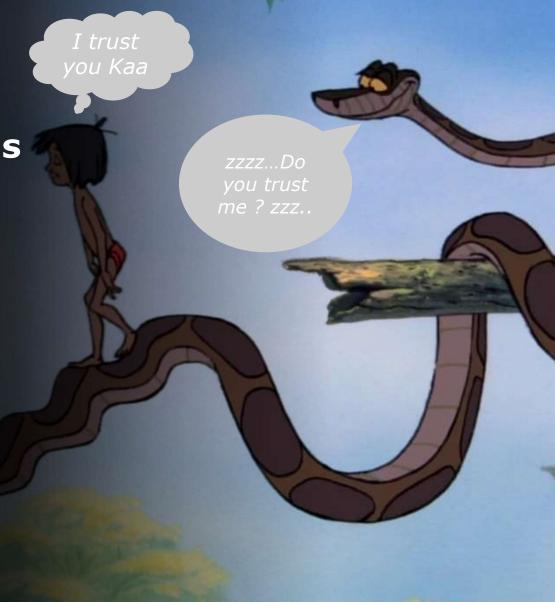




- Identification in the digital world
- Creating trust by
 - a) Technical means: trend towards decentralized public key infrastructures
 - b) Political means: trend towards regulations as trust enablers
- The European Vision: The European Digital Identity Framework





Key Characteristics of the European Identity Vision



- 1. Based on state sovereignty
- 2. Mutual recognition
- 3. User ownership of identities, data and certificates
- 4. Harmonized standards
- 5. High usability
- 6. Transparency
- 7. Safe operation
- 8. Wide range of services







State Obligation to issue Digital Identities



Regulatory Proposal:

Member States are obliged to issue a digital identity to **every citizen and company** and to recognize these identities as analogue identities.



→ Basis for further developments



Ownership and Flexible Sharing of Identities, Data and Certificates



Regulatory Proposal:

Citizens and companies can decide what aspects of their identity, their data, and their certificates they want to share with third parties.



- → Digital sovereignty
- → Based on the digital wallet



Introduction of European Digital Identity Wallets



Regulatory Proposal:

Introduction of European Digital Identity Wallets issued either by the member state itself or on its behalf.



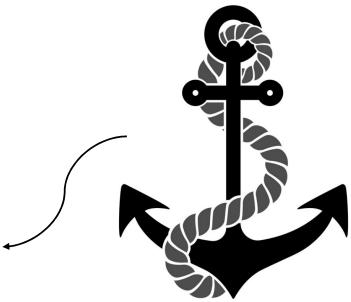
→ Secure, interoperable und mutually recognized proofs of identity



Introduction of European Digital Identity Wallets

Need: Clarification that the electronic ID card serves as **secure** "anchor for identity"







Access to Secure Elements and Software

Access to secure elements as the base of a secure mobile euID

Regulatory Proposal:

Referral to the Digital Market Acts to allow business users and providers of ancillary services access to secure elements in smartphones

- → Access to the secure element of smartphones is crucial
- → Legal basis might be too weak

Need: Inclusion of an obligation for device manufactures directly in the text of the regulation





New Certification Requirements for the Wallet



EU-WIDE
RECOGINITION
BASED ON
UNIFORM
STANDARDS

Regulatory Proposal:

Wallets and other means of electronic identification must be accepted by member states. **EU-wide certification standards for wallets** through implementing acts

→ Simplify usage and increase applicability across the EU through **harmonization**



New Trust Services

Offering a trust service for ANY opportunity; a wide range of services

Regulatory Proposal: Complementing the EUwide trust space with new trust services: Trust services for electronic archiving, for electronic attestation of attributes, for the management of remote electronic signatures; seal creation devices and electronic ledgers.

→ Enormous opportunities for the Digital Single Markets and all European citizens and companies.





Qualified Website Authentication Certificates (QWACs)



Regulatory Proposal:

Display of qualified website certificates by browser in a **consumer-friendly manner**



- → More transparency and data /consumer protection
- → Counteract the power of non-European digital companies



Harmonization in the Certification of Trust Services



Regulatory Proposal:

Greater harmonization of the requirements for certification of trust services through the adoption of implementing acts



→ centralized approach

Need: Transition period, in case that the previously approved system based on "comparable security" may no longer be permissible in the medium term



Conclusion

The European identity vision is made of three elements:

- 1. Trusted ID as the basis
- 2. Trusted mobile IDs and digital wallets as practical implementation of the vision / centerpieces of the vision
- 3. Various trust services that complement an encompassing eco-system

→ Need to ensure that the bases of the centerpiece, the secure hardware elements, can be accessed.

