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General Secretariat

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LIMITE

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WORKING PAPER

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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on Telecommunications and Information Society
Subject:	European Digital Identity - Presentation by the Commission (TELECOM WP 22/9)

Delegations will find in annex the slides on European Digital Identity presented by the Commission on the Informal VC on Telecommunications and Information Society WP on 22 September.



European Digital Identity

*TTE Council Working Group
22 September 2020*

Speech of President von der Leyen (16/9)

*“Every time an App or website asks us to create a new digital identity or to easily log on via a big platform, we have no idea what happens to our data in reality. That is why the Commission will soon propose a secure European e-identity. **One that we trust and that any citizen can use anywhere in Europe to do anything from paying your taxes to renting a bicycle. A technology where we can control ourselves what data and how data is used.**”*

Telecom Council Conclusions 9 June

CALLS upon the Commission to review the existing legislation, inter alia to create a reliable, common, interoperable and technologically neutral framework for digital identity, safeguarding the competitive edge of European businesses and protecting the EU common values and fundamental rights, such as the protection of personal data and privacy. In this context,

*CALLS upon the Commission to consider proposals for further development of the current framework for cross-border identification and authentication based on the eIDAS Regulation towards a framework for a European digital identity, which would drive the Member States to make **widely usable, secure and interoperable digital identities available for all Europeans for secure government and private online transactions.***

European Council Conclusions

25 September 2020 [draft 14/9]

« *The European Council calls for the development of an **EU-wide secure public electronic identification (e-ID) to provide people with control over their online identity and data as well as to enable access to public, private and cross-border digital services.** It invites the Commission to come forward with a proposal for a ‘European Digital Identification’ initiative by mid-2021.*

»

The Issue at Stake

Identification has become fundamental to the Digital World:

- **Users** expect speed, security, convenience and protection of personal data
- **Markets** require versatile, secure and trustworthy identification
- **Technology** creates opportunities and challenges: mobile identification, distributed ID systems, 5G, cybersecurity (e.g. secure elements / SE).

Challenges - The need to take action

- There is **no user choice** for trusted and secure identification that protects personal data and can be widely used
- **Market effects** are not exploited
- The **role of private digital identification** services is increasing and platforms take an increasing role

Vision for a European Digital Identity

- **Universally Available** – all EU citizens and businesses may use it on a voluntary basis
- **Universally Useable** – recognised by private and public service providers for all transactions that require authentication (« EU single-sign-on »)
- **Protecting Personal Data** – users must be able to take control of their identity and consent to the disclosure of personal data

Where do we stand today (eIDAS)

- **Limited Offer** - 14 of 27 Member States have notified eID scheme (including 7 mobile schemes)
- **Limited Access** - 55% of EU population has access to a notified scheme in their MS)
- **Member States are not ready** – not all Member States are able to ensure a connection
- **eID is limited to cross-border use in the public sector**
- **Low Public Sector Digitalisation** (only 14% of public providers offer eIDAS authentication)
- **eID starts to be used for assurance by financial and utility sectors**

Market Structure (1)

Social Media - low security, self-asserted, convenient – globally 4 billion monthly active users

Governments – access to online public services, high level of assurance

Financial Institutions or Banks – regular use, usually closed to external service providers and other digital services in the private sector (e.g. Swedish BankID)

Digital identity Providers – user created identity backed up by ID (e.g. driving license, passport), remote onboarding (e.g. Onfido, Yoti, SisulD, Global ID)

Market Structure (2)

Digital Identity Networks – ecosystems where multiple identity and service providers exchange identity information depending on the use case (e.g. MasterCard, Verimi)

Mobile network operators - SIM card for identification within a specific mobile network, minimal identity verification or government ID required for issuance of SIM card.

European Digital Identity – Possible Login

TODAY

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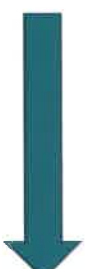
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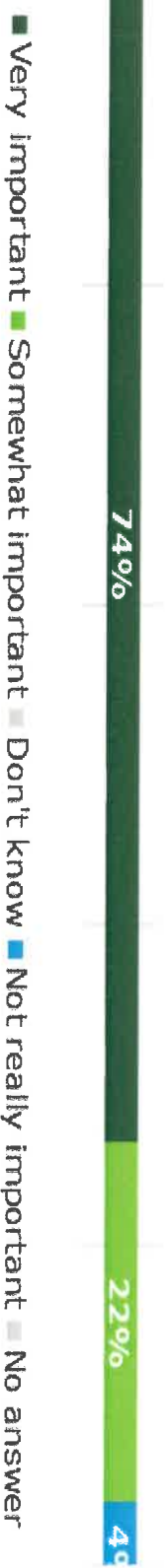


Public Consultation Results – *emerging* ..

How important for you is to have a secure single digital ID that could serve for all online services (both public and private) that provides you with the control over the use of your personal data?



How important for you is the ability to use your eID on your mobile phone?



Thank you