

Eidas.2

Digital Identity Wallets come into play

On June 3, the EU Commission released a draft amending eIDAS regulation

A key element of the draft is the recognition of European Digital Identity Wallets (EDIWs)



Eidas.1 in a nutshell

Negotiated in 2013/14
Published in July 2014

Partial entry into effect in July 2016 (Trust Services)
Full entry into effect September 2018 (eIDs)

Two pillars

Electronic identification schemes & means (eIDs)

- EU-wide recognition of 'notified' national eID schemes
- focus on C2G (public) services
- Inter-governmental (sovereign) approach
- Defines common LoA framework for eIDs
- Interoperability framework (nodes) based on SAML

Verdict – Limited success

- Only 14 member States have notified an eID scheme;
- Limited range of ID attributes available
- Very limited cross-border usage

Trust Services

- Electronic signatures & seals (legal entities)
- Electronic registered delivery service
- Electronic time stamp & website authentication
- Fully open to private sector
- Based on certification processes and open standards (mostly ETSI) – access to the *EU Trusted lists*

Verdict - success



Eidas.2 in a nutshell

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Consultation process launched in July 2020

Three main options identified

Draft amending regulation proposal released in June 2021

Expected to reach the statute books by Q2 2022 – if everything goes well

eIDs

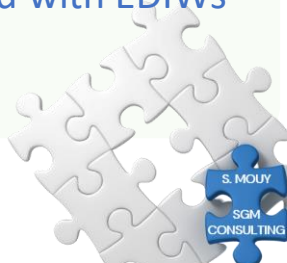
No change ‘on the surface’... but likely to be replaced by EDIWs

EDIWs

- Allow users to “store identity data, credentials & attributes to provide them to relying parties on request and use them for authentication online and offline and to create electronic signatures and seals”
- Like eIDs, issued or ‘recognised’ by member States under their own responsibility
- Can be certified – no more ‘peer review’
- Data usage under the control of the user – the issuer of the EDIW cannot collect information
- Must ensure ‘unique identification’
- Like eIDs – fully recognised within EU for all purposes
- Must be accepted as alternative to SCA
- Must be accepted by ‘very large online platforms’
- Free to use (no charge to users)

Trust Services – new categories

- ‘Electronic archiving services’
- ‘Management of remote electronic signature creation devices’
- ‘Electronic ledgers’
- ‘Electronic attestations of attributes’
 - verified against ‘authentic sources’ or via ‘designated intermediaries’
 - All ID attributes except core ID attributes
 - Include *inter alia* ‘qualifications, titles and licences and financial and company data’
 - Must be interfaced with EDIWs



EDIWs

Going beyond broad principles...

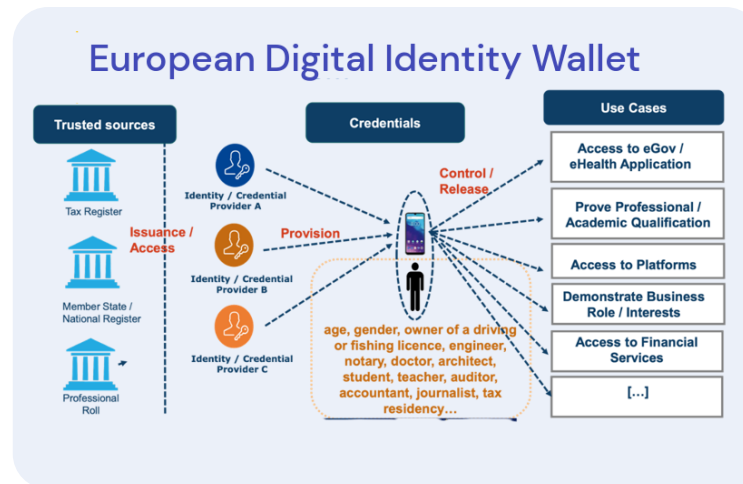
It's not all (yet) clear...

...but there is a



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This is (possibly) how you would like to think of EDIWs



But this is how it looks so far ...



Toolbox proposal to support the implementation of the European Digital Identity Framework

Very ambitious timetable – to be finalized in Q4 2022

Content of the toolbox

- Provision and exchanges of identity attributes
- Functionality and security of EDIWs
- Reliance on EDIWs
- Governance

- Technical architecture
- Set of common standards
- Set of guidelines and best practices

- eIDAS expert group tasked as main counterpart



Still interested in EU KYC & CDD Data exchanges?

It does not end
with eIDAS and
there is more to
come with the EU
AMLR

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The EU Commission is busy working on a draft EU regulation aiming, *inter alia*, at harmonising/unifying CDD anti-money laundering requirements for the financial sector

Announced for July 2021

