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WORKING PAPER

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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on Telecommunications and Information Society
Subject:	Revision of the eIDAS Regulation - European Digital Identity : Presentation by the Commission (Telecommunications WP 7 January 2021)

Delegations will find in the annex the presentation on Revision of the eIDAS Regulation - European Digital Identity, made by the Commission at the Telecommunications WP on 7 January 2021.



Revision of the eIDAS Regulation - European Digital Identity

TTE Working Group Meeting

7 January 2021

Political Context

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« *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)

« *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)

Evaluation Preliminary Results

- **Trust Services – *some improvement useful***

Availability and take-up, comparability of security levels across countries and harmonisation of supervisory activities

- **eID – *change is necessary***

Weak implementation, low uptake by citizens, difficulties in interoperability, limitations to cross-border utilisation, lack of user-convenience, complexity of the notification process, limitation to the public sector ..

eID – Key Weaknesses

- **Coverage:** 19 notified eID schemes (7 mobile-based) by 14 Member States - 59% of EU-27 population has access
- **Acceptance:** 67% of EU-27 MS can accept notified eID scheme (node with receiving capacity). Among 7 key public services for cross-border users, only 14% offer eIDAS authentication / EU-27.
- **Usage:** Between 100 and 30 000 successful cross-border authentications a year compared to millions at domestic level
- **User friendliness:** No common user interface, redirections in the authentication process and denial of service

Change in Context

- **User Expectations** - speed, security, protection of personal data
 - Eurobarometer: 63% want a **secure single digital ID** for all online services that gives them control over the use of their data, 72% want to know **how their data are used** when they use social media accounts
- **Market demand** for versatile, secure and trustworthy identification in private sector
- **Role of Platforms** – Risk of further market dominance, user lock-in, loss of control over data
- **Technological Change** - mobile identification, Self Sovereign ID

Towards a European Digital Identity – The ambition

- **Universally Available** – all EU citizens and businesses may use it on a voluntary basis
- **Universally Useable** – recognised by private and public service providers for all transactions that require authentication (« EU single-sign-on »)
- **Protecting Personal Data** – users are be able to take control of their identity and the disclosure of personal data/attributes

3 Possibilities / 3 Pillars

- **Strengthen eIDAS** – efficiency of mutual recognition, mandatory notification, extension of data set, cost and liabilities for private sector, discretionary disclosure
- **eID as a Trust Service** – private providers accredited / supervised by national authorities, common standards, verifiable credentials as a trust service
- **Self-Sovereign Identity** – common SSI standards (W3C), wallet app, user-centric, portability

Next Steps

- Complementarity and Synergy with National eID
- Technical Dialogue with Member States and Stakeholders
- Legislative Proposal
- Joint Process / Implementation Steps
- Pilot Implementation

Thank you

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