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### WORKING PAPER

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#### WORKING DOCUMENT

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 elDAS Regulation -European Digital Identity

TTE Working Group Meeting 7 January 2021

### **Political Context**

« 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 ..



## elD – 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, discretional 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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