



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT PSD2 CERTIFICATE COMPLIANCE

The regulatory standard in the EU mandates security measures for banks and Payment Service Providers, including the use of special qualified digital certificates.

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What is the revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2)?



As part of a long-time effort to increase the security, privacy and reliability of electronic payments crossing the borders of EU nations, the European Commission developed the revised Payment Services Directive (EU Directive 2015/2366, also known as PSD2) which came into effect in January 2018.

The directive is intended to...

- Contribute to a more integrated and **efficient European payments market**.
- Create a level playing field for **Payment Service Providers (PSPs)** across the EU.
- Make **electronic payments more secure**.
- Provide more consistent **consumer protection**.

PSD2 covers many facets of the electronic payments market, but notably introduces enhanced privacy and online security measures that must be implemented by banks and PSPs doing business in the EU.

What are eIDAS Qualified Certificates?

eIDAS (EU Regulation 910/2014) is a set of EU regulatory standards that defines requirements for digital certificates, the validation of their holders' identity, and the operation of the Qualified Trust Service Providers (TSPs) that issue them.



Certificates issued by Qualified TSPs in accordance with eIDAS standards are known as “Qualified Certificates,” and provide special status in certain legal and regulatory contexts across the EU.

Why do I need Qualified certificates for PSD2?

- 1** PSD2 electronic certificates are used to identify banks and payment service providers (PSPs), verify the functions they are authorized for, encrypt communications, and, in some cases, apply electronic seals to ensure the integrity and authenticity of data or transactions.
- 2** Due to the sensitivity of financial service transactions, requirements have been established mandating the **exclusive use of certificates issued by a Qualified Trust Service Provider (QTSP)**.

ANF AC is officially accredited to provide PSD2 qualified certificates



ANF AC is the only QTSP

that has achieved official accreditation of 100% of eIDAS services, and was the first QTSP to obtain authorization for the issuance of PSD2.

What kind of Qualified certificates are issued by ANF AC?

ANF AC issues qualified certificates for electronic signature, electronic seal, and website authentication (SSL certificates).



ANF AC provides the specific qualified certificates required for PSD2, in compliance with ETSI TS 119 495.

What types of certificates do I need for PSD2 compliance?

PSD2 mandates the use of qualified electronic certificates to ensure the security and integrity of electronic financial transactions. These certificates must be issued by a Qualified Trust Service Provider (QTSP) accredited in the eIDAS Trusted Lists (TSL) and must comply with the requirements defined in ETSI TS 119 495.

The two types of required qualified certificates are:

1

QUALIFIED CERTIFICATE FOR WEBSITE AUTHENTICATION (QWAC)

Used to authenticate the identity of banks and payment service providers (PSPs) in secure communication environments. Protects the integrity and confidentiality of data by enabling TLS (Transport Layer Security) encryption, ensuring secure connections between PSPs and third parties.

2

QUALIFIED CERTIFICATE FOR ELECTRONIC SEALS (QSEALC)

Ensures the authenticity and integrity of transactions and data between PSPs, providing non-repudiation and guaranteeing that information remains unaltered. Used to digitally seal transaction records, audits, and sensitive communications, complying with PSD2 regulations and ETSI TS 119 495 standards.

What types of certificates do I need for PSD2 compliance?

Each type of PSD2 Certificate offers different protection.

	QWAC TLS/SSL	e-Seal / QSealC
Where is it used?	Identifies end points, protects data during communication.	Identifies the origin of the document and guarantees communication and storage.
What are the security features?	Confidentiality, authentication, and integrity.	Authentication and integrity.
Provides legal evidential value for transactions?	No.	Yes, under eIDAS.
Is data protected when passed through an intermediary?	Protects in direct peer-to-peer communications.	End-to-end, even if passed through intermediary.

The **EBA's RTS** describes different scenarios that PSPs can consider in their use of certificates for secure communication.

For example, **Article 34 of the RTS** describes a secure option with parallel protection of both the payment transactions data and their communications channels:

- Using **QWACs** to assert the PSPs' identity and roles to each other and to communicate securely using TLS encryption.
- Using **QSealCs** to ensure that the application data submitted originates from a particular PSP and has not been tampered with.

Banks providing APIs for real-time access to customer information by licensed third-party vendors will typically specify **which PSD2 certificates they require to be used by PSPs. PSPs will typically require both.**

Are there special requirements for private key management?

Though in many cases eIDAS requires the use of a Qualified Signature Creation Device (QSCD) to protect private keys, special cryptographic hardware is not required for either QWAC or QSealC certificates under PSD2.



Instead, PSD2 allows Advanced e-seals under the eIDAS definitions, created using the QSealC certificates.

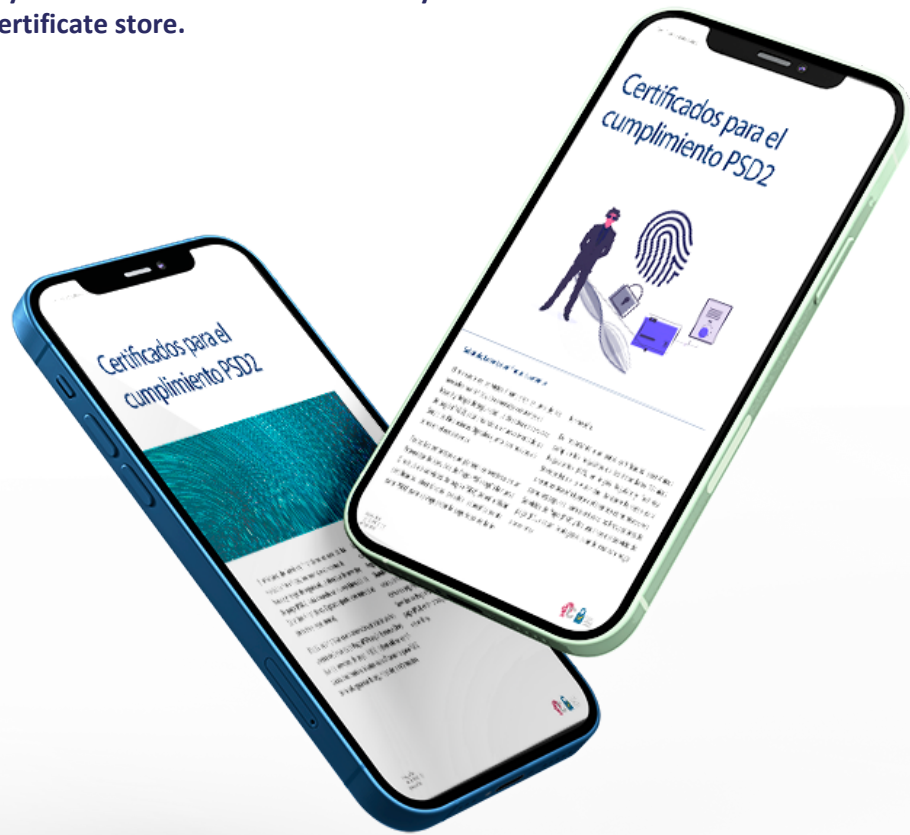
What are the timelines for PSD2 Certificates?

PSPs Must Now Operate with Qualified PSD2 Certificates

- Banks and Payment Service Providers (PSPs) must use **production PSD2 certificates** to ensure authentication and security in customer account access by authorized third parties.
- ANF AC issues **qualified production PSD2 certificates**, meeting enhanced validation standards for the identification of PSPs and their authorized representatives.
- Financial institutions must operate in **full compliance with PSD2**, ensuring interoperability and adherence to regulatory requirements.

How can I get a test PSD2 Certificate?

Contact soporte@anf.es. These certificates are created from a test hierarchy that must be added to the test systems' trusted root certificate store.



What will I need to register for a PSD2 Certificate?

In general, the validation steps for PSD2 Certificates are similar to those required for Extended Validation (EV) TLS CAB Forum.

However, the **eIDAS Qualified** standards place additional emphasis on identity verification, which typically requires face-to-face validation of the certificate holder's **official documents by the Qualified TSP**.

Because PSD2 Certificates are issued to companies, the individual whose identity will be validated must be a known Authorized Representative for the company, such as a director noted in an official Trade Register.

That Authorized Representative may then approve other personnel, such as IT staff, to interact with the ANF AC in managing the digital certificate lifecycle.

***NOTE:** The face-to-face validation process for Authorized Representatives may be facilitated using accredited European Notaries.*

The PSP applicant will need to identify the country of their National Competent Authority (NCA) or financial regulator. The ANF AC will confirm the PSP's license and roles before issuing the certificates.

The PSP roles defined in the ETSI TS 119 495 standard for PSD2 include:



PSP_AI

Account information
service



PSP_PI

Payment initiation
service



PSP_AS

Account services



PSP_IC

Issuing of card-based payment
instruments

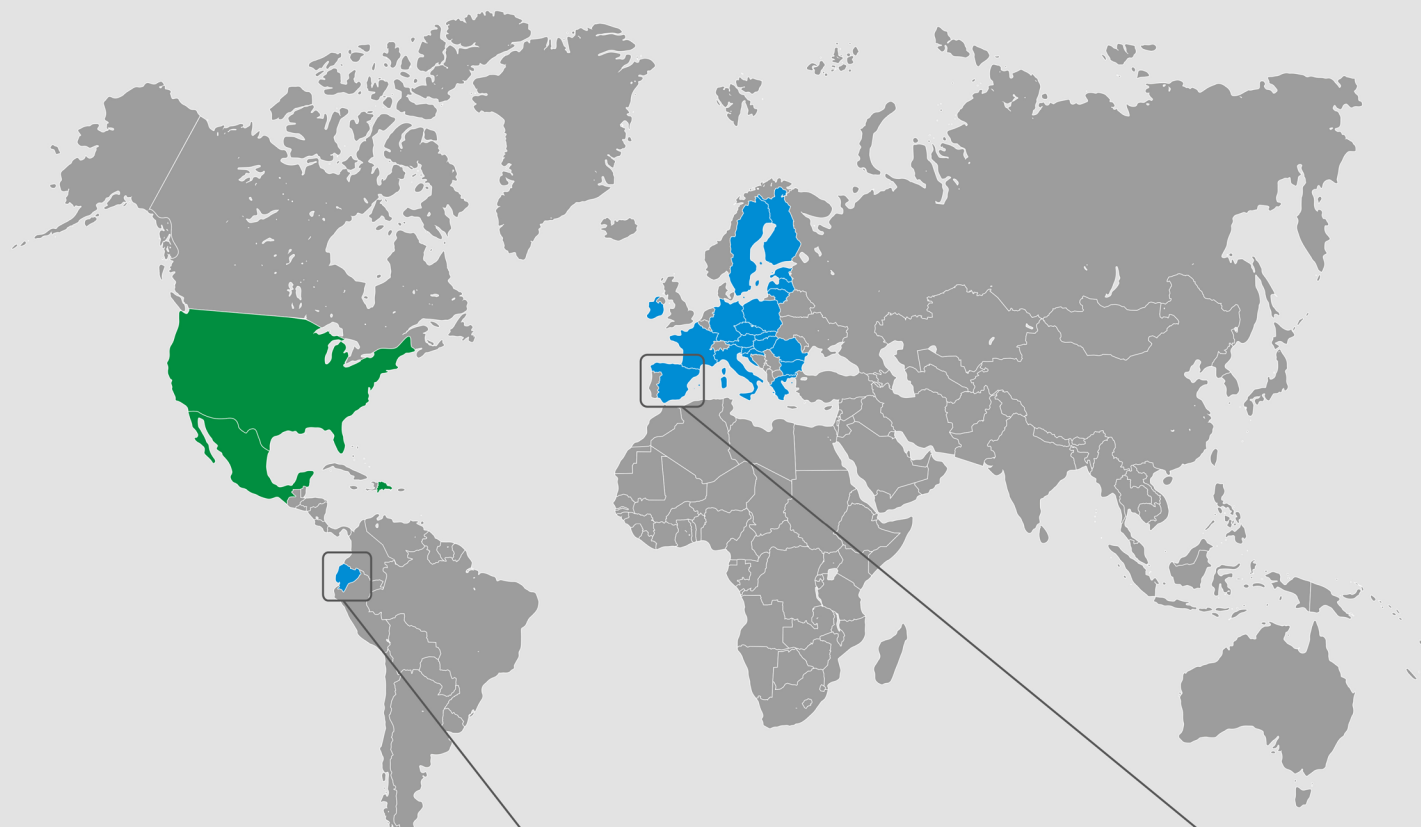
Is there a standard relevant to PSD2 Certificates?

A new ETSI standard (ETSI TS 119 495) builds on the other eIDAS Qualified standards to define the QTSP policies and certificate profiles that meet PSD2 RTS requirements.

This includes defining fields for certificates to identify:

- **The National Competent Authority (NCA)** or financial regulator where the PSP is registered
- **The Authorization Number** dissued to the PSP by the NCA
- **The regulated PSD2** roles for which the PSP is licensed by the NCA

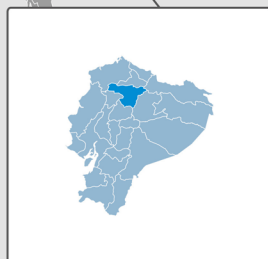
Ámbito geográfico de interoperabilidad legal



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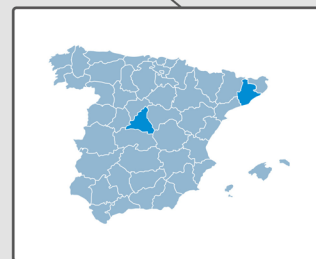
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