Proposal for a Regulation on Electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market


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Andrea SERVIDA
Head of Task Force
“Legislation Team (eIDAS)”
European Commission - DG ConNECT
andrea.servida@ec.europa.eu
What is the proposal's ambition?

- Strengthen EU Single Market by boosting **TRUST** and **CONVENIENCE** in **secure** and **seamless cross-border** electronic transactions
1. By ensuring that people and businesses can use and leverage across borders their national eIDs to access at least public services in other EU countries.
2. By removing the barriers to the internal market for e-Signatures and related online trust services across borders

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i.e. by ensuring that trust services have the same legal value as in traditional paper based processes.
How will everybody benefit from the proposal?

- Students will be able to enrol to a foreign university online, rather than having to travel abroad to complete the paper work in person.

What is the problem today?
National eID means are not legally recognised abroad
Citizens

• Citizens who want to arrange a move to another EU country or a marriage abroad or file multiple tax returns.

• Citizens who need medical assistance abroad will be able to securely check or authorise a doctor to access their online medical records.

What is the problem today?
No legal recognition of national eID; difficulties with framework for e-signatures.
Businesses

• Businesses will be able to securely complete cross-border electronic transactions (e.g., sign contracts, tender or submit annual reports online, with ease).

• They will be able to fulfil legal or procedural obligations, like sign, time stamp and seal their bids electronically instead of printing and sending multiple paper copies of the bids by courier.

What is the problem today?
No legal certainty about recognition of trust services
Public administrations

- Governments will be able to reduce administrative burdens and increase efficiency, better serving their citizens and saving taxpayers' money.
What is the scope of the proposed Regulation?

1. Mutual recognition of electronic identification

2. Electronic trust services:
   - Electronic signatures interoperability and usability
   - Electronic seals interoperability and usability
   - Cross-border dimension of:
     1. Time stamping,
     2. Electronic delivery service,
     3. Electronic documents admissibility,
     4. Website authentication.
What is not covered? eID

- Member States are not obliged to have an e-identification scheme
- Member States are not obliged to notify their e-identification scheme(s)
- «Notified» eID are not necessarily ID cards
- No "EU database" of any kind
- No "EU eID"
- No coverage «soft ID» (ex. Facebook); only «official eID»
Why will it make a difference? (1/2)

- Creates confidence in electronic trust services:
  - Effective state supervision
  - Systematic usage of "trusted lists"
- Easy eSignature:
  - Harmonisation power of Regulation
  - Enables full eSig specification via secondary legislation + standards
- Related trust services:
  - Address clear market needs: eSeals, eDelivery, eDocuments, ...
  - Harmonise national legislation: time stamping, eDelivery
  - e-Document admissibility: « big bang » for de-materialisation
  - Website authentication is an implicit expectation of the citizens
Why will it make a difference? (2/2)

- Comprehensive “toolbox” of trust building instruments
  - One single legislation across EU
- Foster eID usage (“world premiere”):
  - Leverage eID cards and mobile ID infrastructure
  - Reliable eID to allow cross border eBusiness and enable eGov services
  - Private sector is invited to build on «notified» eID schemes
  - Leverage Large Scale Pilot project STORK
For further information and feedback

- **Website:**

- **Draft Regulation:**