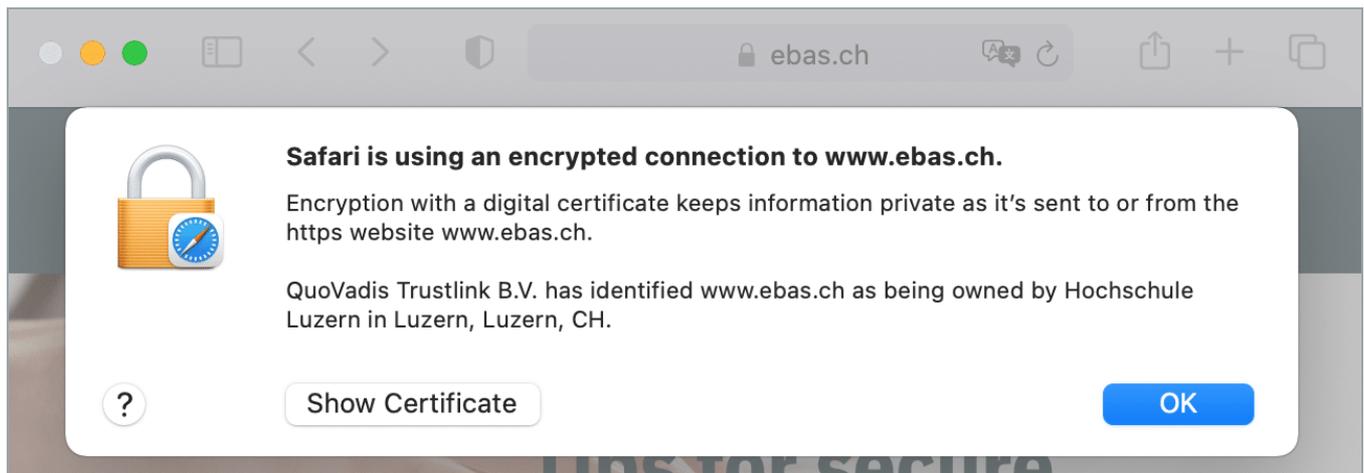


Certificate checking: Apple Safari

These instructions will explain how to check the certificate fingerprint of a website in a Apple Safari browser.

If you are looking for other browser instructions, you can find these [here \(#OtherBrowsers\)](#).

1. Click the **lock** in the address line and select **Show certificate**.



2. Click the arrow next to **details**.

3. Scroll down to the bottom of the window.

4. The fingerprint is verified comparing the character set displayed with a reference set which you will have received from your financial institution. If the character sequence read from the certificate and the reference sequence received from your financial institution are identical, this is a genuine certificate. Please note when comparing the fingerprint type: The sequence and reference sequence must be of the same type (SHA-256 or SHA1 respectively). You will find our partner banks' certificate fingerprints on our website in our article on [Certificate Checking \(https://www.ebas.ch/en/checking-certificates/\)](https://www.ebas.ch/en/checking-certificates/) . (<https://www.ebas.ch/zertifikatspruefung/>)



Safari is using an encrypted connection to www.ebas.ch.

Encryption with a digital certificate keeps information private as it's sent to or from the https website www.ebas.ch.

QuoVadis Trustlink B.V. has identified www.ebas.ch as being owned by Hochschule Luzern in Luzern, Luzern, CH.



QuoVadis Root CA 2 G3



QuoVadis Europe EV SSL CA G1



www.ebas.ch

Timestamp Monday, 23 August 2021 at 10:15:59 Central European Summer Time

Signature Algorithm SHA-256 ECDSA

Signature 71 bytes: 30 45 02 21 00 A2 66 15 ...

SCT Version 1

Log Operator Cloudflare

Log Key ID 41 C8 CA B1 DF 22 46 4A 10 C6 A1 3A 09 42 87 5E 4E 31 8B 1B 03 EB EB 4B C7 68 F0 90 62 96 06 F6

Timestamp Monday, 23 August 2021 at 10:15:59 Central European Summer Time

Signature Algorithm SHA-256 ECDSA

Signature 72 bytes: 30 46 02 21 00 E4 AB 69 ...

Extension Certificate Authority Information Access (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.1)

Critical NO

Method #1 CA Issuers (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2)

URI <http://trust.quovadisglobal.com/quovadiseuropeevsslca1.crt>

Method #2 Online Certificate Status Protocol (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1)

URI <http://ocsp.quovadisglobal.com>

Fingerprints

SHA-256 F8 A9 2B E2 8D B3 1A D4 64 12 B4 9E 74 A1 B8 28 FE 13 E7 AC 1E 50 F5 F4 BC A1 64 AF 67 3F C9 85

SHA-1 66 79 9D 1B 2E A9 01 53 64 8A 30 DA 13 98 64 11 45 EC 9C D1



Hide Certificate

OK

Instructions for alternative browsers:

[Google Chrome \(https://www.ebas.ch/en/certificate-checking-chrome/\)](https://www.ebas.ch/en/certificate-checking-chrome/)

[Microsoft Edge \(https://www.ebas.ch/en/certificate-checking-edge/\)](https://www.ebas.ch/en/certificate-checking-edge/)

[Mozilla Firefox \(https://www.ebas.ch/en/certificate-checking-firefox/\)](https://www.ebas.ch/en/certificate-checking-firefox/)

[Android Google Chrome \(https://www.ebas.ch/zertifikatspruefung-android-google-chrome/\)](https://www.ebas.ch/zertifikatspruefung-android-google-chrome/)

You can check the authenticity of a certificate which an SSL connection is based on with the help of the certificate fingerprint. A fingerprint is usually displayed as a hexadecimal character string consisting of the letters A-F and the numbers 0-9.