



International dimension of electronic identification and trust services

The European perspective

Open issues on Electronic Commerce: the digital identity

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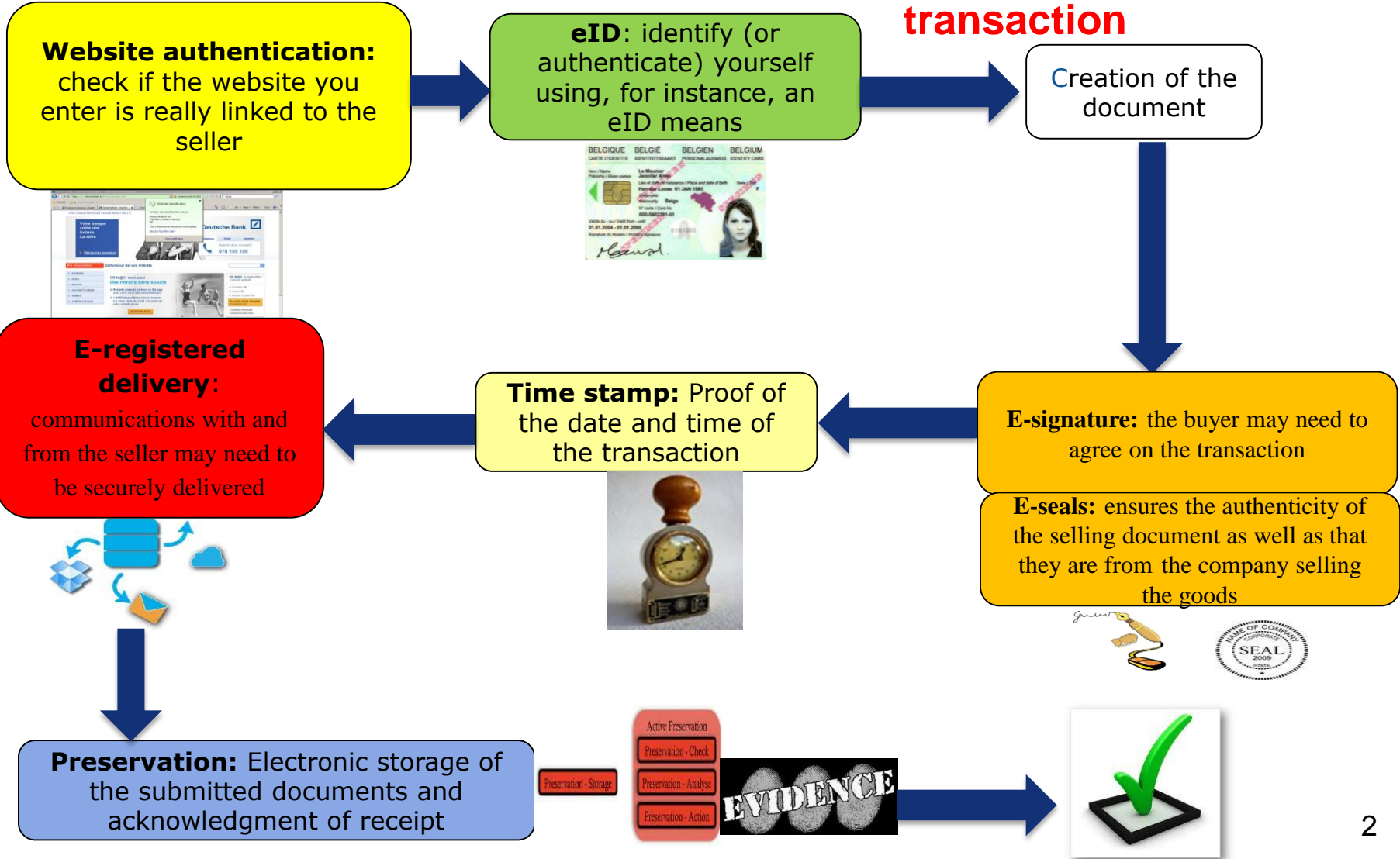
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Why are eID & TS important?

A generic e-commerce transaction



eID and trust services

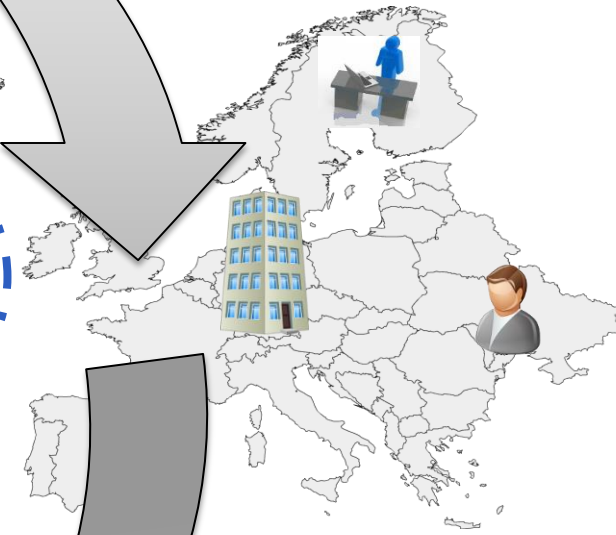
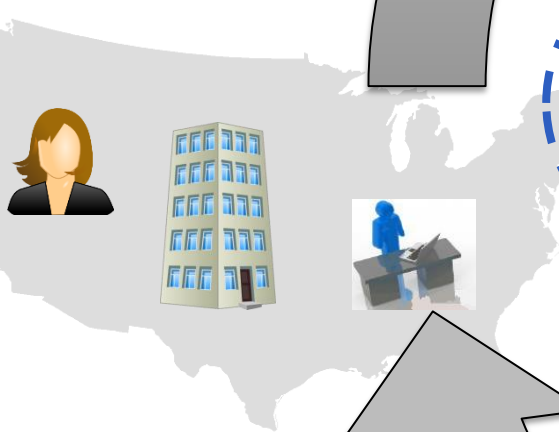


European
Commission

What is it about?

TRUST

CONVENIENCE



CROSS-BORDER

SEAMLESS



What has been done so far in the European Union?

*"Regulation (EU) N° 910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC" of 23 July 2014 – **eIDAS Regulation***

Objective: *Strengthen EU Single Market by boosting trust and convenience in secure and seamless cross-border electronic transactions*

eIDAS – Mutual recognition of eIDs

Mandatory recognition of electronic identification

Voluntary notification
of eID schemes

"Cooperation and interoperability"
mechanism

Liability rules

Assurance Levels:
"high" and
"substantial" (and
"low")

Interoperability framework

Access to authentication capabilities: free of charge for public sector bodies & according to national rules for private sector relying parties

eIDAS – Trust services

**Horizontal principles: Liability;
Supervision; International aspects;
Security requirements; data protection;
Qualified services; Prior authorisation;
trusted lists; EU trust mark**

**Electronic
signatures
_including
validation
and
preservati
on
services**

**Electronic
seals,
including
validation
and
preservati
on
services**

**Time
stamping**

**Electronic
registered
delivery
service**

**Website
authentic
ation**

What's hampering the use of eID and eTS in global businesses?

- Lack of legal predictability cross-border
- Diversity of legal frameworks
 - ✓ differences in legal effects
 - ✓ national/regional legal frameworks
 - ✓ differences in security and accountability obligations
 - ✓ difference in liability regimes
- Lack of interoperability on a global level
- National silos vs global digital market/businesses
- Lack of transparency on the quality of the services
- Trust and security aspects

Principles to facilitate international use of e-identification and e-authentication means

- *Use of eIDs and eAuthentication should be easy*
- *Cross-border recognition should not be denied at least when accessing public services*
- *Full autonomy for private sector to use*
- *No one-fit-all approach*
- *Transparency: well defined levels of assurance*
- *Federating approach to interoperability framework*
- *Clear liability rules*
- *...*

Principles to facilitate international use of trust services

- *International Framework for legal recognition of trust services*
- *No mandatory use of trust services*
- *Clear liability regime*
- *Comparable benchmark for risk management, security and supervision*
- *Non-discrimination in Courts of electronic trust services vis-à-vis their paper equivalent*
- *No one-fit-all approach → Specific legal effects associated to trust services with a high security level*
- *Technological neutrality*

For further information and feedback



Web page on eIDAS

<http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/trust-services-and-eid>

Impact assessment

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52012SC0135>

Text of eIDAS Regulation in all languages

<http://europa.eu/!ux73KG>



eIDAS functional mailbox

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[EU eIDAS](#)