

Trust Services Forum

Panel - eIDAS2: Certification and Standardisation in EU Digital Identities

*Cabinet of expertise
covering technologies, standards
and European policies within the
digital security and the Cyber
security*



CLR Labs

La Ciotat

*Technology Evaluation Laboratory
(Biometrics and Security)*

We are member of following associations :



Eu ID Wallet : Data set

Identification data

- Article 7,d: 'person identification data' means a set of data enabling the identity of a natural or legal person, or a natural person representing a legal person to be established;

Identification means

- Depending of the LOA level, cryptographic challenge is mandatory for the high level -> at least some cryptographic keys

Attributes (annex VI)

- 1. Address;
- 2. Age;
- 3. Gender;
- 4. Civil status;
- 5. Family composition;
- 6. Nationality;
- 7. Educational qualifications, titles and licenses;
- 8. Professional qualifications, titles and licenses;
- 9. Public permits and licenses;
- 10. Financial and company data.

Credentials

- Article 3,A,I,42: 'credential' means a proof of a person's abilities, experience, right or permission;



Eu ID Wallet Data vs Functions

Functions

(on-line & off-line)

1) Identification means:

- Identification
- Authentication

2) Data storage:

- Attributes
- Credentials

Data storage access condition :

Identification data : not defined
Attribute : not defined
Credential : not defined

Data storage format :

Identification data : not defined
Attribute : not defined
Credential : not defined

Data format :

Identification data : not defined
Attribute : not defined
Credential : not defined

Support :

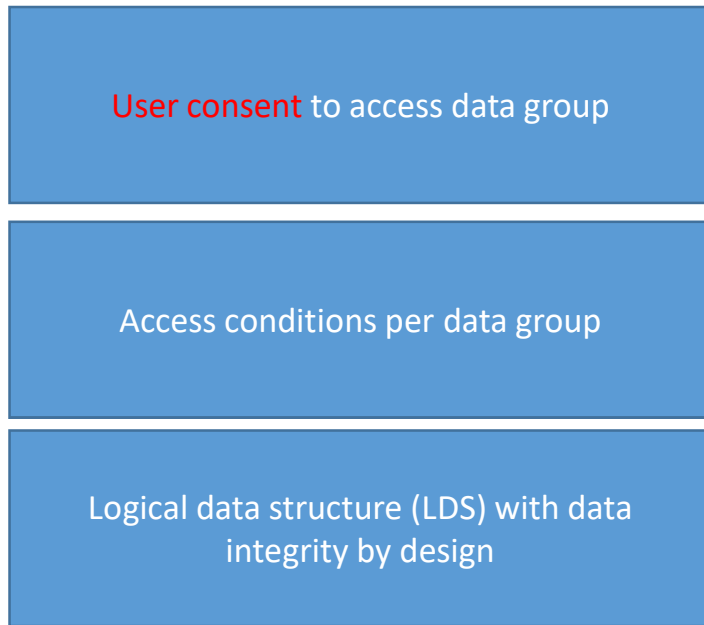
Not defined but can be :
Official documents, USB Key, Mobile
Applications, Smart Phones, Software
running on PC, Cloud services

User consent :
Identification data : not defined
Attribute : not defined
Credential : not defined

Enrolment process :
not defined



Eu Wallet, ICAO as model?



Some open questions

- How to bridge existing standards from various sources?
- How to define the assets to be protected in the EU ID Wallet and its environment?
- How to create security functions corresponding to the use case?
- Do we need a specific security evaluation methodology?
- Do we need a specific Cybersecurity certification scheme ?
- How to guarantee firewalling between the applications aside the EU ID Wallet ?
- How to guarantee that the source of attributes are conform with the European values?

Attributes source?

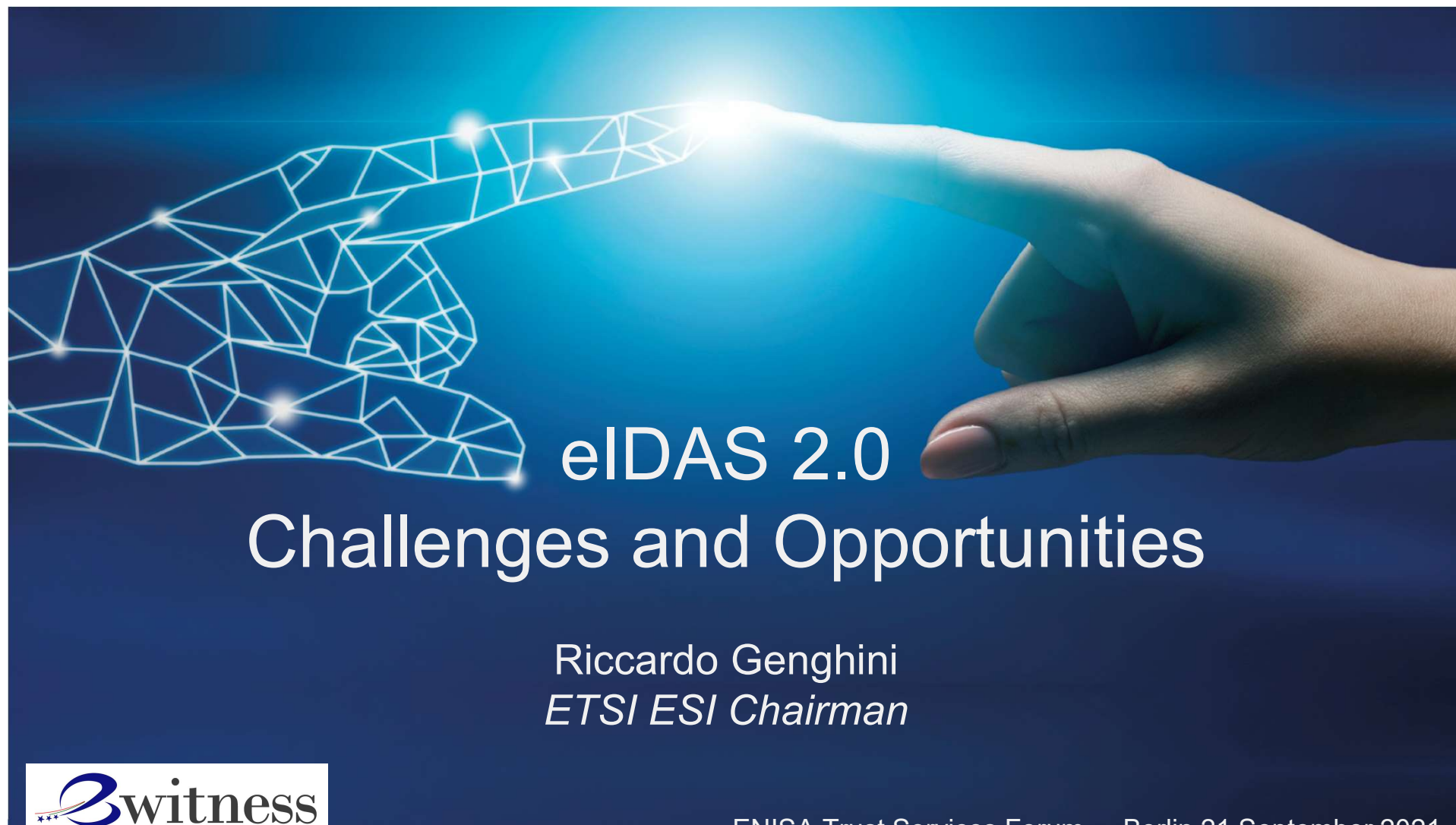
1. Address; -> **Meta data, geolocation?**
2. Age; -> **IA ?**
3. Gender; -> **Human analysis or IA ?**
4. Civil status; -> **Human analysis or IA ?**
5. Family composition; -> **Human analysis or IA ?**
6. Nationality; -> **Meta data, geolocation?**
7. Educational qualifications, titles and licenses; **cross check with other pictures ?**
8. Professional qualifications, titles and licenses; **cross check with other pictures ?**
9. Public permits and licenses; -> **cross check with other pictures ?**
10. Financial and company data. -> **Data base crossing?**



Note this picture is free of rights

Thanks for your attention!
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eIDAS 2.0

Challenges and Opportunities

Riccardo Genghini
ETSI ESI Chairman



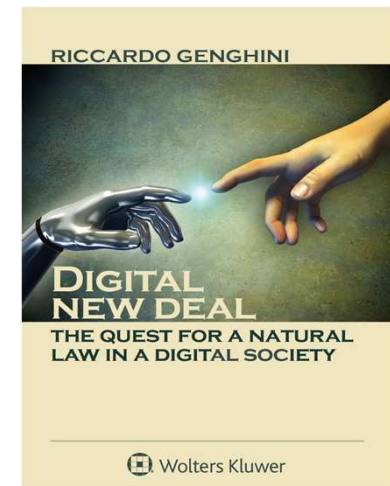
CHALLENGES



- Business models and technologic monopolies of the gatekeepers
- Magmatic legal categories: identity, identification, authentication...
- Still insufficient legal requirements, for technologic neutral implementation
- Need of deeper and better co-ordination with GDPR
- Need of proper co-ordination with Digital Services Act
- Need of proper co-ordination with Digital Markets Act
- Need of proper co-ordination with NIS2
- Need of proper co-ordination with Points of Single Contact (Service Direct.)

OPPORTUNITIES

- European eID as killer app for effective data protection
- European eID as tool for enforcing Digital Services/Markets Acts
- European eID as tool for achieving in the digital domain the objectives stated in articles 2 and 3 of TEU
- Convergence blockchain vs. Trust Services
- Making trustworthy online content recognizable
- Enhanced net neutrality: a New Digital Deal





**RÉPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*



DIGITAL TRUST & CYBERSECURITY

LEGISLATION, CERTIFICATION, STANDARDS?

Revising eIDAS

The position of the French national cybersecurity agency ANSSI

Upcoming French EU Presidency (2022-S1): restraint in public communication !

- The lead negotiator within the French govt: Direction du numérique.
- ANSSI's role:
 - Provides technical support for matters related to Cybersecurity during the negotiation
 - Anticipates operating Cybersecurity aspects of the regulation in France
- ANSSI welcomes the opportunity to harmonise security requirements for eID and trust services
- Supports responding to the social and economic demand of secure e-services
- Supports a solid and reliable eID and trust services industry
- Generally supports EU regulation and consistency of approach : eIDAS, CSA, NIS v2, DSA/DMA

Certification

What we can tell at this stage of negotiations

- Use CSA certification schemes, still open questions
 - Existing schemes where appropriate (EUCC)
 - However new schemes will probably be needed (wallet components? means of eID?)
 - CSA does not really consider certifying systems -> certifying 'reliable products' for eIDAS §24?
- Civil status / legal personal identity records : particular attention
 - Business uses could work with less demanding certification schemes (CSA levels)
- French practice is for ID-related certificates to be delivered by public authorities, even at level Substantial (CSA §56.5)
- Attention to duration of certificates

Role of standards 1/2

Catching up?

- Previous eIDAS regulation: only 4/15 Implementing acts taken
 - Backlog of technical standards/harmonised standards
 - eIDAS v2 addresses this with demanding schedule (26 implementing acts, 6-12 months!)
 - Towards a landslide of harmonised standards?
- We can approach this with a level of confidence, however:
 - Some revision, or new development of technical standards may be needed. Timeframe?
 - European standards to support EU legislation should be developed with that specific purpose in mind (EU by design)

Role of standards 2/2

Doing things right

- Addressing the plurality of Standard developing organisations (SDOs)
 - A classic question in the world of standardisation!
 - Relations between ISO/IEC and CEN/CENELEC: well organised, extensively used system
 - Other relations: variety of options with 2 risks
 - Divergence
 - Spreading expertise too thin
 - 'Liaisons' can work well, demand some work

- European standards organisations (ESOs) must concentrate on developing standards that bring specific added value to EU (legislation, user and industry needs).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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