) or the **Comfort** version (the private key is stored in the smart card).
- **Certification authority certificate** – is used to verify the correctness and trustworthiness of client certificates. By installing it on your PC, the user declares to the operating system his trust in such a certificate authority. In practice, this means that if the user receives a message that is electronically signed with a certificate issued by that particular certification authority, it is seen as trustworthy by the system. In other cases, the message appears to be untrusted.

- **Windows login certificate** - must contain specific information. Therefore, you cannot use any certificate to log in to Windows. The I.CA registration authority will provide the correct certificate for logging in upon request. The storage on the card containing the login certificate must be marked for authentication. Only one storage on the card can be marked for authentication.
- **List of public I.CA (commercial) certificates** - a list of certificates issued by I. CA, for which their owners have agreed to make them public. This does not include "test" certificates and certificates for which the owner has not agreed to disclose.
The list of public commercial and qualified I.CA certificates can be found here:
<https://www.ica.cz/List-public-certificates>
- **Certification authorities supported by the card** - each smart card issued by I.CA has a defined list of supported certification authorities whose certificates can be stored on the card.
- **Subsequent certificate** - is issued to the client on the basis of an electronic request sent during the validity of the initial certificate. A subsequent certificate is issued only if the client does not request to change the items of the previous certificate. If it is requested, it is not a subsequent certificate, but another initial one. When issuing a subsequent certificate before the expiry of the initial certificate, the presence of the client at the I.CA registration authority is no longer necessary. The client simply sends an electronically signed request for the issuance of a subsequent certificate in a standardized electronic form using a valid certificate.

- **Key usage**
 - **DigitalSignature (digital signature)** - This flag (bit) is primarily set if the certificate is to be used in connection with a digital signature, except for nonrepudiation, certificate signatures, and CA invalidated certificate lists. Usage: this bit is currently to be set in cases where the user intends to use his private key associated with the issued certificate for the creation of a digital signature in general (e.g. when using the certificate in secure e-mail).
 - **NonRepudiation** - this flag is set if the public key (through digital signature verification) is to be used to prove accountability for a particular action by the signer. Usage: this bit is currently to be set especially in cases of qualified certificates where the user intends to use his private key associated with the issued certificate to create an electronic signature.
 - **KeyEncipherment** - this flag shall be set if the public key is to be used to transmit cryptographic keys. Usage: this bit shall be set if the user intends to use the certificate for encryption purposes within secure electronic mail. In MS Outlook, this bit must also be set if the user does not have another certificate that can be used for encryption.

The PKCS#12 format of the RSA keys and the certificate can be stored in a single file in the so-called PKCS#12 format, which is defined by the PKCS#12 standard. In this format, it is possible, for example, to export the RSA key certificate from Windows storage if private key export is enabled. The content of the file is password protected. The file has the extension pfx or p12.