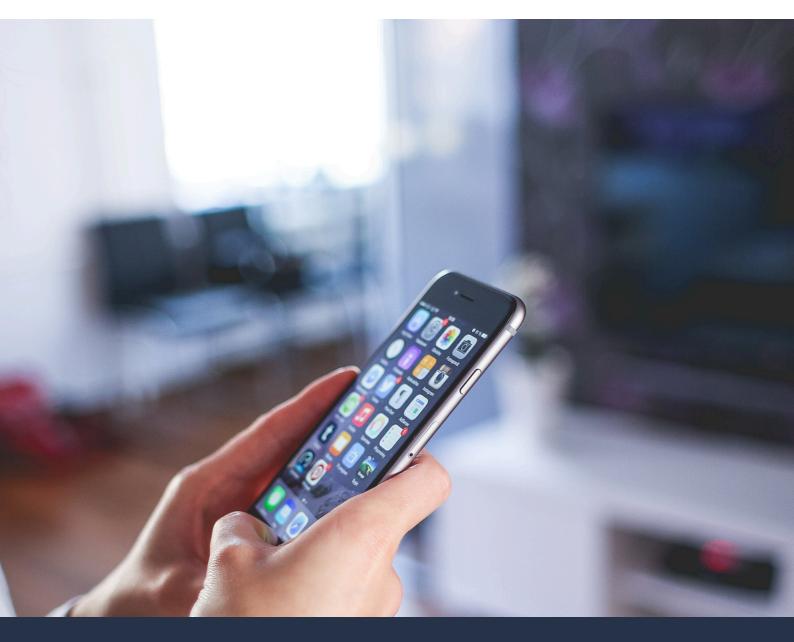


GTF EU Digital Identity Wallet Webinar

Q&A REPORT, POLLS & SUMMARY ABOUT EIDAS 2.0 & EUDIW



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Questions & Answers

An extremely interesting use case for the Italian market would be represented by the possibility of using the EUDI Wallet to fully manage a private vehicle sale remotely. This is currently not possible in my country, as the physical presence of the seller is still deemed necessary. Could the new eIDAS regulation allow this?

There's also an aspect to this in local legislation: if that states that physical presence is needed, then eIDAS won't override it. eIDAS does not mandate Member States to digitise their services. It "only" talks about services that are already being offered in a digital or online manner.

I haven't seen much awareness in terms of campaigns. How would the EU/LSP's integrate a product that is not very popular?

The EC recently started communicating. This is a really good starting site for information: https://ec.europa.eu/digital-buildingblocks/sites/display/EUDIGITALIDENTITYWALLET/

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How do you think FIDO2 auth will impact the EU wallets?

The authentication market will likely be segmented into regulated ("high" and "substantial") and non-regulated use cases. FIDO will play a role in the latter. Hopefully replacing passwords and e-mail/SMS OTP.



I think we should continue to push the Banks and the Card companies to think in the line of string of numbers and not Card. Also prefer to push for Portability of personaldata for real. For reuse and increased value. What thoughts do you get by these statements?

Agree that re-use is a major factor to increase utilisation. One should also take into account accessibility for those that are not digitally capable. There must always be a fallback method.



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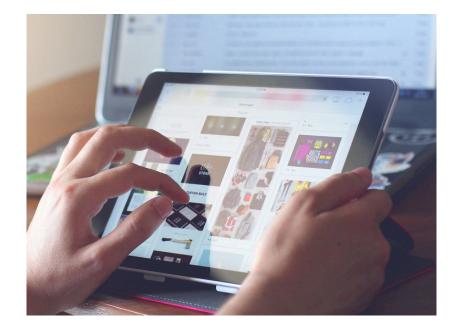


What do you think about anti-fraud possibilities in the new hype around ID wallets? Considering eIDAS 2.0 aims to make user and storage tracking as hard as possible?

Life and technological advancements tell us that nothing is safe forever.

I agree about the banks. How would you push/cooperate with them?

Banks are commercial operators and therefore need to see short/medium term profits and increase in market share. If they are not careful new actors will evolve that are direct competitors similar to how online banks became established.



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wallets is progressing. With the EU's Large Scale Pilot developments in 2024 and other initiatives everywhere, it's time to cut through the noise and discuss some of the real specific issues that need to be resolved for wallets to be successful."

"The world of digital



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What's the role in detail of the QTSPs within the eIDAS 2.0 and the EUDI wallet?

The trust services are of course part of the eIDAS legislation (electronic signing and sealing of documents, time-stamping, delivery services and website authentication certificates). In version 2 there are some additional ones defined (electronic issuing of attestations of attributes, archiving, ledgers and the signature- and seal creation devices). Some of them play a role in the ecosystem around the wallet, mainly as qualified issuers of electronic attestations and qualified signing- and sealingproviders. See the ARF for the ecosystem: https://eudigital-identity-wallet.github.io/eudi-doc-architecture-andreference-framework/1.3.0/

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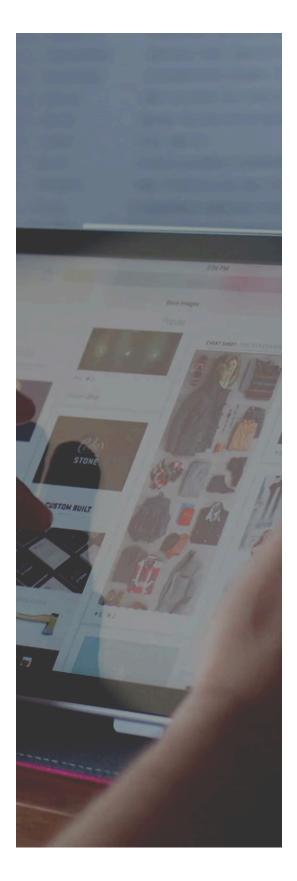






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If it's a mixture of private/state wallet how would the EU regulate it? There is not much light in the tunnel....

There has to be one lead. This should be the public sector organization responsible. They ultimately have the responsibility.

I believe that the state wallet will provide the basic certified attributes. Private wallets will be wider including Workflows offering business and commercial value. Private wallets will incorporate state issued attributes to creatte value. Thats what private and state combined mean.

Please check our whitepaper on AI workflows that can be found on the GTF website.

Wouldn't it be more complex for general people to have several wallets, state and private wallets, with different purposes? Wouldn't it be another problem for the deploy and use of wallets?

It really depends on whether the wallets have similar or different Terms & Conditions of use (governance). If you want to have additional flexibility then a regulated wallet (state issued) will not be sufficient.





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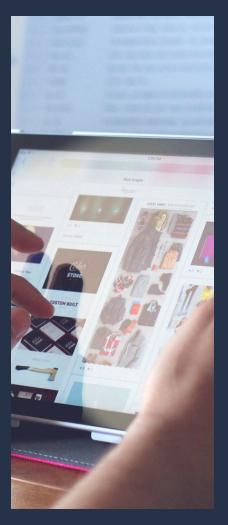
How would EUDI be implemented for countries without eID?

Generally, for wallets there should at least some trusted unique identifier for each user. This could actually even be a pure digital identity, but there must be something that can be the anchor for important transactions. For the EUID Wallet which is governed by eIDAS 2.0 there should be a state eID for the PID at level assurance high.

What would be stated as succesful implementation for EUDI? And also can that be sold to the rest of the world?

A successful implementation would be measured by the high uptake from citizens. This would be measured by transactions per citizen and many relying parties. As a model, yes, but each country will have its own nuances.





One of the reasons for the eIDAS2.0 initiative was, in the opinion of some policy makers, the failure of eIDAS1.0. However, the thresholds / hurdles preventing the increase of eIDAS 1 usage in the cross border use case still exist. E.g. identity linking, powers and mandates, implementation by RP's. Discussing those topics with more stakeholders isn't a guarantee for a solution. How do we overcome / solve these issues?

There needs to be a determination at the highest levels in power that these issues should be overcome. This means substantial awareness and lobbying of politicians, and presentation of solutions to show that it is actually possible.

How could I get hold of the eIDAS work in progress documents? Would I need to be a member of a specific working group (I have been accredited by the National Committee as an expert for various ISO, CEN and UN working groups)?

eIDAS is legislation and that work is being done by EC and representatives of Member States through the toolbox. The legislation (especially the 40+ Implementing Acts that will come up) will refer to existing standardisation bodies (e.g. CEN, ETSI and ISO) which can be open to participation in different ways. Information is being shared through the communications channels of the EC. This page will link you to all relevant information: https://ec.europa.eu/digital-buildingblocks/sites/display/EUDIGITALIDENTITYWALLET/

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Polls were conducted during the webinar in order to answer two very fundamental and frequently asked quesitons about Digital Identity Wallets.

Who would you trust more? A private or state-developed digital identity wallet?

- A. Private wallet (10%)
- B. State wallet (35%)
- C. A mixture of Private and State wallet (55%)

What are the biggest concerns regarding Digital Identity Wallets?

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- A. User-friendliness (5%)
- B. Security (19%)
- C. Privacy (43%)
- D. Business Model (33%)



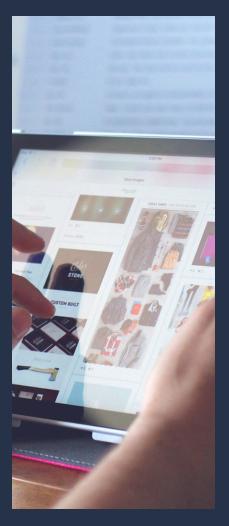
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Summary



The world of digital wallets is evolving fast. With the EU's Large Scale Pilot developments and other initiatives everywhere, this webinar cut through the noise and discussed some of the real specific issues that needed to be resolved for wallets to be successful.

The webinar consisted of the following panel:

- Jon Shamah (Moderator), Co-founder & Director, Global Trust Foundation
- Annet Steenbergen, Digital identity and Travel advisor to EWC
- Igor Marcolongo, VP of Business Evolution, InfoCert Group
- Esther Makaay, VP of Digital Identity, Signicat
- Michal Tabor, Partner, Obserwatorium.biz

The webinar covered:

- Marketing the new digital identity wallet and driving adoption
- The relevance of organisational wallets
- Ledger-based infrastructures working with EU identity wallets
- Looking at "eIDAS 2.5" (NOT eIDAS 3.0) and not repeating mistakes

