UNCITRAL Texts and COVID-19 Response and Recovery: Identification and Authentication in the Digital Economy
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An European perspective

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The Challenges

• COVID-19

• Unlock the EU Single Market

• Make Digital Identity Work for All
COVID-19: How eGovernment and Trust Services can help citizens and businesses

When face-to-face interaction is impossible, eGovernment solutions become vital. Thanks to the "trust" enablers eID and eSignature CEF Building Blocks, and in general, the eIDAS regulation, citizens do not need to leave their homes to interact with public administrations; they do not have to meet face-to-face to sign or even mail documents. In times of crisis, this is another way to achieve social distancing.

The use of trust services could also support companies around Europe (particularly SMEs which are most severely affected by the pandemic) by enabling the performance of most operations needed for business continuity (contracts/transactions) remotely.

Check some of the examples of the application of eID and trust service solutions in the financial services, online retail, transport and professional services sectors.
Unlock the EU Single Market with eID & Trust Services

**AMLD5 – Directive (EU) 2018/843**
Published on OJEU on 19/06/2018


**Once-Only Principle cross-border**
Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 on Single Digital Gateway

**Digital on-boarding and portability of KYC**
EC Expert Group on eID and remote KYC jointly managed by CNECT, JUST and FISMA (final reports)

**Company law**
DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/1151 amending Directive (EU) 2017/1132 as regards the use of digital tools and processes in company law – consolidated text

**Tackling online disinformation / Fighting fake news**
COM(2018) 236 final adopted on 26/04/2018

**GDPR compliance**
Data minimisation; use of trusted attributes, credentials and entitlements (such as age verification, proof of residence, etc.)

**Audiovisual Media Service Directive**
Protection of minors / Age verification and parental consent ...

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![EIDAS: Building Trust in Our Online Environment](image)
Calls upon the Commission…

• “to review the existing legislation, inter alia to create a reliable, common, interoperable and technologically neutral framework for digital identity, safeguarding the competitive edge of European businesses and protecting the EU common values and fundamental rights, such as the protection of personal data and privacy.”

• “to consider proposals for further development of the current framework for cross-border identification and authentication based on the eIDAS Regulation towards a framework for a European digital identity, which would drive the Member States to make widely usable, secure and interoperable digital identities available for all Europeans for secure government and private online transactions”
EU vision: eID “speaks for us and not about us”

eIDAS gives the opportunity to citizens to:

- control and selectively disclose identity data when accessing online services cross border
- limit the collection of their identity data to those strictly needed for a transaction while ensuring always full accountability.

It reinforces:

**GDPR compliance**
*Data minimisation; use of trusted attributes, credentials and entitlements (such as age verification, proof of residence, etc.), requirements regarding parental consent for the processing of personal data of children below a certain age …*

**Audiovisual Media Service Directive**
*Protection of minors / Age verification and parental consent / Extension to video-sharing platforms / Emphasis on co-regulatory and self-regulatory instruments …*

**OOP**
*Access to data based on “digital authentication“ roaming / Consent / Proof of origin & integrity / …*

**Cybersecurity**
*eID&TS are preventative security measures (e.g. access to platforms) / going beyond encryption (eg QWCAS) / support “need2know“ (eg KYC) / promote risk management culture (e.g. audit, certification, SBN, etc.) / bring greater transparency and accountability online (fight disinformation) …*
The need for Verified Identities & Verifiable Credentials_Claims

- Three types of interactions in the digital world
  - Fully anonymous interaction
  - Anonymous identity, but verifiable under certain conditions
  - Fully disclosed real identity -> attributes allowing identifying uniquely the person
- Service providers / relying parties may impose requirements on the type of interaction allowed
- Users should be able to decide
  - SSI should, by design, support the three types of interactions
- The trustworthiness of verifiable credentials/claims is rooted on the authority of the issuer
  - Verifying the identity of the issuer is key
- Under DID / SSI, the trust on the actual identities of the parties is built out of the system
  - There is no binding of digital identifiers to real-world entities
- eIDAS can provide the trust framework for this binding
Global standard-setter

At multilateral level

• UNCITRAL Working Group IV on eCommerce

• WTO negotiations on eCommerce: Chapter on eIDs and trust services – Ambitious EU approach


• Interoperability through standards: ETSI study on PKI-based trust services around the world

• …
For further information and feedback

Web page on eIDAS

eIDAS 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: @eID_EU
@eGov_EU