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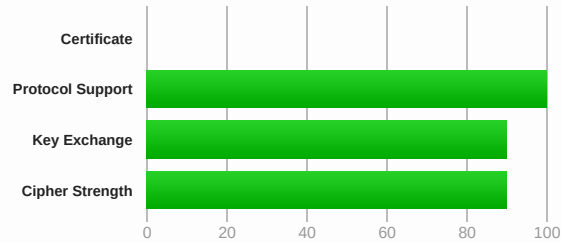
SSL Report: cooperation.gov.in (164.100.220.197)

Assessed on: Mon, 26 Oct 2026 08:06:38 UTC | **HIDDEN** | [Clear cache](#)

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Summary

Overall Rating



Visit our [documentation page](#) for more information, configuration guides, and books. Known issues are documented [here](#).

This server's certificate is not trusted, see [below](#) for details.

This server's certificate chain is incomplete. Grade capped to B.

This server supports TLS 1.3. [MORE INFO »](#)

This server does not support PQC (Post-Quantum Cryptography) key exchange.

HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) with long duration deployed on this server. [MORE INFO »](#)

DNS Certification Authority Authorization (CAA) Policy found for this domain. [MORE INFO »](#)

Certificate #1: RSA 2048 bits (SHA384withRSA)



Server Key and Certificate #1



Subject	cooperation.gov.in Fingerprint SHA256: d66632094ffd8161671b7d5bfc9a086b89a1cc32c8cd7da6f101b67fe70f44e0 Pin SHA256: V8ma7MXjOK3C3Z78x6KiZF00G8qRGf8YFfbJiujTXRk=
Common names	cooperation.gov.in
Alternative names	www.cooperation.gov.in cooperation.gov.in
Serial Number	7d787e2ac45266caabcbdaf8902b
Valid from	Wed, 02 Sep 2026 15:24:43 UTC
Valid until	Tue, 01 Dec 2026 15:24:43 UTC (expires in 1 month and 5 days)
Key	RSA 2048 bits (e 65537)
Weak key (Debian)	No
Issuer	EM DV TLS CA - G2A-1 AIA: http://repository.emsign.com/certs/EMDVTLSGAG2A1EE.p7c
Signature algorithm	SHA384withRSA
Extended Validation	No
Certificate Transparency	Yes (certificate)
OCSP Must Staple	No
Revocation information	CRL, OCSP CRL: http://crl.emsign.com?EMDVTLSGAG2A1.crl OCSP: http://ocsp-a.emsign.com

Server Key and Certificate #1



Revocation status	Revoked INSECURE
DNS CAA	Yes policy host: cooperation.gov.in issue: emsign.com flags:0 issue: letsencrypt.org flags:0
Trusted	No NOT TRUSTED (Why?) Mozilla Apple Android Java Windows

	Additional Certificates (if supplied)	
Certificates provided	1 (1844 bytes)	
Chain issues	Incomplete	

	Certification Paths	
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[Click here to expand](#)

Configuration

	Protocols	
TLS 1.3		Yes
TLS 1.2		No
TLS 1.1		No
TLS 1.0		No
SSL 3		No
SSL 2		No

	Cipher Suites	
# TLS 1.3 (suites in server-preferred order)		
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302)	ECDH secp256r1 (eq. 3072 bits RSA) FS	256
TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301)	ECDH secp256r1 (eq. 3072 bits RSA) FS	128
TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0x1303)	ECDH secp256r1 (eq. 3072 bits RSA) FS	256

	Handshake Simulation	
Android 8.1	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Android 9.0	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Chrome 69 / Win 7 R	Server sent fatal alert: protocol_version	
Chrome 70 / Win 10	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Chrome 80 / Win 10 R	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Chrome 131 / Win 10 R	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Firefox 62 / Win 7 R	Server sent fatal alert: protocol_version	
Firefox 73 / Win 10 R	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Firefox 135 / Win 10 R	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Edge 131 / Win 10 R	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Java 11.0.3	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Java 12.0.1	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
OpenSSL 1.1.0k R	Server sent fatal alert: protocol_version	
OpenSSL 1.1.1c R	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Opera 117 / Win 10 R	- TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS	

Handshake Simulation

[Safari 12.1.2 / MacOS 10.14.6](#) - TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS
[Beta](#) R

[Safari 12.1.1 / iOS 12.3.1](#) R - TLS 1.3 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH secp256r1 FS

Not simulated clients (Protocol mismatch)



[Click here to expand](#)

- (1) Clients that do not support Forward Secrecy (FS) are excluded when determining support for it.
- (2) No support for virtual SSL hosting (SNI). Connects to the default site if the server uses SNI.
- (3) Only first connection attempt simulated. Browsers sometimes retry with a lower protocol version.
- (R) Denotes a reference browser or client, with which we expect better effective security.
- (All) We use defaults, but some platforms do not use their best protocols and features (e.g., Java 6 & 7, older IE).
- (All) Certificate trust is not checked in handshake simulation, we only perform TLS handshake.



Protocol Details

ROBOT (vulnerability)	No (more info)
Forward Secrecy	Yes (with most browsers) ROBUST (more info)
ALPN	Yes http/1.1
Session resumption (tickets)	No
OCSP stapling	No
Strict Transport Security (HSTS)	Yes max-age=31536000;
HSTS Preloading	Not in: Chrome Edge Firefox IE
Public Key Pinning (HPKP)	No (more info)
Public Key Pinning Report-Only	No
Public Key Pinning (Static)	No (more info)
Supported Named Groups	secp256r1, secp384r1, x25519, x448, secp521r1 (server preferred order)
PQC Key Exchange	Not Supported
Supported PQC Groups	-
SSL 2 handshake compatibility	No
0-RTT enabled	No



HTTP Requests



1 <https://cooperation.gov.in/> (HTTP/1.1 200 OK)



Miscellaneous

Test date	Mon, 26 Oct 2026 08:05:44 UTC
Test duration	54.73 seconds
HTTP status code	200
HTTP server signature	Apache/2.4.52 (Ubuntu)
Server hostname	-

Why is my certificate not trusted?

There are many reasons why a certificate may not be trusted. The exact problem is indicated on the report card in bright red. The problems fall into three categories:

1. Invalid certificate
2. Invalid configuration
3. Unknown Certificate Authority

1. Invalid certificate

A certificate is invalid if:

- It is used before its activation date

- It is used after its expiry date
- Certificate hostnames don't match the site hostname
- It has been revoked
- It has insecure signature
- It has been blacklisted

2. Invalid configuration

In some cases, the certificate chain does not contain all the necessary certificates to connect the web server certificate to one of the root certificates in our trust store. Less commonly, one of the certificates in the chain (other than the web server certificate) will have expired, and that invalidates the entire chain.

3. Unknown Certificate Authority

In order for trust to be established, we must have the root certificate of the signing Certificate Authority in our trust store. SSL Labs does not maintain its own trust store; instead we use the store maintained by Mozilla.

If we mark a web site as not trusted, that means that the average web user's browser will not trust it either. For certain special groups of users, such web sites can still be secure. For example, if you can securely verify that a self-signed web site is operated by a person you trust, then you can trust that self-signed web site too. Or, if you work for an organisation that manages its own trust, and you have their own root certificate already embedded in your browser. Such special cases do not work for the general public, however, and this is what we indicate on our report card.

4. Interoperability issues

In some rare cases trust cannot be established because of interoperability issues between our code and the code or configuration running on the server. We manually review such cases, but if you encounter such an issue please feel free to contact us. Such problems are very difficult to troubleshoot and you may be able to provide us with information that might help us determine the root cause.

SSL Report v2.4.3