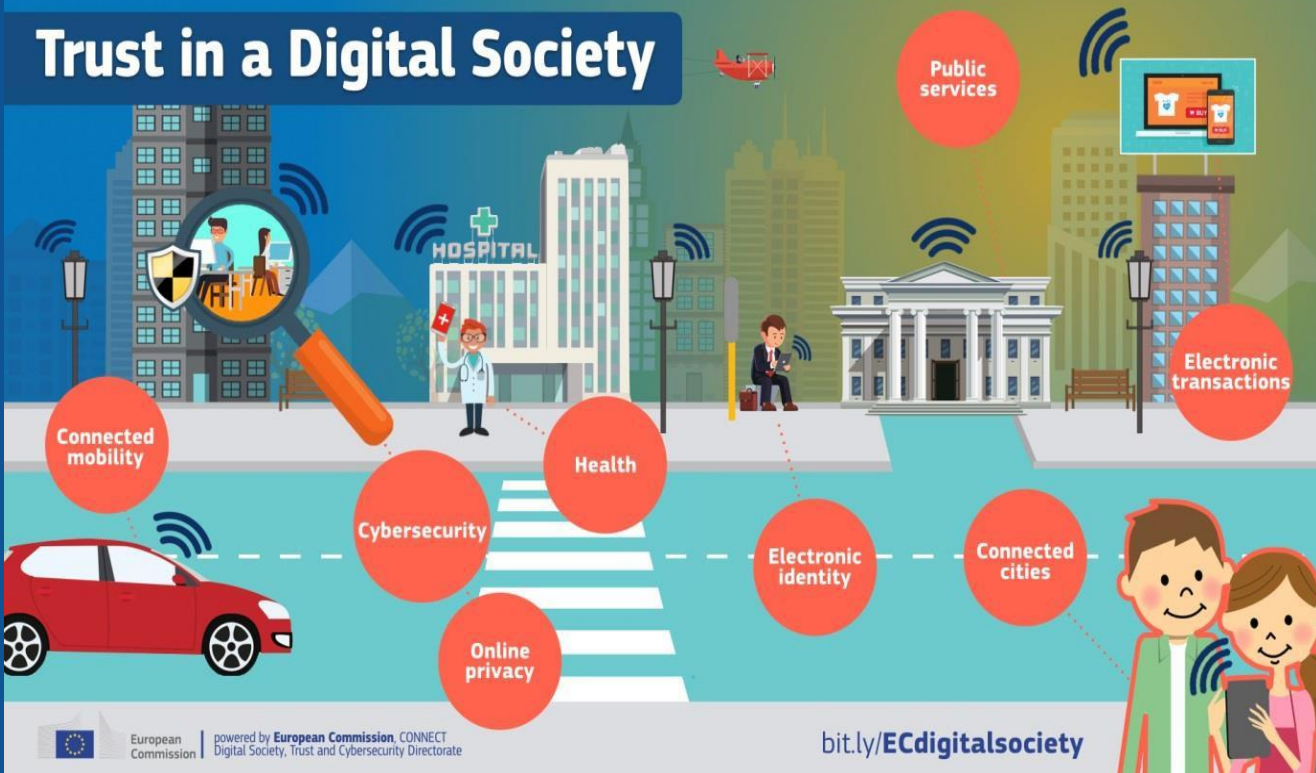


# Trust in a Digital Society



## Rolling out eIDAS

Workshop on Globalization of Trust Services - 23 May 2019, Tokyo

Andrea Servida  
DG CONNECT , European Commission  
Head of Unit H4 "eGovernment & Trust"

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**Building trust in the online world is crucial to accomplish the Digital Single Market.** Coupling mobile authentication credentials, such as Mobile Connect, with the identity security provided by eIDs under the eIDAS Regulation, is the way towards this goal

**Andrus Ansip**

Vice-President of the European  
Commission for Digital Single Market

#eIDAS  
@eID\_EU



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# Trust in a digital society

- **Building trust in the online environment is key to economic and social development**
- Lack of trust, in particular because of a perceived lack of legal certainty, makes consumers, businesses and public authorities hesitate to carry out transactions electronically and to adopt new services
- Main obstacles to the virtuous cycle of the digital economy identified by the Digital Agenda for Europe
  - Fragmentation
  - **Lack of interoperability**
  - Rise in cybercrime
- eID and **trust services provide a common foundation for secure electronic interaction**



# eIDAS – The Regulation in a nutshell

## 2 MAIN CHAPTERS SUBJECT TO DIFFERENT RULES AND REQUIREMENTS

Chapter II

**Mutual recognition of e-identification means**

Chapter III

**Electronic trust services**

Chapter IV

**Electronic Documents**



**eID**

**17.09.2014**

Entry into force of the eIDAS Regulation

**29.09.2015**

Voluntary cross-border recognition

**29.09.2018**

Mandatory cross-border recognition

**Trust Services**

eSignature Directive rules

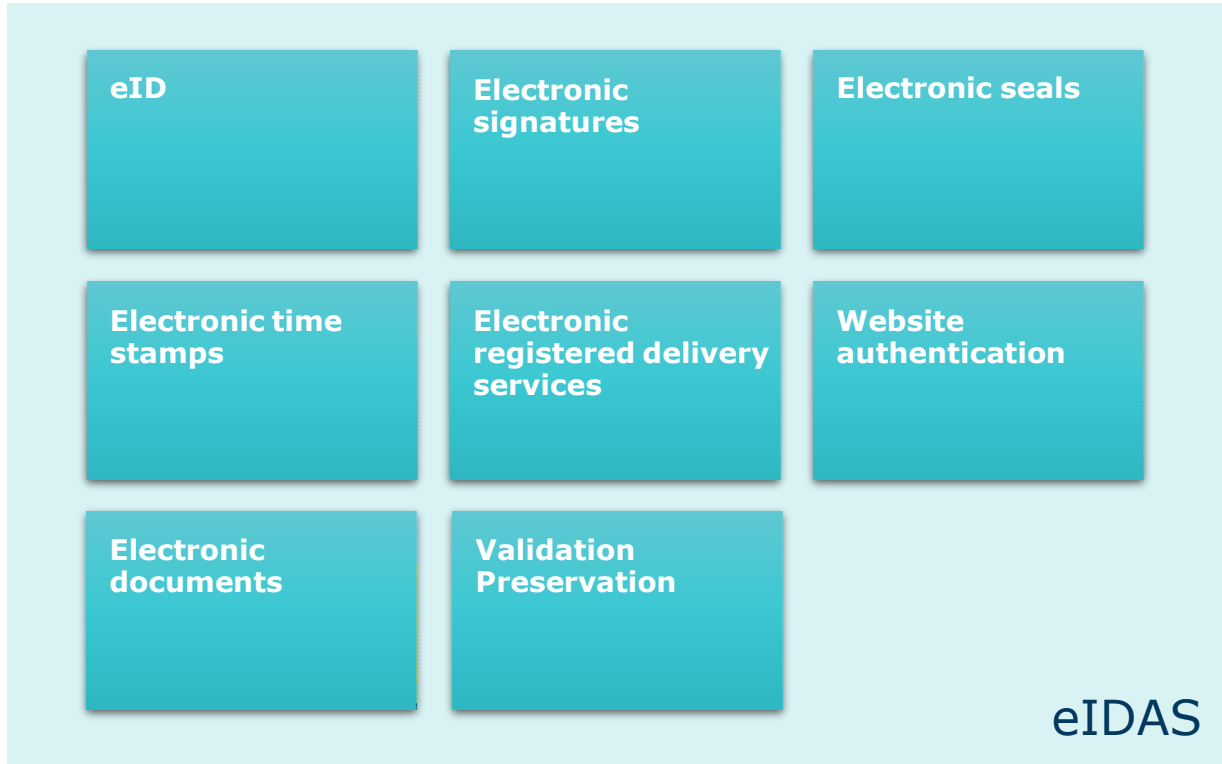
**1.07.2016**

Date of application of eIDAS rules for trust services



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# eIDAS



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## eIDAS: Key principles for Trust services



# Trust services

The Regulation does not impose  
the use of Trust services

### **Transparency and accountability**

Non-mandatory technical  
standards ensuring  
**presumption of  
compliance**

**Non-discrimination** in  
Courts of eTS vs paper  
equivalent

### Technological **neutrality**

Specific **legal effects**  
associated to qualified  
trust services

**Risk management**  
approach

# eIDAS – Trust services

## Horizontal principles

Liability

International  
aspects

Supervision

Security  
requirements

Data protection

Trusted lists

Qualified services

Prior authorisation

EU trust mark

Electronic signatures, including validation and preservation services

Electronic seals, including validation and preservation services

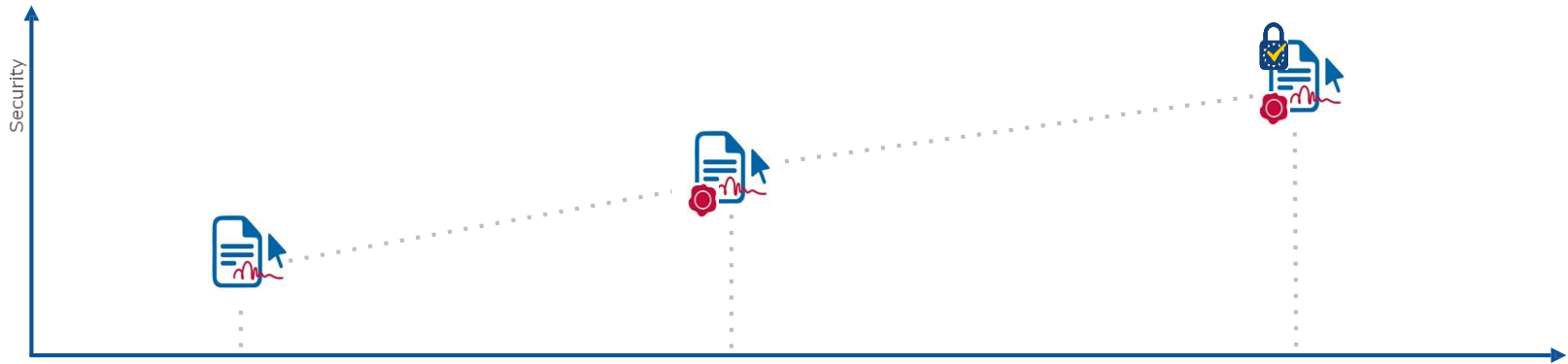
Time stamping

Electronic registered delivery service

Website authentication



# Types of e-signatures and e-seals



## Simple (SES)

- Demonstrates the intent of the signer
- Associated with the document or data the signer intends to sign or seal.

## Advanced (AES)

- Simple electronic signature, which also:
- Identifies, is uniquely linked and under the sole control of the signer/sealers
  - Detects subsequent changes to the document
  - For mutual recognition by public services, must be in ETSI formats (ASiC, PAdES, CAdES, XAdES)

## Qualified (QES)

- Advanced electronic signature, which also:
- Is based on a qualified certificate
  - Is created using a qualified signature creation device

Equivalent to handwritten signature.

Additional supporting evidence required



No additional supporting evidence required

Cannot be denied legal effect just because it's electronic.

# e-signature and e-seal creation tools

Multiple signing options:



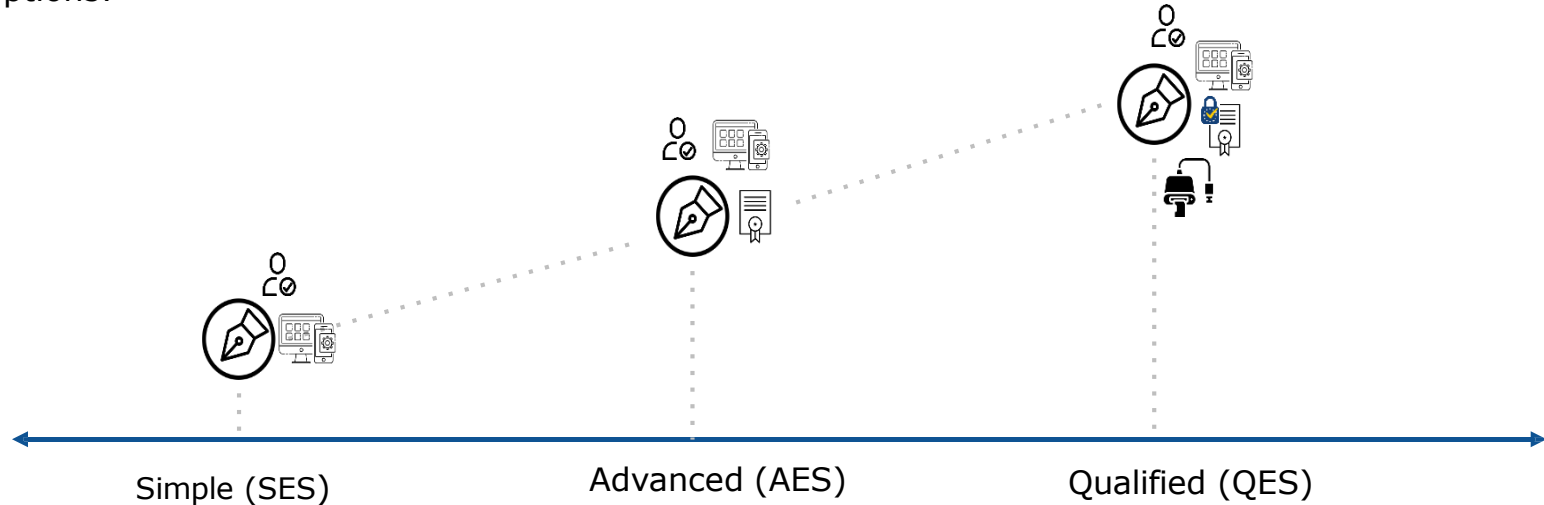
**Local signing**



**Mobile signing**



**Remote signing**



- A user electronic identification (eID) means



- An application managing the signature/seal creation process (to enter the PIN, to select the certificate)



- Digital Certificate issued by a national Certificate Authority



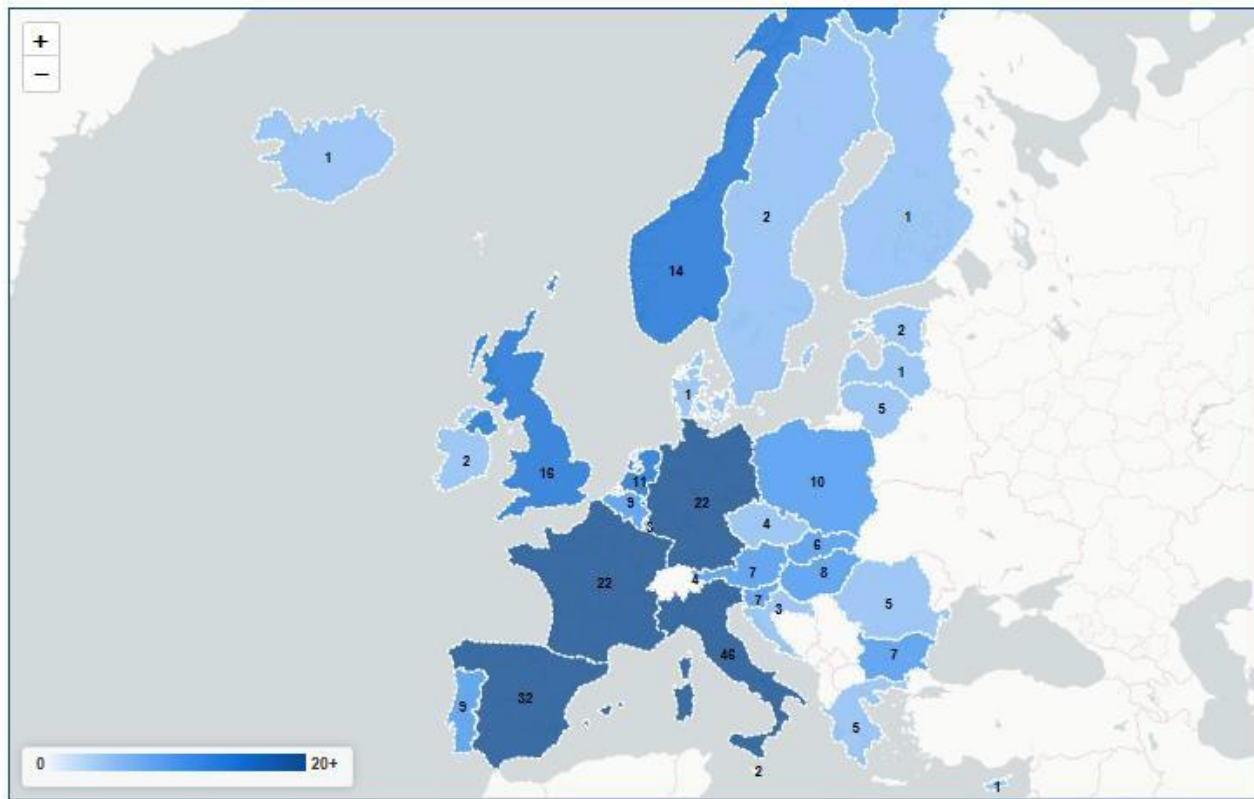
- Qualified Digital Certificate issued by a Qualified Trust Service Provider



- Qualified Signature/Seal Creation Device

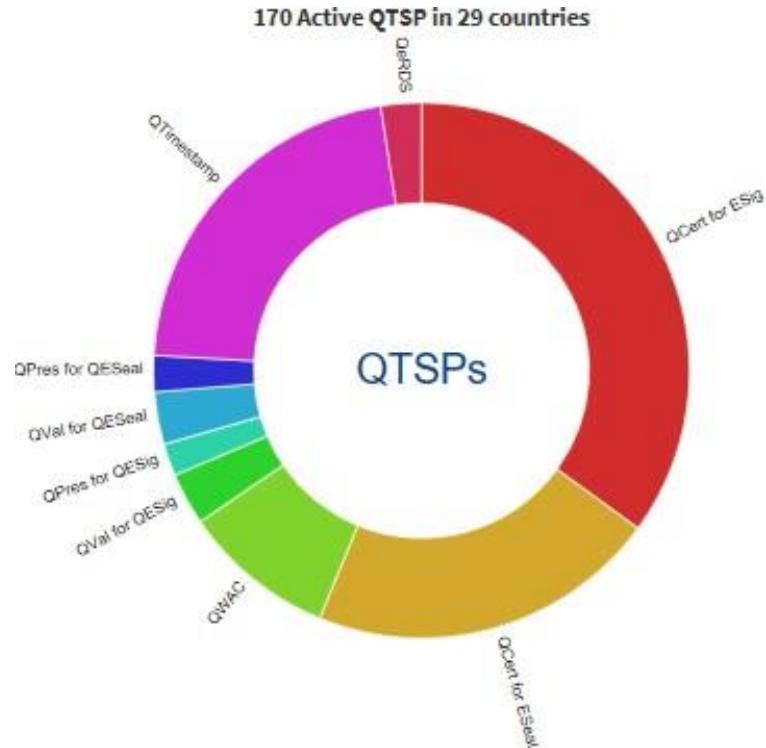
# Trust services providers in Europe

All trust services providers – **249 (checked on April 11<sup>th</sup>)**



# Trust services providers in Europe

Active qualified trust service providers only (11 April 2019)



# Where eIDAS plays a role

## AMLD5 – Directive (EU) 2018/843

Published on OJEU on 19/06/2018

## Payment Service Directive 2 – Directive (EU) 2015/2366

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/389 – Regulatory Technical Standards for Strong Customer Authentication

## Once-Only Principle cross-border

EU Regulation 2018/1724 on Single Digital Gateway of 02/10/2018

## Digital on-boarding and portability of KYC

EC Expert Group on eID and remote KYC (4<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 13 Feb 2019)  
– jointly managed by CNECT, JUST and FISMA

## Company law

Proposal to amend the Directive (EU) 2017/1132 adopted by EC on 25/04/2018 as regards the use of digital tools and processes in company law

## Tackling online disinformation / Fighting fake news

COM(2018) 236 final adopted on 26/04/2018

## GDPR compliance

Data minimisation; use of trusted attributes, credentials and entitlements (such as age verification, proof of residence, etc.)

## Audiovisual Media Service Directive

Protection of minors / Age verification and parental consent

...



## What about eID in the EU?

On eID, **EU** is the **first** and **only multi-jurisdictional region** in the world having:

- **A policy** (i.e. Large scale pilots & CEF Building Block on eID and eSignature)
- **A predictable legal framework Regulation** (i.e. eIDAS Regulation)
- **Rules** (eIDAS Implementing Acts)
- **Technology** (i.e. national eIDs and CEF BBs)
- **Interoperability infrastructure** (eIDAS compatible "nodes/MW")

### The EU has:

- **World-class hardware, software and service providers, and administrations at the forefront of eGovernment**
- **24 MS have eID means** (4 planned) – 15 MS have eID cards (6 planned)
- Large Scale Pilot Projects **to ensure interoperability**

### eIDAS: boosting trust & supporting businesses!



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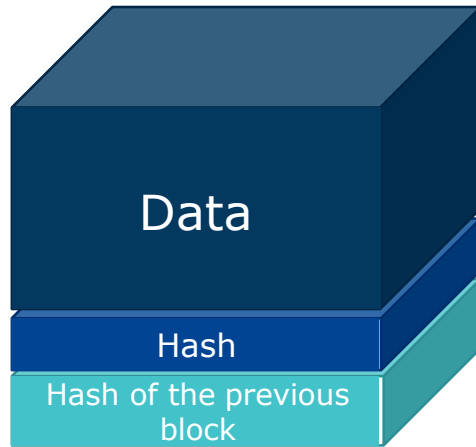
## Update on UNCITRAL work

Creating a global standard for the recognition of eID and trust services in B2B for trade.

- 58th session of the Commission (8-12 April 2019, New York)
- Draft Provisions on the Cross-Border recognition of Identity Management and Trust Services”.
  - Keeping a holistic approach embracing digital eIDs and trust services .
  - Based on key principles and elements of eIDAS federating model
- Constructive approach of key countries (US/CAN/JP/RUS/CHINA/SGP)-  
Willingness to advance to concrete outcomes
- Revised text in the next session in Vienna (25-29 November)

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# How eIDAS Regulation is relevant to blockchain: Content of the blockchain as an electronic document



## ***Article 3***

### ***Definitions***

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

(35) '**electronic document**' means **any content stored in electronic form**, in particular text or sound, visual or audiovisual recording;

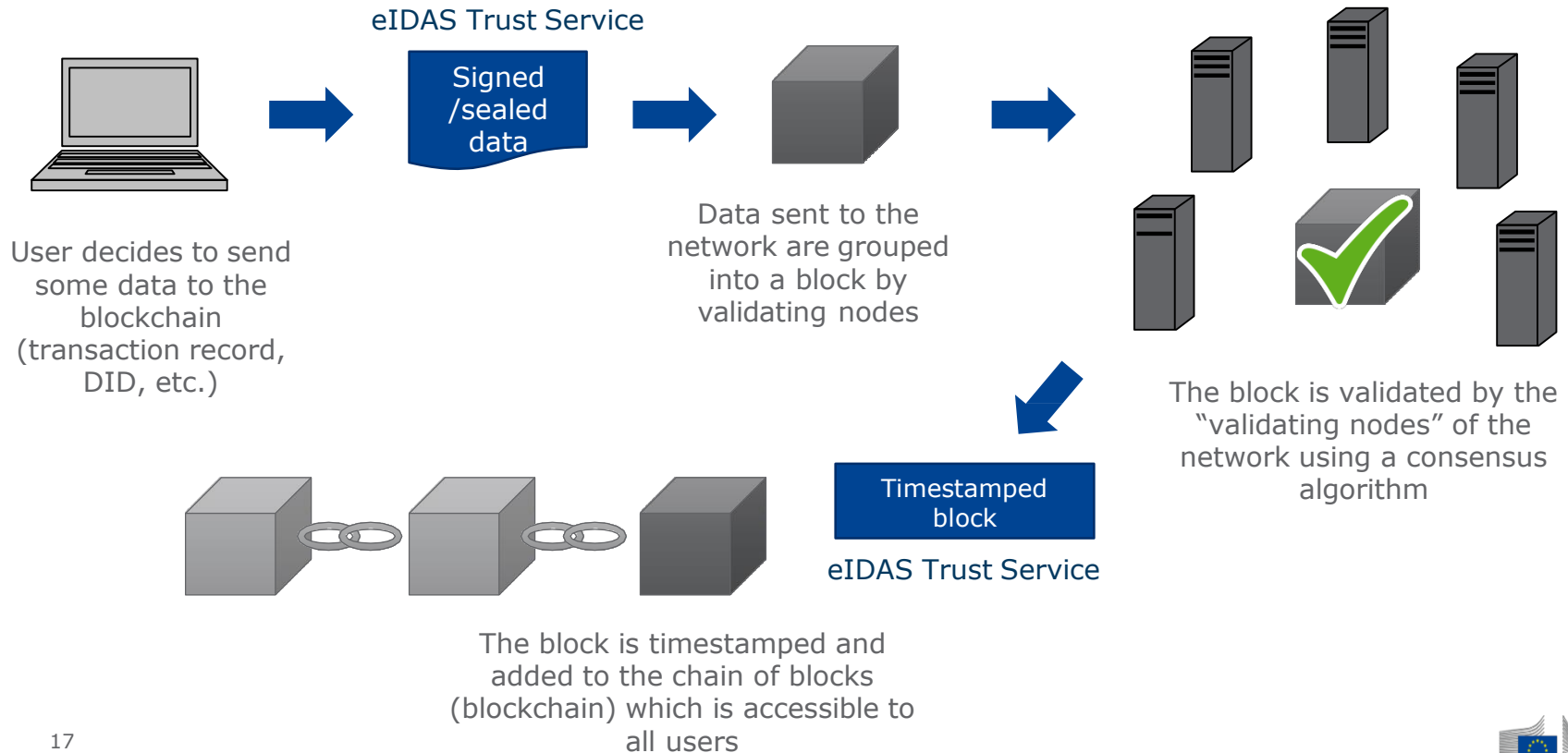
## ***Article 46***

### ***Legal effects of electronic documents***

An electronic document shall not be denied legal effect and admissibility as evidence in legal proceedings solely on the grounds that it is in electronic form.



# How eIDAS Regulation is relevant to blockchain: Inserting content in the blockchain



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For further information and feedback

**Web page on eIDAS**

<http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/trust-services-and-aid>

**eIDAS Observatory**

<https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/eidas-observatory>

**Text of eIDAS Regulation in all languages**

<http://europa.eu/lux73KG>

**Connecting Europe Facility –  
Catalogue of Building Blocks**

<https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital>

**eIDAS twitter account**

[@eID\\_EU](https://twitter.com/eID_EU)