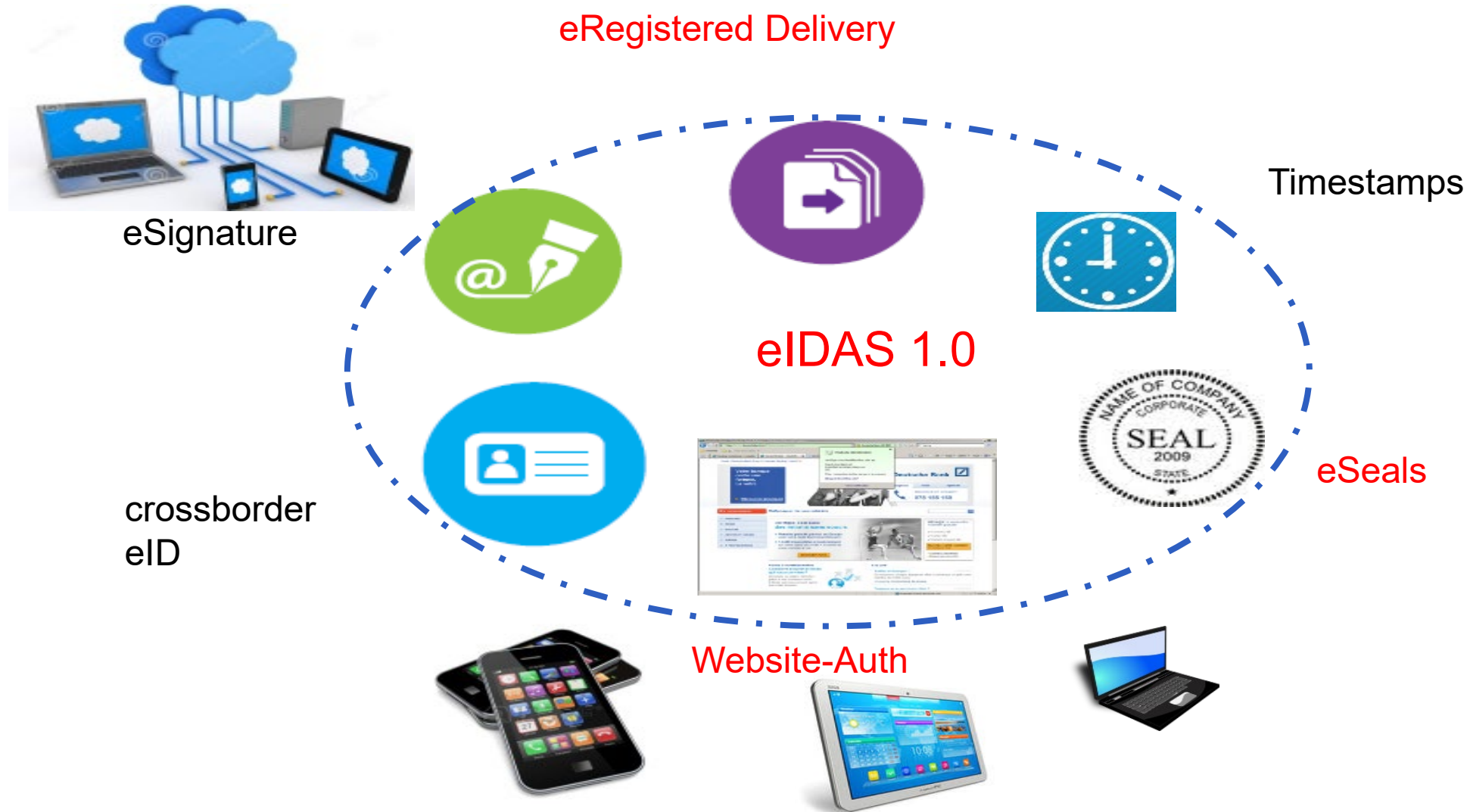# eIDAS 2 the "Blue Wonder" for all EU- Public-Key-Infrastructures?

ARNO FIEDLER | *GESCHÄFTSFÜHRER*

NIMBUS TECHNOLOGIEBERATUNG GMBH

eIDAS 2014: Vision to enable "EU Digital Single Market via Pan-European Trust Services"

eRegistered Delivery

Timestamps

eSignature

eIDAS 1.0

eSeals

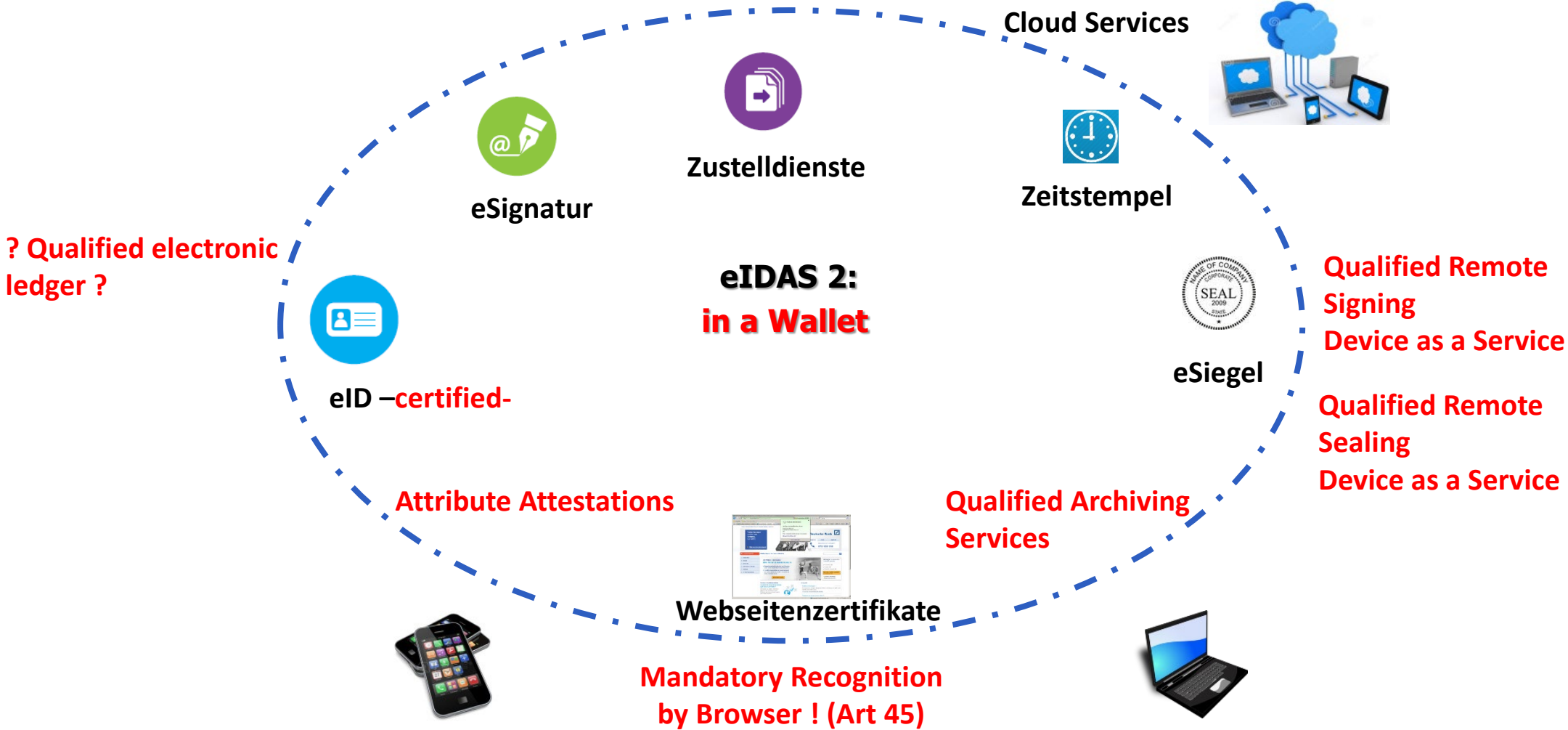crossborder eID

Website-Auth

eIDAS 2.0 Throwback: Autemn 2020

«The Commission will soon propose a **secure European e-identity**. One that we trust and that any citizen can use anywhere in Europe to do anything from paying your taxes to renting a bicycle. A technology where we can control ourselves what data and how data is used. »
(State of the Union - 16 September 2020)

« The European Council calls for the development of **an EU-wide framework for secure public electronic identification (e-ID)**, including interoperable digital signatures, to provide people with **control over their online identity and data** as well as to enable **access to public, private and cross-border digital services**.»
(European Council Conclusions - 2 October 2020)

eIDAS 2024: "national eID, WWW-Authentication, Trust Services and Attribute Attestations for a Self Sovereign User…"

Cloud Services

eSignatur

Zustelldienste

Zeitstempel

? Qualified electronic ledger ?

eIDAS 2:
in a Wallet

eID –certified-

eSiegel

Qualified Remote Signing Device as a Service

Qualified Remote Sealing Device as a Service

Attribute Attestations

Qualified Archiving Services

Webseitenzertifikate

Mandatory Recognition by Browser ! (Art 45)

European Digital Identity – 3 Pillars

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Strengthen the national eIDs system under eIDAS

- Improve effectiveness and efficiency of mutual recognition of national eID and impose their mandatory notification on Member States

Private Sector as Provider of identity-linked services

- Private providers to offer digital identity-linked services by following the (improved) rules applicable for qualified trust services (anchored in national eIDs).

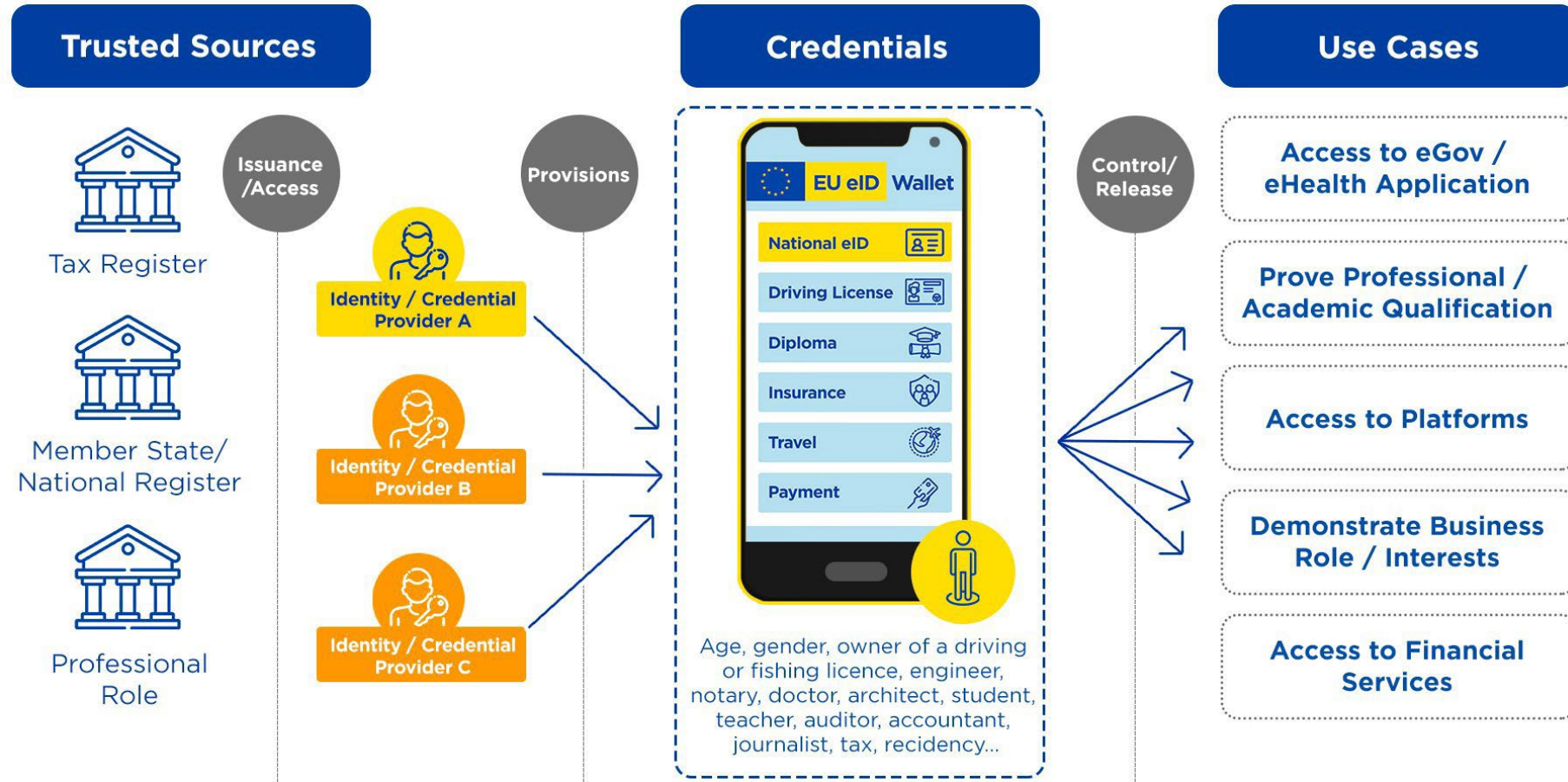**User Controlled Digital Identity - Personal Wallet**

- European secure "digital wallet" trusted app on mobile/smartphone allowing the storage and use, under the sole control of the user, of identity data based on common standards

Adding New Qualified Trust Services

1. Attestation of Attributes

2. ~~Electronic ledgers ?~~

3. Qualified service for the management of remote electronic signature creation devices

4. Qualified electronic archiving services

EUeID - Ecosystem

Trusted Sources

Issuance /Access

Tax Register

Member State/ National Register

Professional Role

Identity / Credential Provider A

Identity / Credential Provider B

Identity / Credential Provider C

Provisions

Credentials

EU eID Wallet

National eID
Driving License
Diploma
Insurance
Travel
Payment

Age, gender, owner of a driving or fishing licence, engineer, notary, doctor, architect, student, teacher, auditor, accountant, journalist, tax, recidency...

Control/ Release

Use Cases

Access to eGov / eHealth Application

Prove Professional / Academic Qualification

Access to Platforms

Demonstrate Business Role / Interests

Access to Financial Services

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ETSI TS 119 461 and eIDAS

Previous ETSI standards for trust services were incomplete for applications in identity proofing ~~because they~~ 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 harmonzied** standards across Europe

eIDAS 2 Article §24

eIDAS 2 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."*
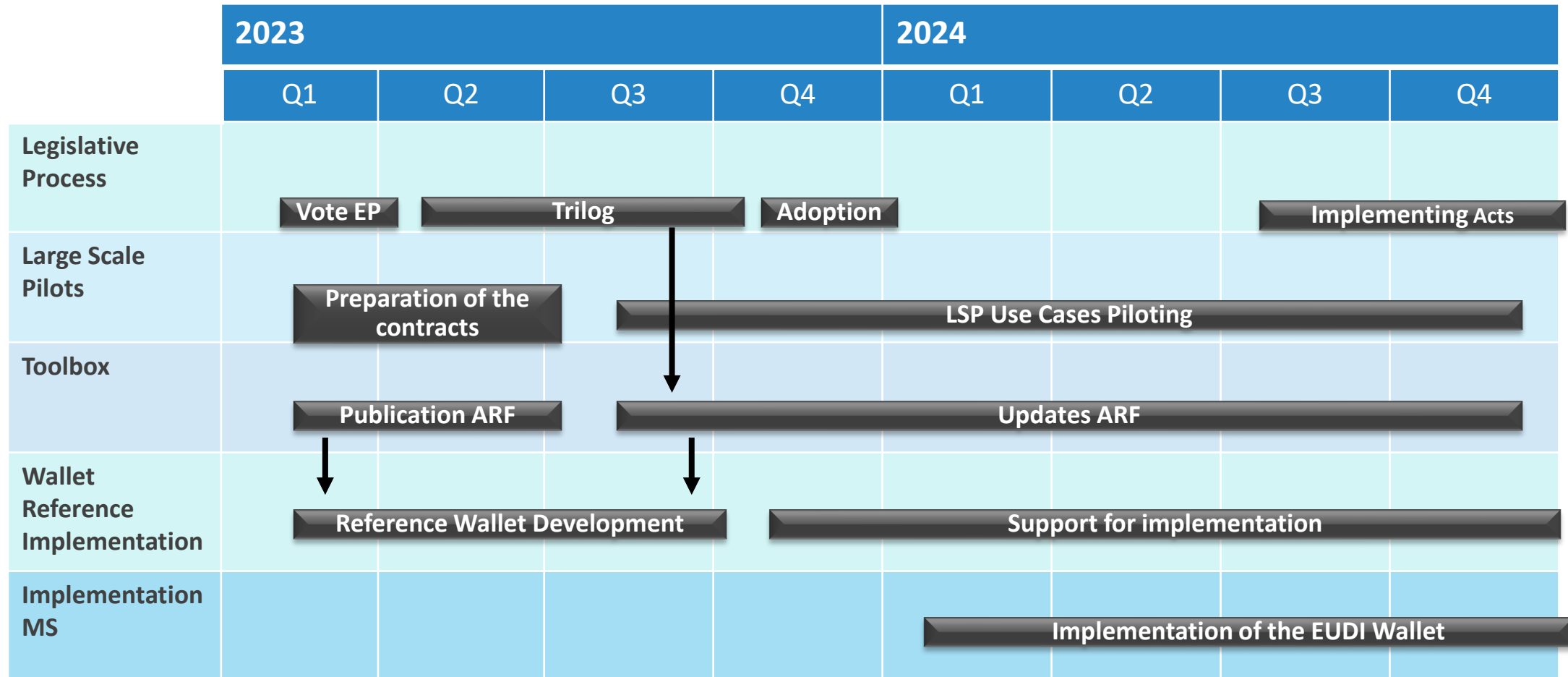
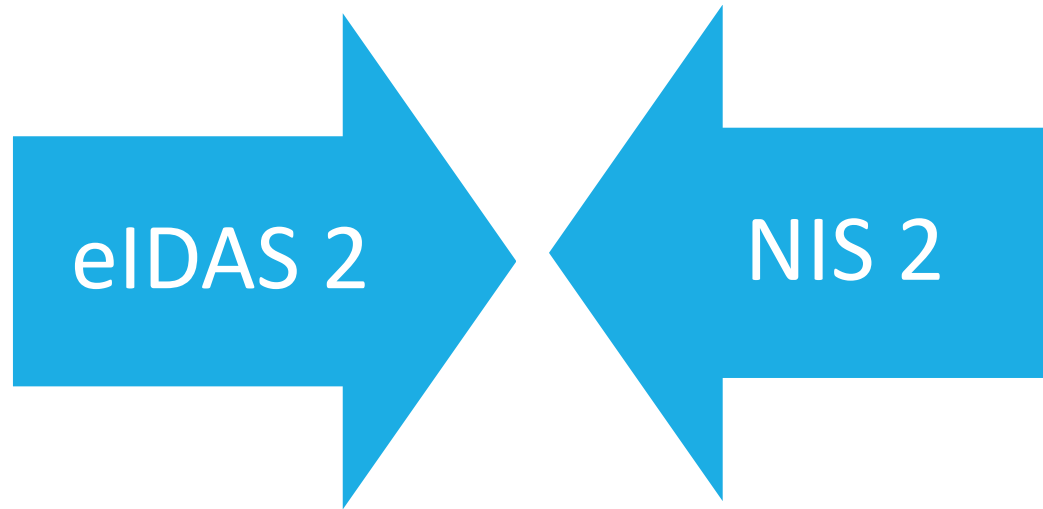Including definitions, **a** through **d**, where **c** is defined as:

*"**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. T**hose implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 48(2).'"*

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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}
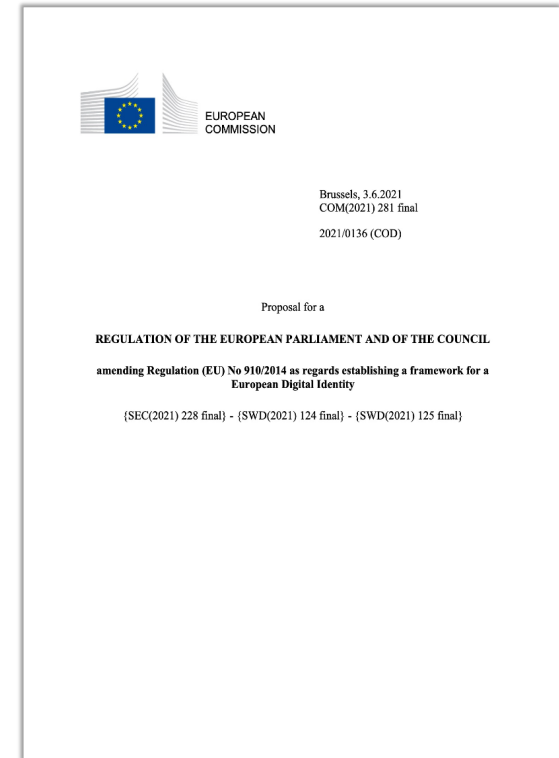
eIDAS 2.0 – Timeline (estimation 21.05.23)

	2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Legislative Process	Vote EP	Trilog		Adoption			Implementing Acts	
Large Scale Pilots		Preparation of the contracts		LSP Use Cases Piloting				
Toolbox		Publication ARF		Updates ARF				
Wallet Reference Implementation		Reference Wallet Development		Support for implementation				
Implementation MS					Implementation of the EUDI Wallet			

Deleting Article 19 causes serious problems for the actual Trust Service
Audit Scheme based on EN 319 403 and ISO 17065,
NIS2 re-open the door for „national de-harmonisation" like 20 years ago…..
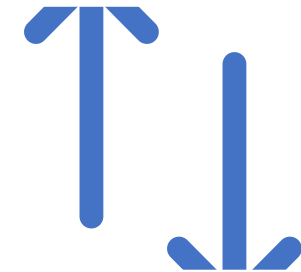
Standardisation

Wallet protection profile
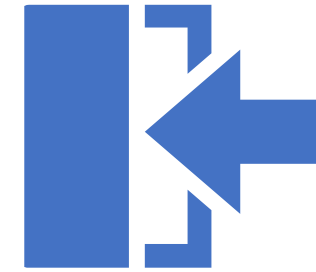
Wallet onboarding

Wallet interfaces
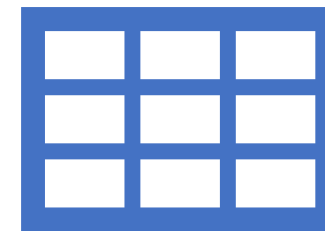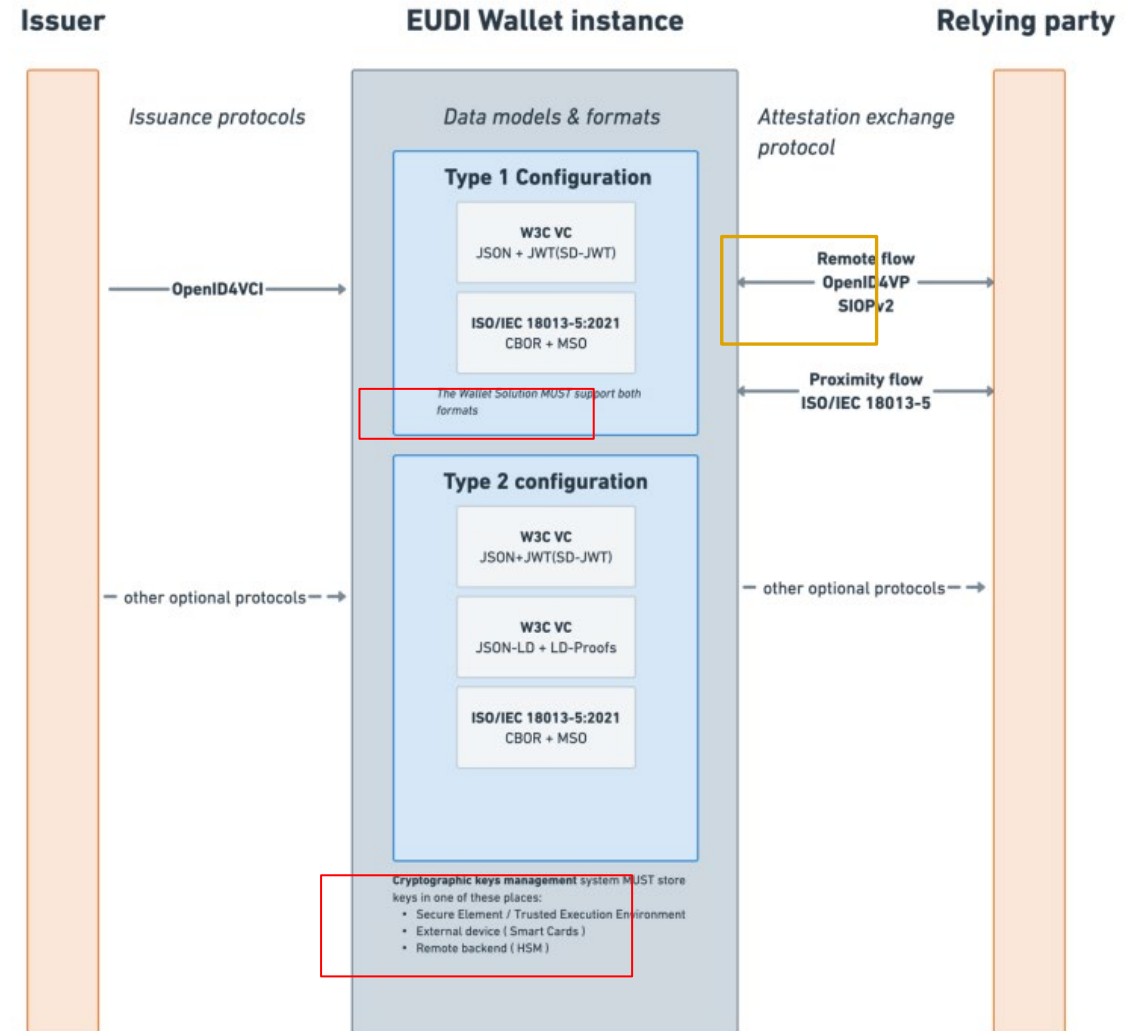
Attestation format

Policy requirements

3 options for wallet solutions:

Central: Wallet incl. Backend

eIDAS 2.0 – EUDI Wallet configurations

- "EUDI Wallet Solutions MUST support Type 1 configuration that is mandatory for PID"

- "For PID it's up to the Member State to define the issuance protocol and each wallet solution will support the specific PID Issuance protocol according with the Member State specifications."

Fazit zu eIDAS 2 Stand Sommer 2023

- Zielsetzung ist extrem ambitioniert, teilweise nicht realistisch
  - Digitaler Euro…..
  - Registeröffnung für alle Attribut Attestation Provider
  - Anhängigkeit von Secure Elements und Betriebssystemen
  - Strikte Trennung zwischen TSP und AATP
  - „Self Sovereign Identity" versus „Identity Matching via PID"

- Vorgehensweise stärker national geprägt als bei eIDAS 1

- Dialog zwischen Juristen und Technikern schwierig

- NIS2 kommt zusätzlich zu bestehenden Sicherheitsanforderungen auf die TSP zu, der Begriff TSP ist dabei weit gefasst.

- Time to Market kritisch, GAFAM reagiert „stark"

- Letzte Möglichkeit zur Wiedererlangung der Souveränität (DMA+DSA?)

Vielen Dank!

NIMBUS

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