



The Standards People

# Discussion on the new European Digital Identity framework

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For: **ENISA eIDAS Panel**

# A European Standards Organization (ESO)

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ETSI was conceived in the late 1980s to respond to particular needs in Europe in support of the single European market. We were formally created in 1988 and recognised under Directive 1983/189/EEC in 1990, then Directive 98/34/EC and then under Regulation 1025/2012.

ETSI continues to produce standards for European industry and we produce standards and other material to support European Union and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) regulation, legislation (e.g. RED, EMC and others) and public policies for which we are officially recognised at EU/EFTA and governmental levels as well as contributing ICT radio frequency requirements to the European co-ordination process



# Technical Committee (TC) Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI)

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TC ESI is responsible for standardization within ETSI supporting current and upcoming technology for Electronic Signatures and related services (e.g. registered electronic delivery, electronic seals) as well as trust service infrastructures supporting such services. This is aimed at supporting regulatory requirements such as the eIDAS Regulation as well as general commercial requirements.

TC ESI is the lead body within ETSI in relation to electronic signatures, related services and trust service Infrastructures, to protect electronic transactions and ensure trust and confidence with business partners, including the preparation of reports and other necessary activities, by developing generic standards, guides and reports

TC ESI works in close collaboration with TC CYBER



## Current work in TC ESI

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- Update TS 119 461 to align with requirements from the revised eIDAS Regulation Article 24.1 and to accommodate other feedback received on the standard. The result shall be a new version of the TS, but submission as EN should be considered when the TS is published.
- Revised eIDAS will have a new Article 24.1a on an implementing act setting out “minimum technical specifications, standards and procedures with respect to the verification of identity and attributes in accordance with [Article 24] paragraph 1, point c”.
- A revised version of TS 119 461 should be targeted to be suited for reference from this implementing act.

# Current work

The following topics at least need to be addressed for the revision:

1. Amend scope to include issuing of (qualified) attribute attestations.
2. Review requirements for identity proofing using digital and physical identity documents in light of the identity assurance level 'high' requirement from revised eIDAS. If changes are needed, current 'baseline' level of identity proofing shall be kept and a new 'enhanced' LoIP added to aligned with 'high'.
3. Add requirements and use case(s) for use of eID 'high' and the EUDI Wallet for identity proofing.
4. Consider adding requirements for getting from an identity that is verified for the 'baseline' level of identity proofing to the 'enhanced' level of identity proofing.
5. Add requirements for use of (qualified) electronic attribute attestation as evidence, authoritative evidence if allowed by eIDAS or at least supplementary evidence.
6. Review other requirements and use cases in the current standard in light of requirements for 'high'. Specify enhancements to use cases where needed.
7. Adjust the standard according to other changes in eIDAS Article 24.1.
8. Consider additional comments raised on the standard including alignment with ETSI EN 319 411-1/-2 and the ETSI ERDS standards and enhancements on biometrics.

# Interoperability and functional testing

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- Firstly, need for agreement of common baseline interoperability requirement:
  - EU experts are producing Architectural Reference Framework
  - This provides high level reference to applicable standards but not to the level of detail for interoperability testing.
  - CEN/ETSI working together, with EUDI Wallet implementation projects, to establish specific interoperability profiles.
  - ETSI plugtest can then set up tests against the interoperability profiles.
  - Most of the standards that we publish are accompanied by a test specification, Conformance and Interoperability testing.
  - CTI has developed an Electronic Signature Portal that facilitates the fully remote interoperability testing of Advanced Electronic Signatures. In co-operation with ETSI TC ESI , numerous remote Plugtests events have been held, usually lasting several weeks at a time, with participants connecting as and when required.

# Certification of processes like on-boarding:

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- ETSI have experience in auditing and certification of trusted services providers in EN 319 403 part 1 to 3:
  - Checks conformance against specific policy and security requirements for trusted processes (e.g. on-boarding subjects for public key certificates)
  - Accepted by eIDAS supervisory bodies
  - Could be used as a basis of certification of EU governmental processes such as on-boarding as currently being developed by CEN (TC 224)
  - Under current eIDAS, ETSI have worked with CEN (TC 224) to integrate use of certified products (e.g. HSMs = Hardware Security Modules, smart cards) as part of trusted processes