

eIDAS 2.0: What is new for TSPs

Berlin, 28th October 2022

Agenda:



- The most important amendments to the proposed eIDAS legislation
- Impacts on Qualified Trust Service Providers (QTSPs)



Sacca ABCDEF NumId: 9234567890

1. FARMACIA FLORA
CUI / contratto: ADFHJAU / 13338

2. Anamnestico farmacia: Argomenti Inquadro
ID Farmacia: Denominazione:

3. Titolo: Data attivazione: 30.06.2012

Id	Descrizione	Importo	Importo	Importo	Importo	Importo
Id	Descrizione	Importo	Importo	Importo	Importo	Importo
01	ASPIRINA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
02	IBUPROFENO	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
03	PARACETAMOLO	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

TOTALE: A: 3000 B: 900 C1: 900 C2: 294,9 C3: 900 C4: 900 C5: 900 C6: 900

Copie della ricetta: 3/14
Bon. fiscal. n.: 44

Nome personale con estrazione: DOMENICO CORNELI
Denominazione: L.S. Farmacia



Identity verification

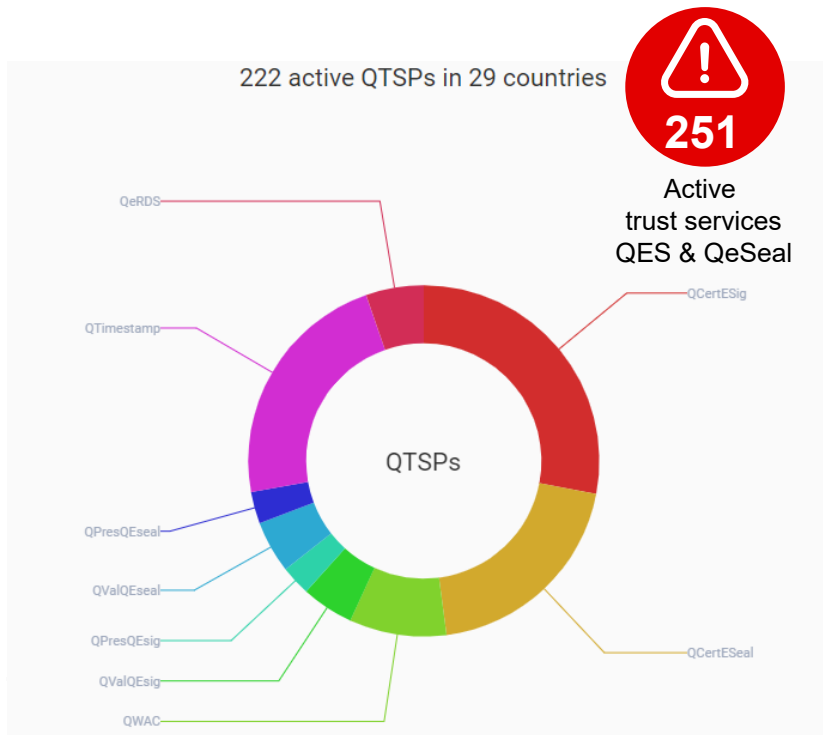
(25) Article 24 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

1. When issuing a qualified certificate or a qualified electronic attestation of attributes ~~for a trust service, or when recording data into a qualified electronic ledger,~~ a qualified trust service provider shall verify the identity and, if applicable, any specific attributes of the natural or legal person to whom the qualified certificate or the qualified electronic attestation of attributes ~~is will be issued, or of the natural or legal person sending data to the qualified electronic ledger.~~

The information referred to in the first subparagraph shall be verified by the qualified trust service provider, either directly or by relying on a third party, in any of the following ways:

- by means of the **European Digital Identity Wallet** or a notified electronic identification means which meets the requirements set out in Article 8 with regard to the assurance levels **substantial** or 'high';
- by means of qualified electronic attestations of attributes or a certificate of a qualified electronic signature or of a qualified electronic seal issued in compliance with point (a), (c) or (d);
- by using other identification methods which ensure the identification of the ~~natural~~ person with a high level of confidence, the conformity of which shall be confirmed by a conformity assessment body;
- through the physical presence of the natural person or of an authorised representative of the legal person by appropriate procedures and in accordance with national laws ~~if other means are not available.~~;



SPID – Facts (Q1 2022)



30M
accounts



10M
accounts activated in the last 12 months



330M
Service access requests in Q1 2022



Key elements for “substantial” LoA



- Widespread adoption and ease of use of digital signatures
- User enrolment for QES, QeSeal, REM through a digital, secure remote process
- No incident has been reported from the use of LoA “substantial” thanks to liability and auditing regime in place
- Very few citizens adopted eID means with LoA “high”

- **If the “substantial” level is not reinstated, the market will adopt more user-friendly signature solutions, with lower level of security**
- **Raising the bar to “high” LoA will have a catastrophic effects in many MSs with national infrastructures based on “substantial” LoA**

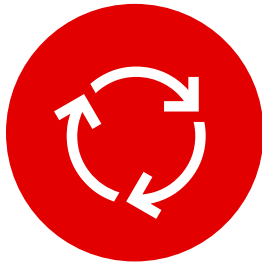


Art.30 – Certification of QSCDs



Certification validity

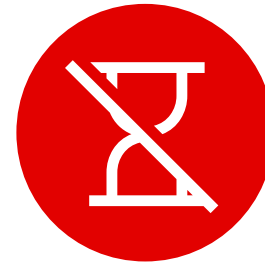
3a. The certification referred to in paragraph 1 shall be valid for 5 years, conditional upon a regular 2 years vulnerabilities assessment. Where vulnerabilities are identified and not remedied, the certification shall be withdrawn.



Not aligned with the product lifecycles of equipment manufacturers



Not aligned with the operational usage period of trust services



Reduces the time that a QSCDs can be available on the market

QTSPs - Challenges



QTSPs – What's the way out of the maze?





Thank you!



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