



Welcome to the World of Standards



ETSI ESI ACTIVITY AND IDENTITY PROOFING FOR TRUST SERVICE SUBJECTS

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ETSI TS 119 461 and eIDAS

• Previous ETSI standards for trust services were incomplete for applications in identity proofing and lacked clear definitions and requirements that reference **Article 24.1.d** of the eIDAS Regulation (2014):

- Specifically, for identity proofing, benchmark definitions such as "***equivalent to physical presence***" or
- a "*means which provide equivalent assurance as physical presence*" have become insufficient for current market solutions.

Result:

- Greater **risk of fraud** and **security breaches**
- **Lack of harmonized** standards across Europe



European Commission Funded Project

- **Industry Timing:** As identity-proofing processes are mostly outsourced to service providers, the need to align newer procedures and standards was urgent.
- The ESI and **Special Task Force (STF) 588** set out to address and clarify existing gaps in identity proofing and conformity assessment for trust services.
 - Experts in trust services, identity proofing, and conformity assessment – those who deal with this subject matter each and every day – formed a task force to provide clearer definitions and procedures by consensus.
 - The result of the study was included in the ETSI TR 119 460.
 - Over the course of a year, updated requirements and guidance were issued for identity proofing and trust service applications in the ETSI TS 119 461.



The Result: ETSI TR 119 460 & TS 119 461 – Published July 2021

- The **ETSI TS 119 461** provides updated guidelines for identity proofing for trust services, in particular clearer requirements for issuance of QCs according to the current **eIDAS Article 24.1.d** and supports **conformity assessment**.
- The security level is defined as a **Baseline Level of Identity Proofing (LoIP)** that reaches a **high level of confidence**.
 - The security level protects against typical attacks in identity proofing including: **falsified evidence, identity theft, risks to operational systems, and social engineering**.
 - These are dedicated in **Annex B** of the **ETSI TS 119 461**.

ETSI TS 119 461: Policy and security requirements for identity proofing of trust service subjects.

- Primarily, the ETSI TS 119 461 specifies **policy and security requirements** for identity proofing of **trust service subjects**.
- Additionally, the ETSI TS 119 461 provides **guidance** for conformity assessment of identity proofing as a component of a trust service or as a service.
- The technical specifications allow for **technology-neutral identification methods** that are applicable in different use-cases (including onboarding for various market sectors – e.g., **banking / finance / AML / KYC**).

ETSI TS 119 461: Policy and security requirements for identity proofing of trust service subjects.

- **Applications & Methods:** natural person, natural person representing legal person, legal person
 - **physical on-site**
 - **remote manual** (i.e., video based)
 - **unattended remote** (automated video based) with manual review - can be fully automated if a digital identity document is used, but requires manual review if scanning of a physical identity document is used
 - **use of eID means**
 - **use of digital signature** supported by digital certificate

- **Anticipated Outcome:** Reach **Baseline level of Identity Proofing (LoIP)**

ETSI TS 119 461 Applications & Harmonization

ETSI recommends the EBA consider TS 119 461 in its draft Proposal on Remote Customer Onboarding (April – May 2022)

- **The EBA publishes** Consultation Paper, draft Guidelines on Remote Customer Onboarding for financial services **March 22**.
- ETSI supports harmonizing requirements for remote customer onboarding across financial services. Referencing AMLD5 + QES as a recognized identification means, TS 119 461 offers robust security methods that meet eIDAS substantial.

ETSI TS 119 461 is now subject to updates

- **First round of updates** to address gaps:
 - Potential risk of remotely identifying a person based on an indefinite chain of eID means or qualified certificates
 - Possible mitigation options are being discussed in the ETSI ESI group
- **Second round of updates** to reflect the changes imposed by eIDAS2:
 - Changes due to updates in Article 24
 - Changes due to the new Article 6a.4.e

eIDAS2 Article §24



eIDAS2 Draft Revision (June 2021) Article §24 is amended as follows:

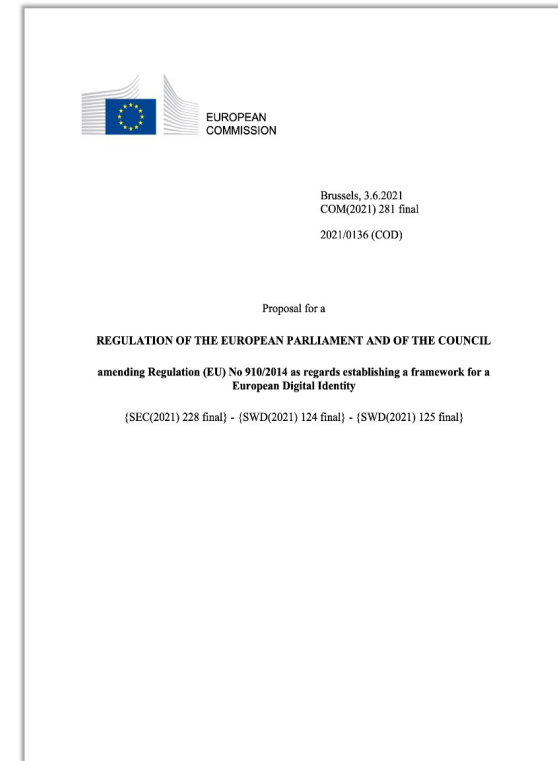
“1. When issuing a qualified certificate or a qualified electronic attestation of attributes for a trust service, a qualified trust service provider shall verify the identity and, if applicable, any specific attributes of the natural or legal person to whom the qualified certificate or the qualified electronic attestation of attribute is issued.”

Including definitions, **a** through **d**, where **c** is defined as:

*“c) **by using other identification methods** which ensure the identification of the natural person with a high level of confidence, the conformity of which shall be confirmed by a conformity assessment body;”*

*“1a. Within 12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation, **the Commission shall by means of implementing acts, set out minimum technical specifications, standards and procedures with respect to the verification of identity and attributes in accordance with paragraph 1, point c.** Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 48(2).”*

Note: eIDAS2 is still under review and negotiations in the EC and may be subject to changes.



ETSI TS 119 461 has the potential to offer further adoption to the **eIDAS2 2021** revisions:

- eIDAS2 Article 24.1a: *“...the Commission shall by means of implementing acts, set out minimum technical specifications, standards and procedures with respect to the verification of identity and attributes in accordance with paragraph 1, point c.”*
- ESI supports **ETSI TS 119 461** as the standard for providing the minimum set of technical specifications for the new eIDAS2 implementing act for Article 24.1.c.

eIDAS2 Draft Revision (June 2021) Article §6a is added as follows:

eIDAS2 Article §6a.6:

“The European Digital Identity Wallets shall be issued under a notified electronic identification scheme of level of assurance ‘high’.”

eIDAS2 Article §6a.4.e:

“ensure that the person identification data referred to in Articles 12(4), point (d) uniquely and persistently represent the natural or legal person is associated with it.”



Brussels, 3.6.2021
COM(2021) 281 final
2021/0136 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing a framework for a
European Digital Identity

{SEC(2021) 228 final} - {SWD(2021) 124 final} - {SWD(2021) 125 final}

- **PID (Personal Identification Data)** is an important part of the EUDI Wallet issuance
- Scope of **ETSI TS 119 461** can be extended to cover remote identity proofing for **PID onboarding to EUDI Wallets**
- ETSI TS 119 461 has the potential to be referenced in the new **eIDAS2 implementing act** for Article **§6a.4 about the EUDI Wallet**
- ETSI TS 119 461 **may also** be referenced by **CEN/TC 224 new work item**: *“Guidelines for the onboarding of user personal identification data within European Digital Identity Wallets”*

Questions?