



Building
TRUSTED
DIGITAL IDENTITY
in the European Union

EFFICIENT & SECURE DIGITAL LIFE

“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.”

Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society Mariya Gabriel

GSM Association ‘Mobile Connect for Cross-Border Digital Services: Lessons Learned from the eIDAS Pilot’ (2018 report)

“Countries implementing digital ID could unlock value equivalent to 3 to 13% of GDP by 2030.”

McKinsey Global Institute

‘Digital identification: A key to inclusive growth’ (April 2019 report)



A SECURE DIGITAL IDENTITY

ONE WE ALL TRUST

The european context

Building trust in the online environment is essential for a successful transition to a digital society.

Without TRUST, citizens and businesses are reluctant to engage in digital transactions.

ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION (eID) AND TRUST SERVICES (SUCH AS ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES) HELP CITIZENS TO MANAGE THEIR DIGITAL IDENTITIES BY PROVIDING ONLINE TRUST

A coordinated approach at EU level allows citizens and business to use their national eID and trust services across borders and benefit from the opportunities that the Single Digital Market offers.



THE eIDAS REGULATION ON ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION AND TRUST SERVICES FOR ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS IN THE INTERNAL MARKET

THE eIDAS REGULATION IS THE EUROPEAN UNION'S RESPONSE TO THIS CHALLENGE

eIDAS provides:

- ➔ legal certainty beyond national borders
- ➔ a predictable regulatory environment for a seamless cross-border recognition of eID and trust services.

eIDAS boosts:

- ➔ Trust
- ➔ Security and
- ➔ convenience on-line, for government, businesses and consumers.



eIDAS creates a European internal market for trust services, namely:

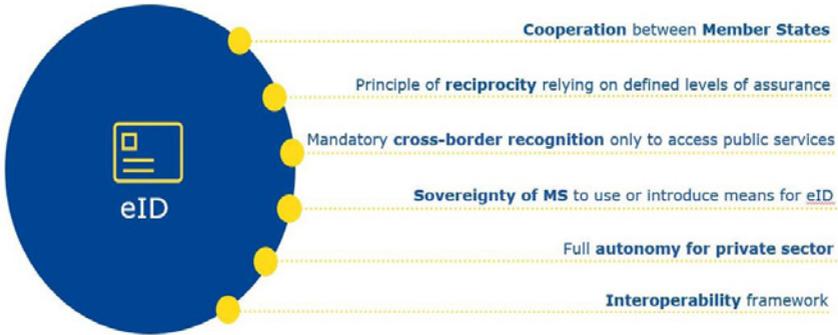
- ➔ Electronic signatures
- ➔ Electronic seals
- ➔ Time stamps
- ➔ Electronic registered delivery
- ➔ Website authentication

eIDAS ensures that:

- ➔ trust services will work across borders
- ➔ trust services will have the same legal status as traditional paper-based processes

eIDAS ENSURES THAT PEOPLE AND BUSINESSES CAN USE THEIR OWN NATIONAL eID MEANS TO ACCESS PUBLIC SERVICES IN OTHER EU COUNTRIES

eID: KEY PRINCIPLES



National eIDs need to be formally notified, which means that the country of origin is supporting them and holds responsibility for their use.

ONLY BY PROVIDING CERTAINTY ON THE LEGAL VALIDITY OF ALL THESE SERVICES, BUSINESSES AND CITIZENS WILL USE THE DIGITAL INTERACTIONS AS THEIR NATURAL WAY OF INTERACTION

TODAY, **13**
Member States have pre-notified at least one national identity scheme thus providing the opportunity to

over **65%**
of the EU population to access public services in a cross-border context



eIDAS – A MAJOR STEP IN BUILDING A DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET

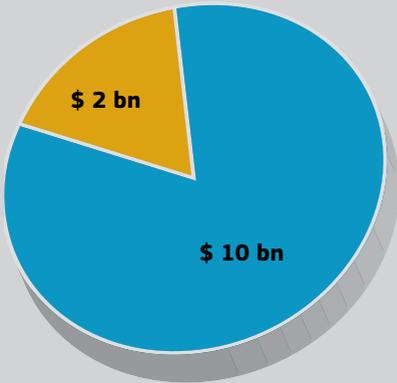
For companies in the digital economy scale is a key factor of success.

eIDAS brings new opportunities, thus allowing companies to easily reach new customers across the EU.

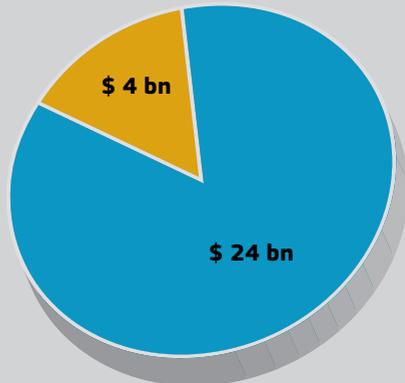


The market for Identity Authentications and Fraud Solutions is set to grow and way reach \$28 billion by 2023

Market 2018 in \$ billions



Market 2023 in \$ billions

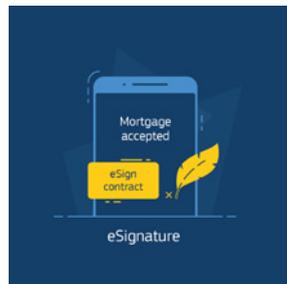
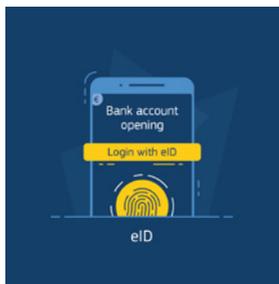


- Identity authentication
- Fraud prevention solutions

To become reality, eIDAS relies on the digital infrastructure to be deployed across EU.

To support Member States and businesses to set-up this infrastructure, the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme is providing a set of generic digital building blocks.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS WITH COMPLIANT SOFTWARE AND DEDICATED SERVICES. THEY ARE THE BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES THAT CAN BE REUSED TO FACILITATE THE DELIVERY OF DIGITAL PUBLIC SERVICES ACROSS BORDERS AND SECTORS





eID UNDER EIDAS IN ACTION



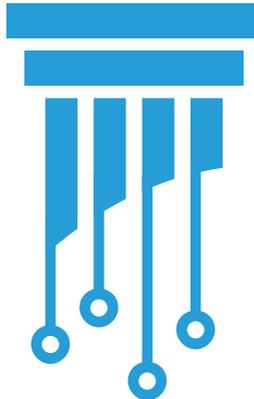
eIDAS: A KEY PILLAR OF AN INTEGRATED POLICY APPROACH AT EU LEVEL

eIDs under eIDAS empower citizens to:

- ➔ control and selectively disclose identity data when accessing online services across borders
- ➔ limit the collection of their identity data to what is strictly needed for a transaction while ensuring full accountability

eIDAS reinforces compliance with **General Data Protection Regulation** and **privacy-by-design** by allowing data minimisation and use of only some trusted attributes such as age verification.

eIDs under eIDAS are key to implement the revised **Anti-Money Laundering Directive**, the **Payment Services Directive II (PSD2)**, the Communication on **'Tackling online disinformation'** effectively.



IN PRACTICE

eIDAS for Students' mobility

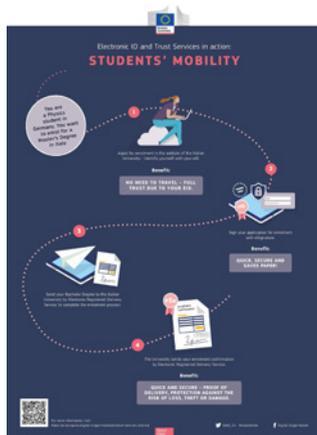
Andreas is a physics student in Luxembourg. He wants to enrol for a Master's Degree in Italy.

Andreas can apply for enrolment on the website of the Italian University and identify himself with his **eID**.

Andreas signs his application for enrolment with an e-signature and sends his digitised Bachelor Degree to the Italian University by Electronic registered delivery service. To finish the process the university sends the enrolment confirmation back to Andreas by Electronic registered delivery service.



[Student's mobility infographic](#)



eIDAS for filing a tax declaration

Magdalena is a Polish citizen who has recently moved to the Netherlands for work. She needs to file her first tax declaration in the Netherlands.

She logs in to the Dutch tax authority website and identifies herself with her Polish **eID**. After filling out her tax declaration she signs it with an e-signature. The Dutch tax authority can e-seal the tax clearance document and send it to her by electronic registered delivery service.



[Taxation infographic](#)

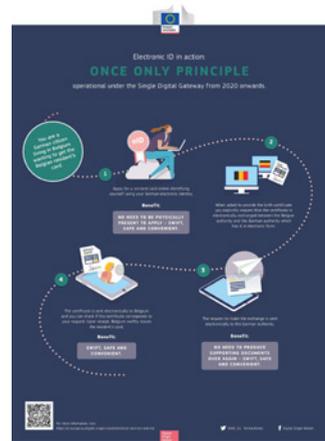


eIDAS: making once only principle operational under the Single Digital Gateway from 2020 onwards

Lena is a German citizen living in Belgium and wants to get the Belgian residence card.

She can apply for the resident card online, identifying herself through her German **eID**. When asked to provide her birth certificate, she explicitly requests the Belgian authority to obtain it from the German authority, which has it in electronic form. Her request is electronically transmitted to the German authorities, which in turn sends the digital birth certificate to Belgium. Lena can check if it corresponds to her request. Upon receipt, Belgium swiftly issues the residence card.

[Once only principle infographic](#)



eIDAS and protection of minors when going online

You are over 16 years old and want to create a social media account in a platform which has an age restriction policy. You are not obliged to reveal your actual age, telephone number or date of birth. Using a trusted **eID** enables you to disclose only that you are over 16.



WHAT'S NEXT?

For the hyper-connected world of tomorrow, where connected devices proliferate and digital transactions multiply, the ability to establish **individual identity uniquely and accurately** is going to be critical.

New challenges will appear, and **digital identity** will likely become one of the **most valuable commodities**.

Building on the eIDAS Regulation, there is an opportunity to develop a **market-attractive, user-centric Digital Identity framework at EU level**, able to cope with these challenges in full respect of European values and fundamental rights.



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