# The EU Digital Identity Wallet Initiative & Rollout

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# Trust in Digital Life Association

**Trust in Digital Life (TDL)** is a membership association comprising companies, SMEs, universities and research institutes who exchange experience, share market and technology insights to make digital services in Europe and beyond trustworthy, reliable and safe.

**TDL** helps both protect the rights of citizens and create new business opportunities in the European Digital Single Market.

**TDL** is a place where members exchange ideas, about leading edge technology, services and legislation providing new insights and innovation that can lead to policy recommendations and influence.

# Agenda

**Part I**
- The Regulation
- The Initiative

**Part II**
- Background including what a digital wallet is
- Demo and some use cases
- EUDI wallet including ARF

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# eIDAS
# It started so well …

*electronic IDentification, Authentication and trust Services*

*Introduced to allow amongst other things cross-border authentication with an e-ID to access key public services.*

The eIDAS Regulation was adopted in 2014, from when the EU moved towards a situation, where notified national eID means would be recognised across borders.

The rules governing the mutual recognition of eID between Member States were applicable from 29 September 2015, and became mandatory from 29 September 2018.

The key principle of eIDAS for eID was that there should be mandatory mutual recognition of eID amongst all Member States to access public services.

*The use of trust services promotes trust in electronic documents and electronic processes*

# eIDAS Regulation N°910/2014

@IDENTIFICATION (eID)

@DELIVERY

WEBSITE AUTHENTICATION

CITIZENS

FURNSILE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

@TIME-STAMP

@SIGNATURE

@SEAL

**TRUSTWORTHY - CONVENIENT - CROSS-BORDER - SEAMLESS**

ePROCUREMENT

eINVOICING

SIGNING CONTRACT ONLINE

TAX ONLINE

eHEALTH

ONLINE BANKING

& MORE

BENEFITING MULTIPLE SECTORS

MOBILE

TRANSPORT

SHARING ECONOMY

FINANCIAL BANKING

eCOMMERCE

**23 JULY 2014**
ADOPTION OF eIDAS REGULATION

**29 SEP 2015**
VOLUNTARY RECOGNITION OF eID MEANS

**EARLY 2016**
eID INTEROPERABILITY INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABLE UNDER CONNECTING EUROPE FACILITY (CEF)

**1 JULY 2016**
TRUST SERVICE RULES APPLY AND VOLUNTARY USE OF EU TRUST MARK IS AVAILABLE

**29 SEP 2018**
CROSS-BORDER RECOGNITION OF eID MEANS

For more information visit http://bit.ly/eIDAS and follow @EU_eIDAS on Twitter

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## eIDAS: HOW IT WILL BENEFIT YOUR BUSINESS ?

PAYING TAX

SIGNING CONTRACTS

TENDERS

INVOICING

**A SWEDISH COMPANY WANTS TO PARTICIPATE IN A PUBLIC CALL FOR TENDER IN CROATIA**

### BEFORE

Danger of **UNCERTIFIED WEBSITE**

! **WEBSITE AUTHENTICATION**

The Swedish SME **IS NOT AUTHENTICATED** might be fake

! **E-ID AUTHENTICATION**

**EXCHANGE OF PHYSICAL DOCUMENTS...**

Missing documents

NO ONE ABLE TO SIGN

POST OFFICE

Lost documents

LOST

1 DAY   3 DAYS   CLOSED   **7 DAYS**

+ 2€ 2€ 2€ 2€   **4 DAYS**

### NOW

**CREATION OF THE E-DOCUMENT**

SIGN

**E-SIGNATURE**
Swedish company (legally valid)

DOCUMENT AUTHENTICATED

**E-SEALS**
CERTIFIED

09:56
23.12.2014
TIME STAMP

Confirmed time of submission

e-Acknowledgement of receipts

**E-REGISTERED DELIVERY**
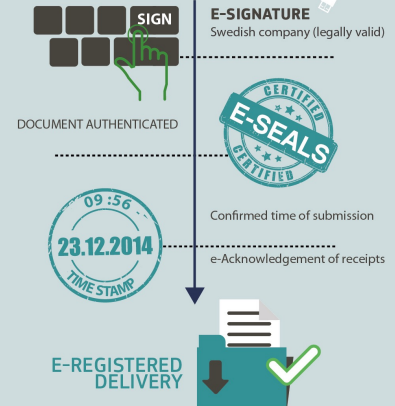
### LESS DOCUMENT STORAGE

### LESS TIME

1 - 2 WEEKS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14

1 2

HOURS – FEW DAYS

### LOWER COST

€ 50 - 100

€ 10 - 20

Source: European Commission

ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/trust-services-and-eid
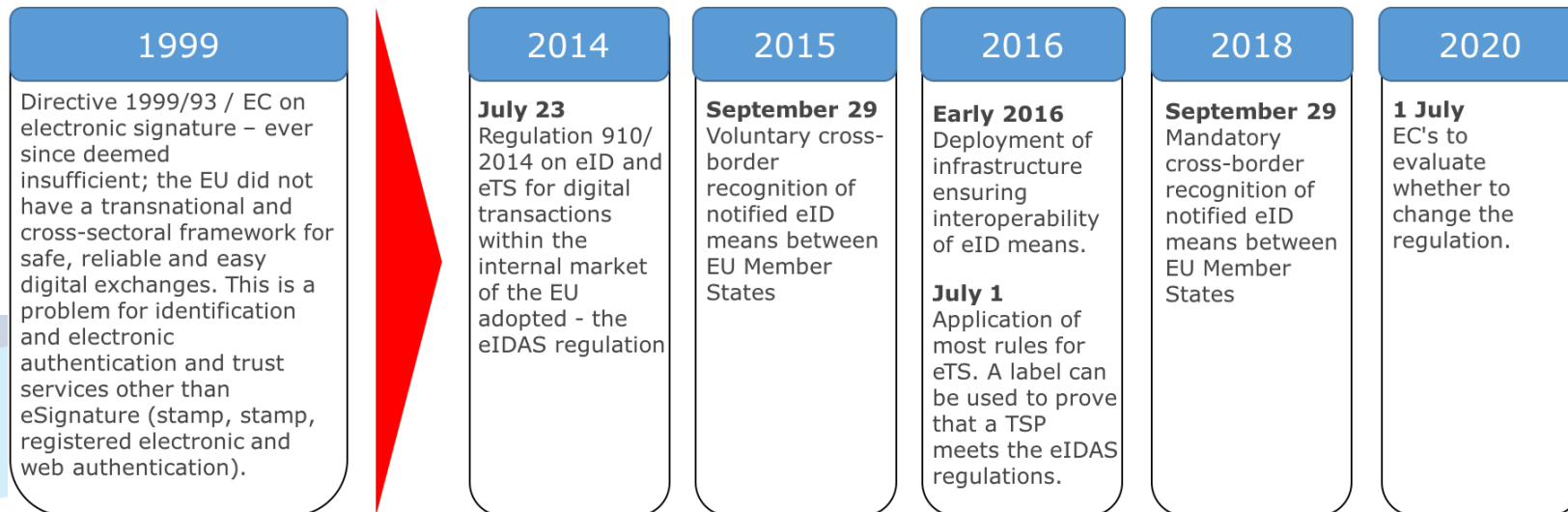
European Commission

# eIDAS
## … but then what?

*It became apparent that eIDAS did not meet the promise or expectation of the Digital Single Market.*

*Today, only 14% of all the Member State services are accessible by means of eIDAS.*

The Commission evaluated the regulatory framework and ran an open consultation from 24 July to 2 October 2020 with the aim of collecting feedback on drivers and barriers to the development and uptake of trust services and eID in Europe.

*Today, 19 digital identification systems are used by 14 Member States.*

*The regulation also does not contain provisions on the use of such identification for private services or mobile terminals, which leads to differences between countries.*

| 1999 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Directive 1999/93 / EC on electronic signature – ever since deemed insufficient; the EU did not have a transnational and cross-sectoral framework for safe, reliable and easy digital exchanges. This is a problem for identification and electronic authentication and trust services other than eSignature (stamp, stamp, registered electronic and web authentication). | **July 23** Regulation 910/2014 on eID and eTS for digital transactions within the internal market of the EU adopted - the eIDAS regulation | **September 29** Voluntary cross-border recognition of notified eID means between EU Member States | **Early 2016** Deployment of infrastructure ensuring interoperability of eID means. **July 1** Application of most rules for eTS. A label can be used to prove that a TSP meets the eIDAS regulations. | **September 29** Mandatory cross-border recognition of notified eID means between EU Member States | **1 July** EC's to evaluate whether to change the regulation. |

# eIDAS 2.0

*"secure European e-Identity…that any citizen can use anywhere in Europe … a technology where we can control ourselves what data and how data is used."*

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission

On 3 June 2021, the Commission put forward a proposal building on the eIDAS framework, with the aim of giving at least 80% of citizens the possibility to use a digital identity to access key public services by 2030 and to do so across EU borders.

The updated European digital identity framework would also allow citizens to identify and authenticate themselves online without having to resort to commercial providers, a practice that raises trust, security and privacy concerns.

In parallel, the Commission adopted a recommendation to design a toolbox supporting the framework so as to avoid fragmentation and barriers due to diverging standards.

*Simply put, every EU citizen and resident will be able to use a personal digital wallet for both online and offline public and private services across the EU.*

# Digital Wallets
## … to find its way into our pockets

*Proposed with the goal of making a European Digital Identity available to all EU citizens, residents and businesses who want to identify themselves or provide confirmation of certain personal information.*

eIDAS 2.0 introduces a **European Digital Identity Wallet (EUDIW)** that allows users to exchange electronic attestations of attributes authenticated by qualified trust service providers and gives them more control over their personal data.

The intention is that 18-24 months after the Regulation comes into force, all Member States have to make a Digital Identity Wallet available to every citizen who wants one.

For users, the adoption of the wallet will be voluntary

*For citizens, governments, and a wide range of public and private service providers, this is a massive set of challenges and opportunities.*

# Four Work Strands

**Legislative Process**

- Negotiation of the proposal for the revision of the **eIDAS regulation** underpinning the EUDI Framework

**Wallet Technical Standards**

- Member States and the Commission are in the process of establishing a **common toolbox** consisting of an **architecture and reference framework,** common standards and specifications and guidelines and best practices for the EUDI Wallet

**Large-scale Pilots**

- **Grants** under the Digital Europe Programme for **large-scale pilots around use-cases** for the EUDI Wallet including mobile driver licences, ePayments, eHealth and educational/professional qualifications

**Wallet Reference Application**

- Procurement of a **reference application** of the EUDI Wallet based on the technical standards agreed by the toolbox.

# Digital Wallet Contractor

On 2 December 2022 the Commission announced the results of the procurement and the signing of a framework contract for the development, consultancy and support for the EUDI Wallet between **DG CONNECT** and the wallet contractor consortia

The consortium is led by **Netcompany-Intrasoft** and **Scytales** together with several subcontractors,

The scoping and planning of the EUDI wallet reference implementation with the contractor consortium is focussed on a first software release to be produced by June 2023

# Large Scale Pilots

To get the ball rolling, four large scale consortia kicked off a set of two year pilot projects on 1 April 2023 with a view to realising the vision of enabling EU citizens and businesses to have a digital identity.

To ensure common implementation of the European Digital Identity framework, all projects must integrate with the iterative development of the reference application of the Wallet, to be developed on the basis of the Architecture and Reference Framework (ARF) published under the Toolbox Recommendation in January 2022.

*QEAA: qualified electronic attestation of attributes*

The LSPs have to be aligned with the outline of the ARF and the process of integration with the development of the reference application of the Wallet and integration with the iterative development of the reference application of the Wallet including the successful integration of new releases of APIs for:
- requesting EAAs, QEAAs and credentials, presentation and validation of services (including connectivity and compliance tests)
- issuing EAAs, QEAAs and credentials (including connectivity and compliance tests).

# Large Scale Pilots Conditions

LSPs are expected to coordinate with each other as this will ensure complementarity particularly around common elements that will be implemented by each proposal

LSPs developing their own national implementations must do so in alignment with the ARF and integrate with the iterative development of the reference application of the Wallet provided by the Commission

The three roles specified in the call text of wallet-issuing country, credential-issuing country and relying party country, must be filled with at least three entities performing these roles.

LSPs must progress to pre-production and through comprehensive testing demonstrate a readiness to progress into production

# Large Scale Pilots
# Four Consortia

## EWC

The *EU Digital Identity Wallet Consortium* will pilot travel use cases, demonstrating how eIDAS will transform the safety, security and convenience of eCommerce

## NOBID

The *Nordic-Baltic eID* consortium from six countries is focused on enabling the use of national eID solutions, in particular on the payments use case for domestic and cross border usage.

## DC4EU

*Digital Credentials for Europe* involves 43 public stakeholders and 50 organizations from 23 States, focussing on the education and social security domains

## POTENTIAL

The *PilOTs for EuropeaN digiTal Identity wALlet* consortium is working in the fields of banking, mobility, health, and administration, involving 148 participants from 19 Member States and Ukraine.

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# Milestones

| Track | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 1. Toolbox | ARF Draft Outline | Draft and adoption of ARF first version | | | Adoption of new ARF versions | | | |
| | ● Feb – Outline Published | | | | ○ Feb 2023 – ARF v0.1 Published | | | |
| 2. Procurement of Wallet | | Tender | | | Reference implementation development with multiple releases | | | |
| 3. Pilots | | Call Launched | | Grant Agreement | | LSP piloting | | |
| | ●Feb – Call Open | | ●Aug – Call Close | | ○Grant Agreement Signed | | | |
| 4. Legislative Process | | | | ●Council General Approach | ●Vote in EP | Trilogues | | ●Adoption |

# Expectations and Considerations

- Instead of introducing a persistent and unique identifier for all European citizens, a more privacy-friendly alternative seems preferable, an identifier that is unique per service and thus, does not allow tracking of users across different services.

- The regulatory framework should facilitate competition between different wallet apps, each meeting the relevant technical and legal requirements, so that users are free to switch between different wallet providers and the technical solutions should allow for interoperability.

- The creation of a European Digital Identity Board (EDIB) could help to ensure the consistent application of eIDAS 2.0 and facilitate the exchange of best practices.

- In the near future, to further expand the European digital identity framework to facilitate autonomous interactions between connected objects, an 'identity of things'.

- Shared virtual worlds such as the Metaverse could create a need for new digital identity solutions, for distinguishing avatars representing humans and avatar bots.

- To be future-proof, the technical architecture and the common standards that are currently being developed for the new eIDAS framework should consider these developments.

# Thank you!

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