eIDAS – The rising revolution of electronic identification and trust services

ECRF Vilnius 2017 Conference

16 June 2017
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European legal framework

• Goal: **One single legislation** across EU

• How?
  • Ensuring that people and businesses can benefit from their national eIDs across borders, by accessing **at least public services** in other EU countries.
  • By removing the barriers to the internal market for **trust services** across borders

• Why? **Modernising** and improving **consistency**!
If you absolutely want to know everything...

- Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/296 of 24 February 2015 on procedural arrangements for MS cooperation on eID
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1501 of 8 September 2015 on the interoperability framework
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1502 of 8 September 2015 on setting out minimum technical specifications and procedures for assurance levels for electronic identification means
- Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1984 of 3 November 2015 defining the circumstances, formats and procedures of notification
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/806 of 22 May 2015 on the form of the EU Trust Mark for Qualified Trust Services:
  - Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1505 of 8 September 2015 laying down technical specifications and formats relating to trusted lists
  - Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1506 of 8 September 2015 laying down specifications relating to formats of advanced electronic signatures and advanced seals to be recognised by public sector bodies
Scope and main principles

eIDAS Regulation

- eID
- Trust Services
  - Closed list at EU level
  - Non-discrimination and legal value
  - Supervision – conformity assessment
- (eDocuments)
- Notification of schemes
- Assurance levels – low, substantial, high
- Mutual recognition
- Public sector
- Qualified and nonqualified
- Non-discrimination
- Non-discrimination
- Shall not be denied legal effect

Shall not be denied legal effect
What are the EU trust services?

Electronic signatures - Used by the signatory (natural person) with intent to sign
  • Nondiscrimination and equivalence to hand written

Electronic seals - Used by the creator (legal person) to ensure origin and integrity
  • Nondiscrimination and presumption of integrity of the data and of correctness of the origin

Electronic time stamps - to bind data to a particular time establishing that the data existed at that time
  • Nondiscrimination and presumption of accuracy of date and time and the integrity of data.

Electronic registered delivery services - Transmit data and provide evidence relating to the handling
  • Nondiscrimination and presumption of integrity, sending and receipt; accuracy of the date and time of sending and receipt

Website authentication – to link it to a natural or legal person
  • Compliance with Annex IV
Implications of eIDAS

• Clearer and more comprehensive legal framework!
• Potential for new services is enormous:
  • Mobile & remote eID and eSignatures
  • Full digitisation - no more paperwork
• Requires further effort and commitment
  • Building the services
  • Mental transition – overcoming legacy and inertia
Questions and contact information

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