



Update on the eIDAS Regulation

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eIDAS - The Regulation in a nutshell

2 MAIN CHAPTERS SUBJECT TO DIFFERENT RULES AND REQUIREMENTS

Chapter II

Mutual recognition of e-identification means



Chapter IV

Electronic Documents

Chapter III

Electronic trust services (rules applicable since 1 July 2016)

- Electronic signatures
- Electronic seals
- Time stamping
- Electronic registered delivery service
- Website authentication

eID

17.09.2014
Entry into force of the eIDAS
Regulation

29.09.2015

Voluntary cross-border recognition

29.09.2018

Mandatory crossborder recognition



eIDAS: boosting trust & supporting businesses!





The cross border use of trusted eID gives Europeans a **new freedom**: to rely on the eID they already use at national level and to securely access digital services provided everywhere across the EU.

Mariya **Gabriel**

Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society

#eIDAS @eID_EU



Where does eIDAS have an impact?

UMM&DS

Uniform User Management and Digital Signatures

eHGI

eHealth Governance Initiative

ECI

European Citizens' Initiative

ESSN

European Social Security Number

SUP

Directive on single-member private limited liability companies

PSD₂

Revised Directive on Payment Services

AML5

5th Anti-Money Laundering Directive (**Agreed on 20/12/2017**)

SDG/OOP

Single Digital Gateway – Once Only Principle in Art. 12

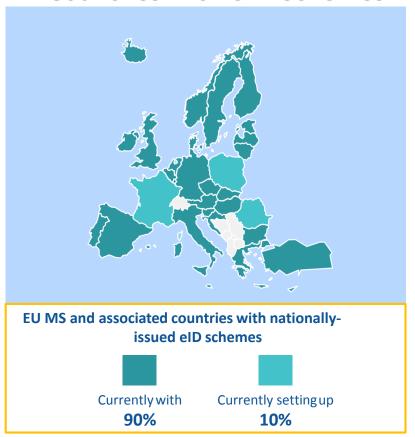








Countries with eID schemes

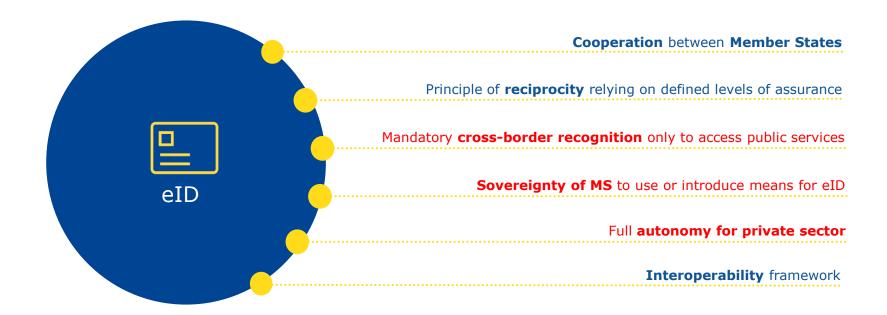


- Countries with eID schemes:
 AT, BE, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, HR, HU, IE, IT, IS, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, NO, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, UK
- Countries setting-up national eID schemes:
 BG, EL, FR, PL

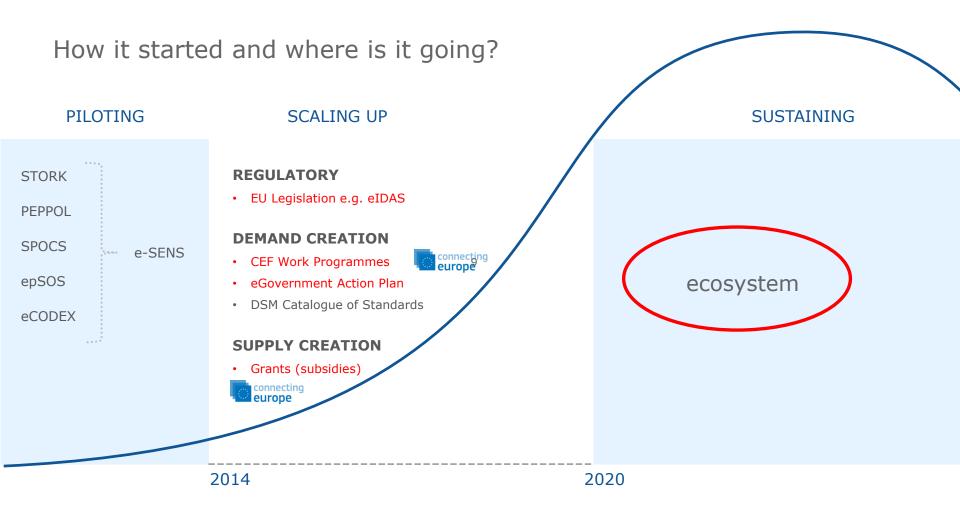
Information provided by MSs (as of December 2017)

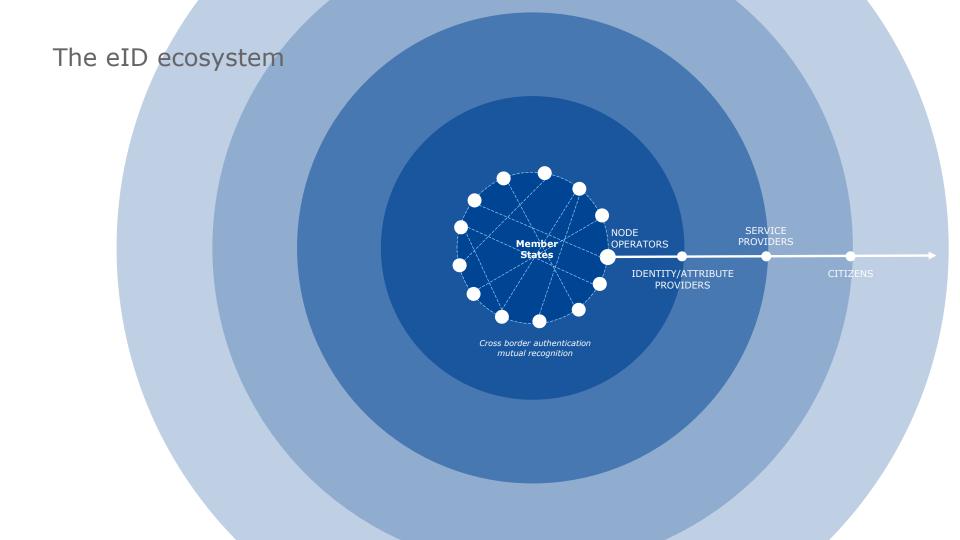


eIDAS: Key principles for eID









The benefits of <u>interoperable and recognised</u> eID for the different actors

Citizen





Cross-border online services



- √ Ease of use
- ✓ Cost saving
- ✓ Increased assurance

Public administration



Set up



- ✓ Cost saving
- √ Compliance
- ✓ Increased assurance
- √ Financial support

Identity/Attribute providers











- ✓ New areas of application
- ✓ Once only principle

Service providers









- ✓ Cost saving
- ✓ Legal compliance
- ✓ Increased security/assurance
- ✓ Increase potential user base



Countries in process of implementing an eIDAS compliant Node

Countries setting-up an eIDAS compliant Node:
 AT*, BE*, CZ*, DE, DK*, EE*, EL*, ES*, FR, HR*, HU,
 IR, IS, IT*, LT, LU*, LV*, MT*, NL*, NO*, PL*, PT,
 SI, SK, SE, UK*

 Countries planning national eIDAS Node implementation:
 BG, CY, FI, RO, TR



^{*} countries that expressed intent to use CEF eID sample implementation

Levels of Assurance - (EU) 2015/1502

Elements of Levels of Assurance

Enrolment

- application
- registration
- identity proofing

eID means management

- design
- issuance
- suspension
- renewal and replacement

Authentication

 requirements for confirming an identity to a relying party

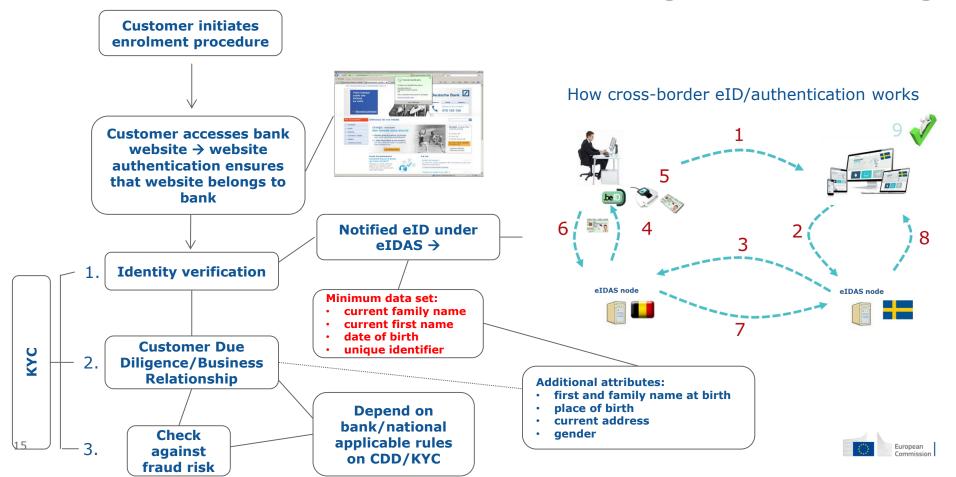
Management, organisation

- Information Security Management (ISM),
- record keeping
- facilities and staff,
- controls,
- Compliance and audit

An example of differences between LoA: identity proofing

	<u>Level high</u> : substantial plus	<u>Level substantial</u> : low plus	<u>Level low</u>
Physical appearance at registration (including remote or at earlier stage)	Required	Not required	Not required
Verification of identity evidence	Verified possession of valid identity evidence (like photo/bio)	Based on recognised evidence checked to be genuine. No direct verification of identity evidence assumed to be genuine	No direct verification of identity evidence assumed to be genuine

Digital on-boarding



Ongoing initiatives

CEF Telecom Programme

- Testing cross-border use of e-ID by banks through the e-IDAS nodes in the context of grants awarded under the CEF eID Call
 - Open Identity Exchange: Project about Opening a bank account with an EU digital identity, financed by 2016 call, started in 2017 and currently ongoing http://www.openidentityexchange.org/opening-a-bank-account-cross-border-id-authentication/
 - Call 2018: Deadline for applicants May, 15th

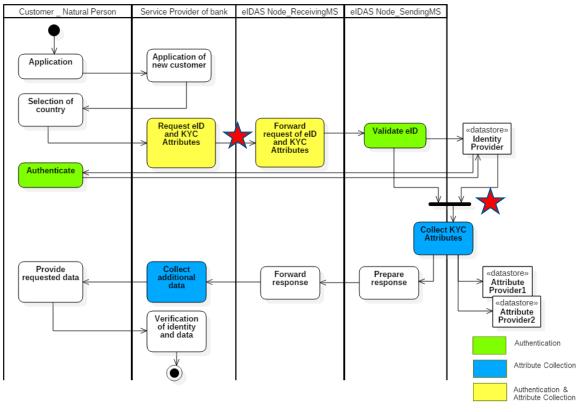
Studies

- Study on e-ID and digital on-boarding: mapping and analysis of existing bank practices across EU (outsourced to PWC)
 - Final report published in April 2018
- Definition of Information Systems Architecture solutions that will enable the use of attributes required to support electronic identification by integrating the CEF eID Building Block in the Banking domain (outsourced to Everis)
 - Led by DG DIGIT, running until July 2018



eID in Banking - Potential Information Systems Architecture solution

(Everis study)





eID in Banking - Potential attributes (Everis study)

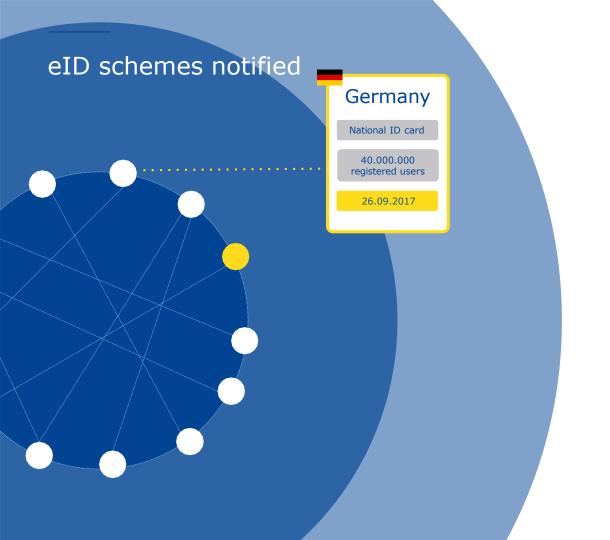
Identity Attributes

- Current Family Name
- Current First Name
- Date of Birth
- Unique Identifier
- First Name at Birth
- Family Name at Birth
- Place of Birth
- Current Address
- Gender
- Country of Nationality
- Email Address
- Occupation (Profession)

KYC Attributes

- Politically Exposed Person (PEP)
- Source of Funds
- Fiscal residence
- Social Security Number





eID schemes pre-notified



.... and 10 more
countries are
intending to pre-notify their
schemes by the end of
2018!



For further information and feedback

Web page on eIDAS

http://ec.europa.eu/digitalagenda/en/trust-services-and-eid

eIDAS Observatory

https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/eida s-observatory

Text of eIDAS Regulation in all languages

http://europa.eu/!ux73KG

Connecting Europe Facility – Catalogue of Building Blocks

https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital

eIDAS twitter account

@EU eIDAS

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