



eIDAS version 1 – what has worked, what has not, what needs to change?

Jon Ølnes, Product manager, Signicat AS

ENISA Trust Services Forum, Berlin/online, 2020.09.22

Disclaimer

Please note that this presentation is for information purposes only, and that Signicat has no obligation to pursue any course of business outlined in this presentation or to develop or release any functionality mentioned in this presentation.

The future strategy and possible future developments by Signicat are subject to change and may be changed by Signicat at any time for any reason without notice.

This document is provided without a warranty of any kind, either express or implied, including but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement. Signicat assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions in this document.



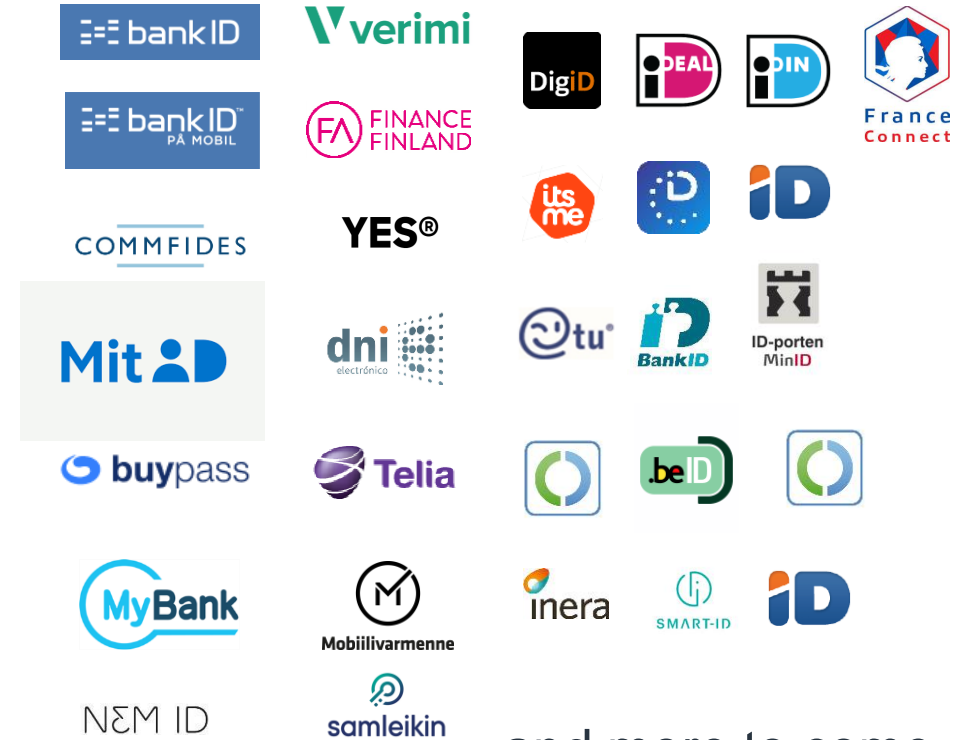
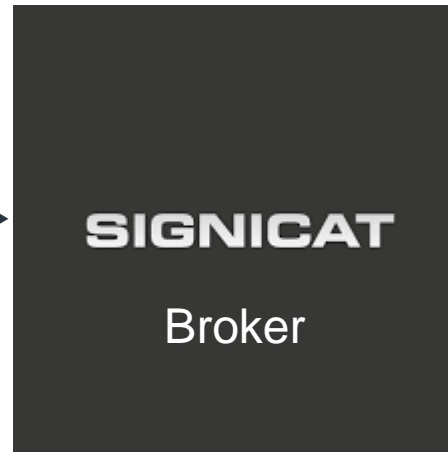
Signicat's eID hub and services



- Integrating about 30 eIDs and eID schemes available over one API
- Covering 13 countries
- Customers operate X-border or in several countries
- Trust service provider for signing, preservation, Q-timestamp
- Identity proofing service
- ... and more



Service provider



... and more to come



Overall assessment of eIDAS v1

- Has eIDAS done a good job? **YES**

- Is there room for improvement? **YES**

Focussing on improvements, the overall positive assessment might be forgotten





eIDAS electronic identity



eID – what has worked

- **Alignment of national eID assurance levels**

Pan-European reference levels

- **Attention on the role of eID and cross-border acceptance**

The need is evident and understood



eID – what has partly worked

- **The notification system**

Notifications are done but minimal practical effect

- **The eIDAS infrastructure**

Works, but old-fashioned

Not much practical effect

Not available to private sector



eID – what has not worked

- **Most Member States have insufficient eID deployment**

Suggested measure:

- 90 % of adult population has eID, and
- Uses it on average at least 2 times per week

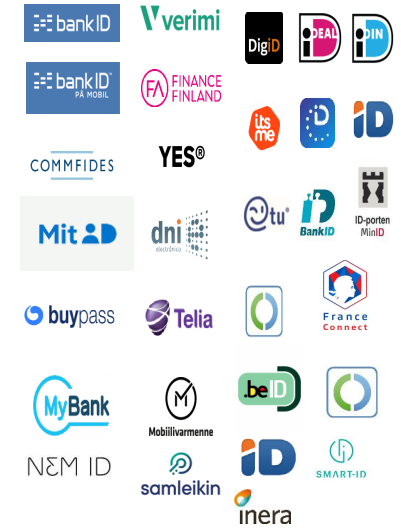
Only 5-6 states (including EEA) fulfil this

- **eID as a commodity**
- **Successful deployments involve both banks and government**



Cross-border eID works today

- Cross-border use of eID is not a problem
- For eIDs that actually exist.....



- But cross-border identity is a problem



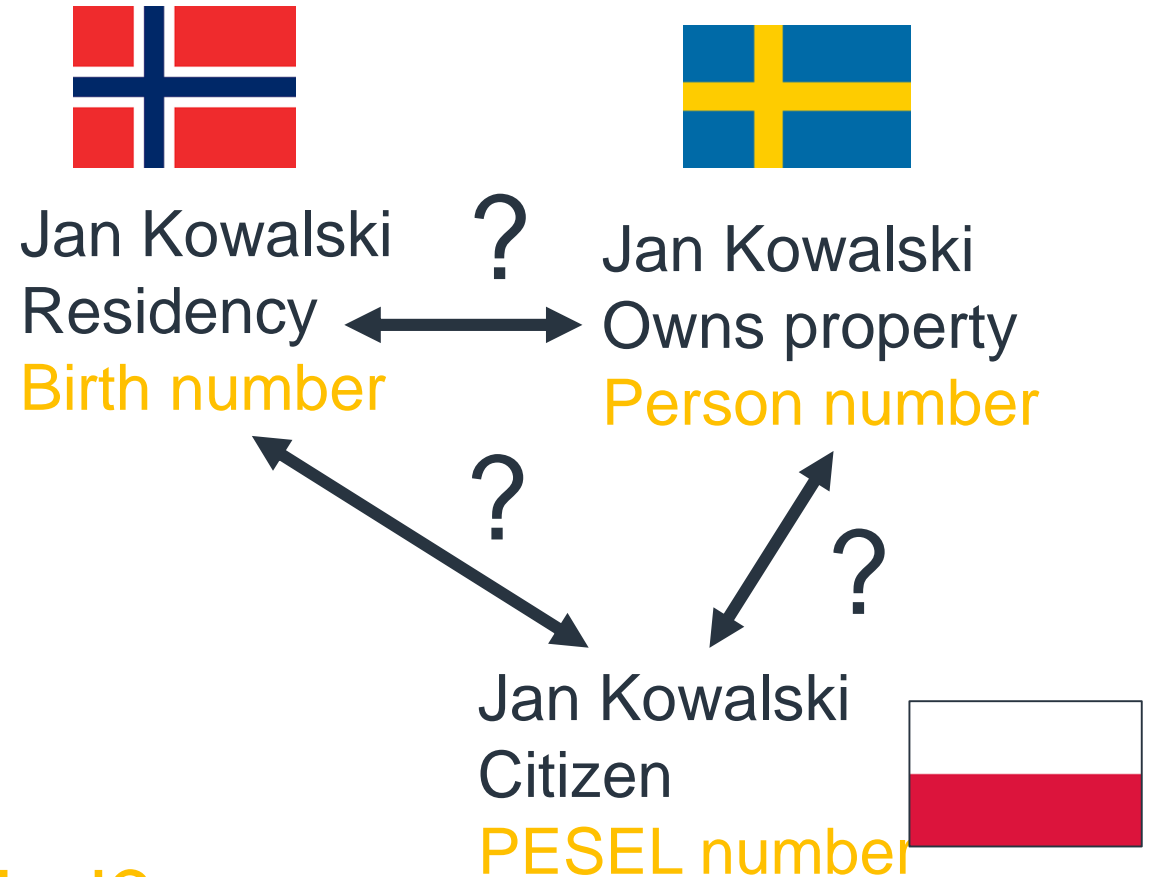
Identity is national – there is no EU identity

National identity defined by citizenship, residency, rights, and obligations

How do we link national identities cross-border?

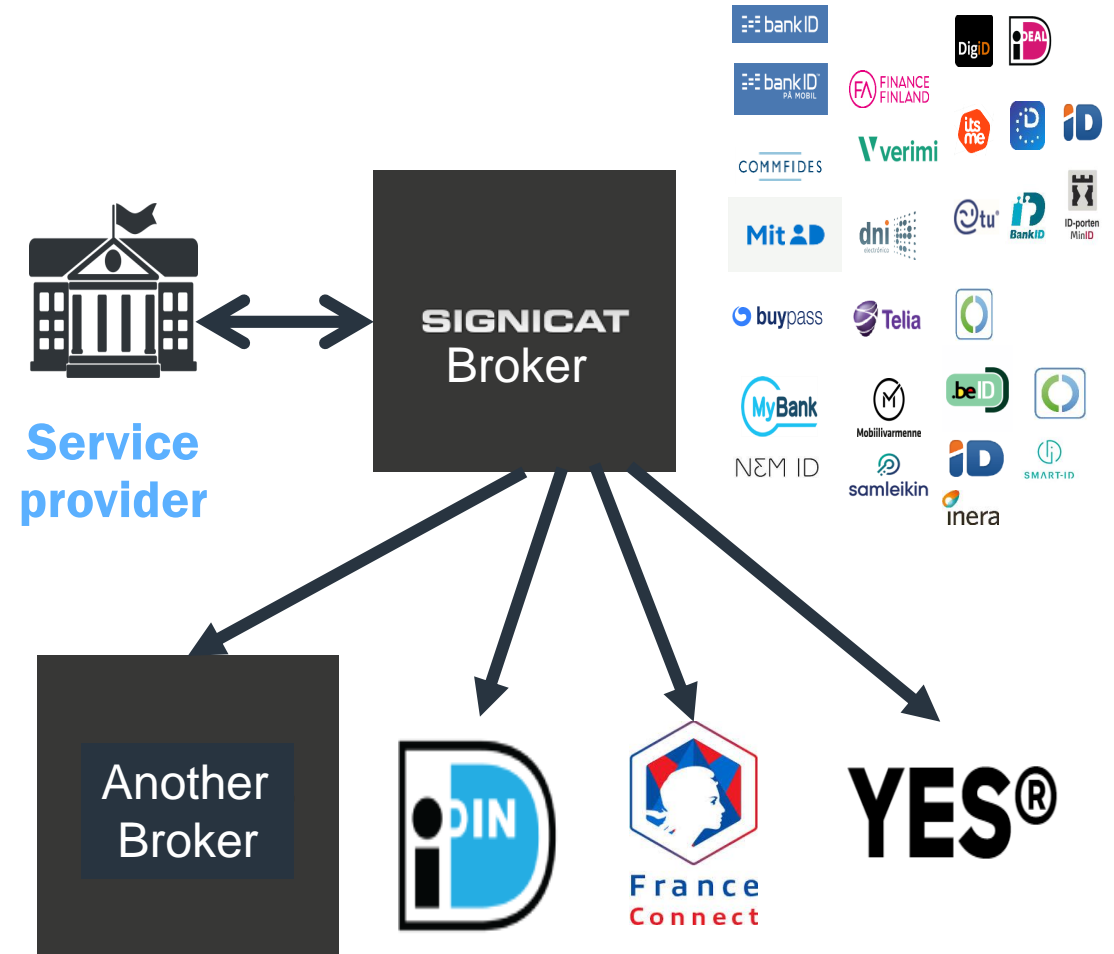
What about countries that cannot (really) even identify their own residents uniquely?

Is an EU identity desired/needed?



Solution: Enable an ecosystem to evolve

- Leave eID deployment to banks and governments and telcos and others
- Allowing technology to evolve
- Base on eIDAS assurance levels
- Use national identity or other identities
- Define broker (abstract) as a trust service
- Allow a market to evolve
- Solve cross-border national identity as a separate problem (EU and Member States)





SIGNICAT

Trusted Digital Identity™

Trust Services

SIGNICAT

www.signicat.com

Trust services – what has worked

- **Alignment of Qualified across Member States**

Not perfect but pretty well

With standards as firm base

Well established conformity assessment



Trust services – what has partly worked

- **Cross-border service provisioning** Not much yet but slowly evolving
- **Qualified as a concept**
 - It is still the ultra-secure and expensive option
 - Either we must have «qualified as a commodity»
 - Or more focus on non-qualified
- **Trusted Lists**
 - Works – for specialized software and services
 - Not for browsers and off-the-shelf products (except Adobe)
 - Lacks policy and security requirements – and may take the role of a root-CA....



Trust services – what has not worked

- Deployment and use

Suggested measure:

- E-signature as a commodity to 90 % of population
- Necessitates link to deployed eIDs

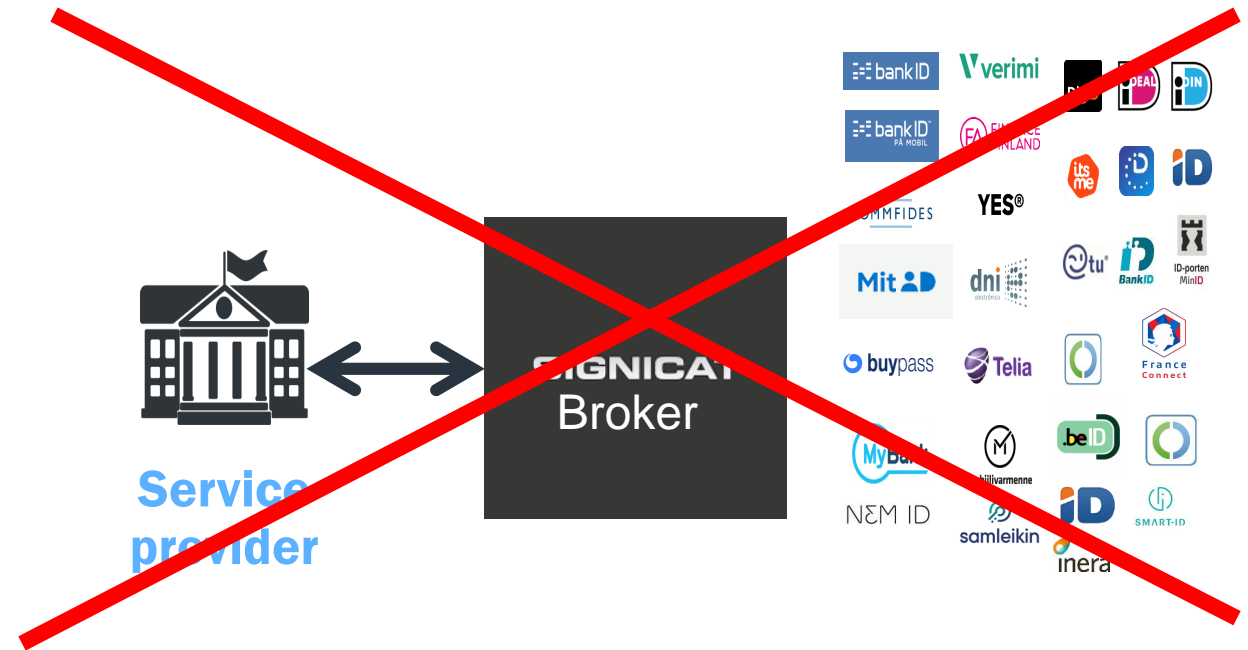
Scaling



Scaling part 1: Signing

- 151 issuers of Q-cert for sign
- With their own signing solutions

- Handling 151 eIDs may be OK
- But not 151 signing options



Likely, signing must be tightly integrated with use of eID for authentication



Scaling part 2: Validation

- **151 issuers of Q-cert for sign**
- **101 issuers of Q-cert for seal**
- **51 issuers of QWAC (that does not work well in browsers.....)**
- **108 providers of Q-timestamp**
- **... and lots of non-Q providers, and think outside of the EU**

- **Trusted List system technically works for Q-services**
 - Validation authority as trust anchor may be the solution**





Miscellaneous issues



EU as an island of the world

- **eIDAS has moved us from “national islands” to an “EU island”**
- **eIDAS Article 14 on international aspects is a blocker**
 - Relying on alignment of national legislations “globally” does not work
 - Not even Switzerland has obtained an agreement
 - Leave to best judgement and refer to contract law when possible



Identity verification is in limbo

- Never refer to “physical presence” as the only means!
- **What is “physical presence” as a benchmark?**
 - Passport office, bank office, shop, gambling office,?
- What is “equivalent to physical presence”?
 - When physical presence is undefined
 - And the equivalence is left to “recognised at national level”

The infamous Article 24 on issuing of Q-cert
Align requirements for Trust Services and eID



Fix (EU) 2015/1506 on signature formats

- **Refers to outdated formats** **Implementing acts that point to standards may become obsolete**
- **Has a ridiculous clause that mandates acceptance of non-standard formats provided that a validation possibility is offered by the Member State using the non-standard format**
 - Why mandate non-standard?**
 - Mandatory formats are anyway a minimum set**
- **Delete the implementing act? Just assume use of standards**





SIGNICAT

Trusted Digital Identity™



www.signicat.com