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Trusted Digital Identity™

Cross-border eID and e-signature

Antti Harsunen, Country Manager Finland, Signicat Jon Ølnes, Product Manager Nordics, Signicat Traficom Trust Services Meeting, Helsinki/online, 2020.11.30

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Jon Ølnes, Product Manager Nordics

Jon has 25+ years' work experience on international aspects of eID and e-signatures. Member of the ETSI ESI standardization committee Editor of upcoming ETSI TS 119 461 on identity proofing for trust services



Antti Harsunen, Country Manager

Antti established the Signicat finnish office in 2013. 20+ years experience in Identity Management, Access Management and Digital Identity.





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Pioneering digital identity company with roots in top digitalization countries Advanced Digital Identity Platform to facilitate a fully digital customer journey Over 1400 customers rely on Signicat solutions everyday, 40% YoY growth



Signicat European leader in digital identity



250+ digital identity experts

30+ 3rd party electronic ID (eID) integrations



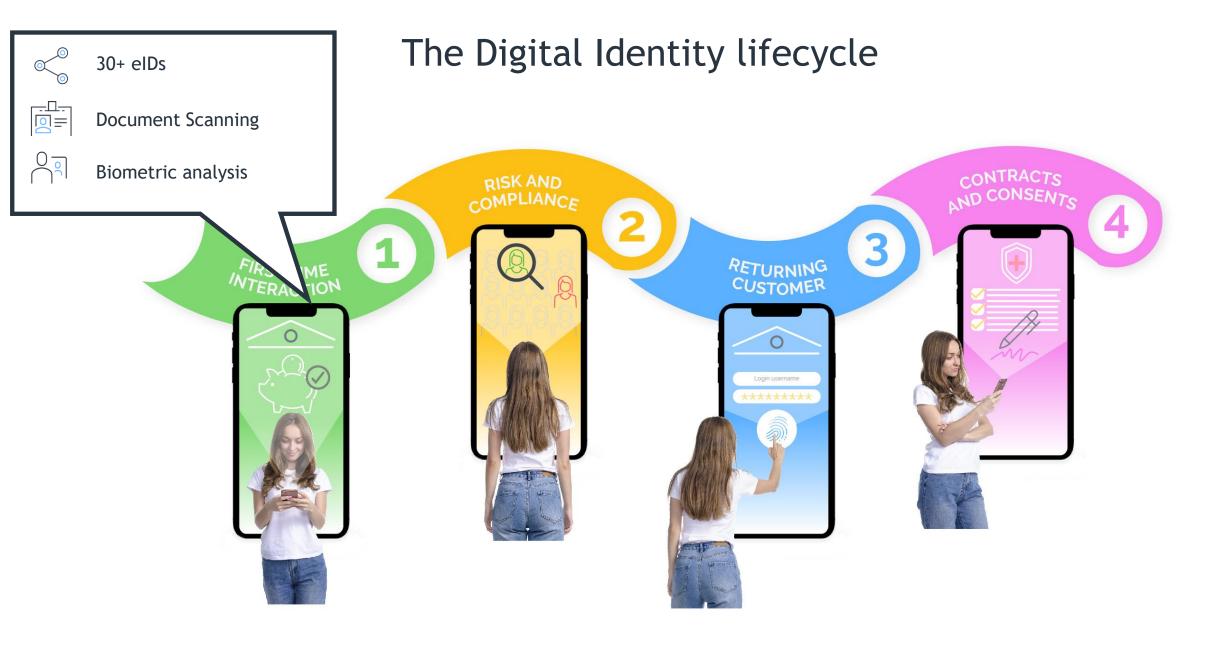




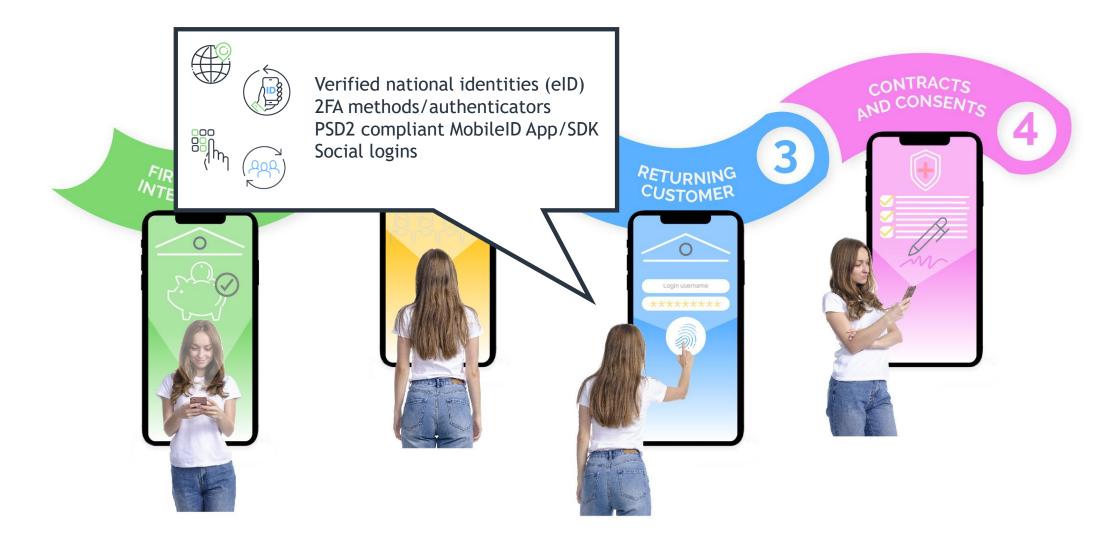
Support for full digital identity lifecycle

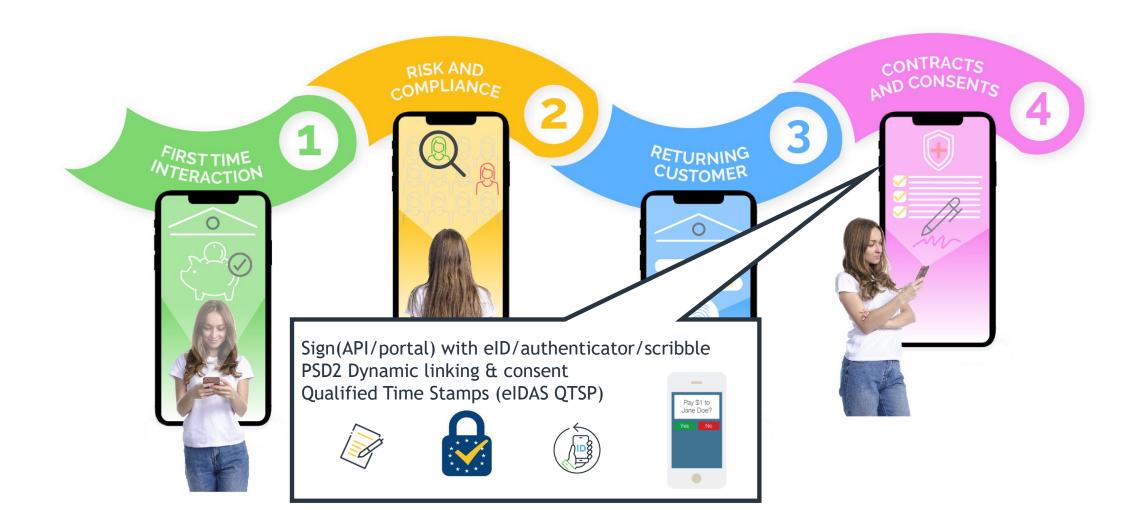














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Cross-border eID

eIDAS eID today
The broker model
The "secure European e-Identity"

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Rage Room

The eIDAS regulation and eID - today

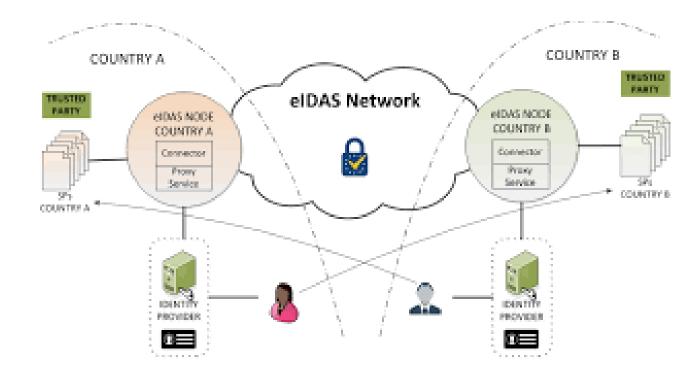
- Only covers cross-border eID
 - Identity and eID are national and governed by the states
- Only for public services
- eIDs notified by governments for x-border use
 - Notification at eIDAS LoA "substantial" or "high"
- Public services must (in principle) accept foreign, notified eIDs
 - Define the LoA needed





The eIDAS infrastructure

- -National nodes
- Redirection to home node
- -SAML based





eIDAS eID - what has worked

- Alignment of national eID assurance levels
 - Substantial and high as pan-European reference levels

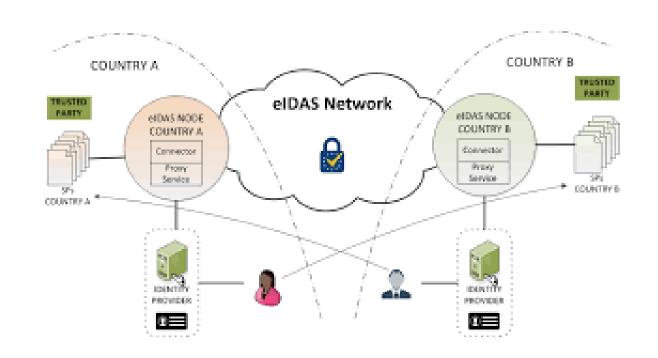
- Attention on the role of eID and cross-border acceptance
 - The need is evident and understood in most countries





eIDAS eID - what has partly worked

- The notification system
 - Countries notify but with minimal practical effect
 - Is it practical should Finland notify 14 eIDs?
- The eIDAS infrastructure
 - Works, but old-fashioned
 - Not much practical effect
 - Not available to private sector



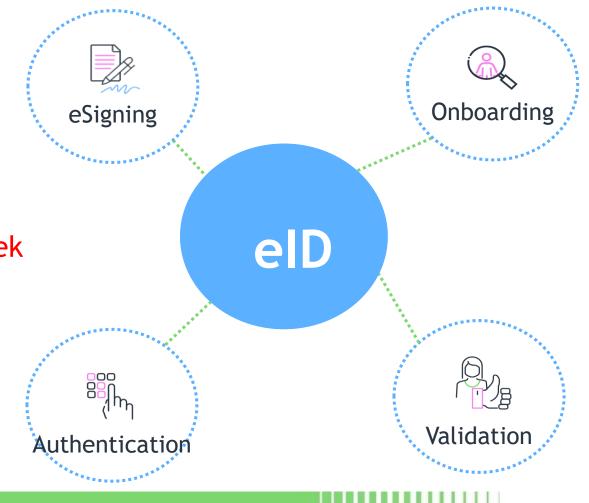
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eIDAS eID - what has not worked

- Most Member States have insufficient eID deployment
- eID must be a commodity

Suggested success criteria:

- 90 % of adult population has eID, and
- Uses it on average at least 2 times per week Only 5-6 states (including EEA) fulfil this
 - Successful deployments almost always involve both banks and government



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Cross-border eID works today Broker model, Signicat example

- Integrating > 30 eIDs and eID schemes available over one API
- Covering 13 countries

Service provider

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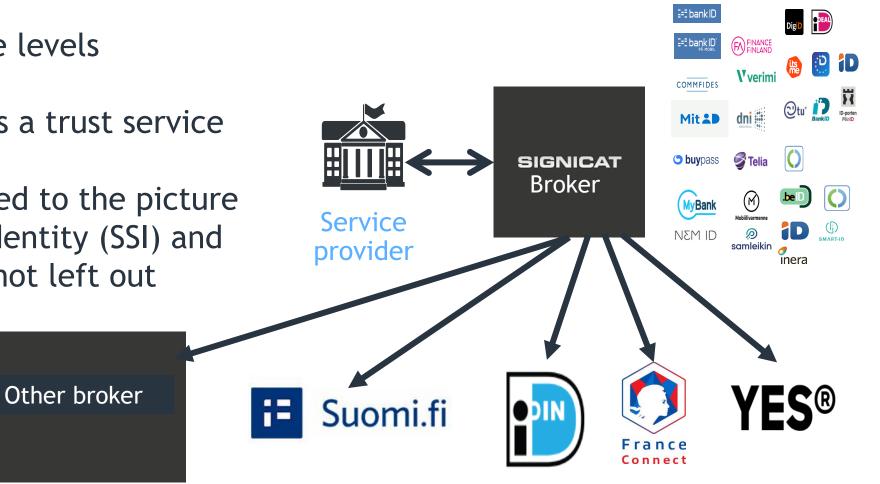
Customers operate X-border or in several countries





Ecosystem approach

- Base on eIDAS assurance levels
- Broker (abstract role) as a trust service
- Broker interconnection
- Attribute providers added to the picture
- Ensure Self-Sovereign Identity (SSI) and novel technologies are not left out





Upcoming, «secure European e-Identity»

- Ursula von der Leyen "state of the union": the Commission will soon propose a secure European e-identity
- EU leaders "will ask the Commission to put forward a proposal for a 'European Digital Identification' initiative by mid-2021"
- eIDAS revision draft proposal Q1 2021
 - Piloting, review, comments etc. 2021
 - Revised eIDAS with revised implementing acts 2022
 - Likely proposal to regulate eID as a trust service
 - Means "qualified eID issuers" and either "qualified eID" or prolongation of "substantial" and "high" levels
- Additional European digital identity act is a possibility

Proposed principles for European e-Identity:

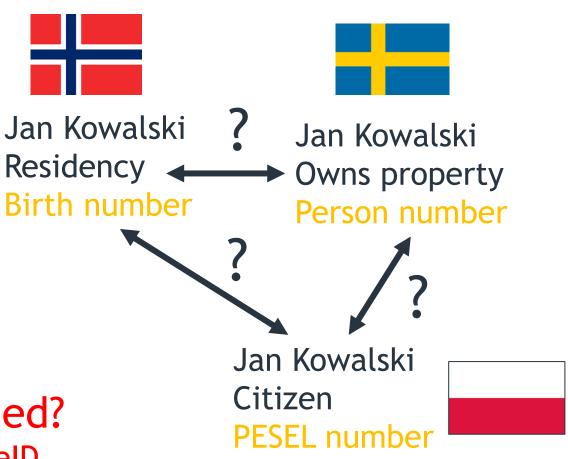
- Public and private providers
- Universally available, universally useable might be legal obligation for services to accept it
- Protecting privacy
- Mobile, common standards
- Attributes from trusted sources (study to map availability of sources in member states)
- "Self-sovereign", user controlled, not necessarily
 "pure SSI" (e.g. need not be blockchain)
- EU might provision a secure identity wallet
- No information on how persons are uniquely identified (and over time).



Identification is the problem, not x-border eID

- There is no EU identity, only national identities
 - National identity defined by citizenship, residency, rights, and obligations
 - Link national identities cross-border?
 - What about countries that cannot (really) even identify their own residents uniquely?

Is an EU identity desired/needed? Identity, to be used for eID....





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Cross-border e-signature (and trust services)



Trust services in eIDAS

- Founded on treaty on the internal market
- Commercial services cross-border
- Closed set of services:
 - Certificate issuing (e-signature, e-seal, web-site)
 - Validation of e-signatures and e-seals
 - Preservation of e-signatures and e-seals
 - Time-stamping
 - Electronic registered delivery
 - (Signing cannot be qualified)

- Qualified trust services
 - Fulfilling eIDAS requirement
 - Audited and supervised
 - Highest level possible
 - "Guaranteed acceptance"
- Non-qualified
 - Few elDAS requirements
 - Light-weight supervision
 - No guaranteed acceptance







Trust services - what has worked

Alignment of Qualified across Member States

- Not perfect but pretty well
- With standards as firm base
- Well established conformity assessment







Trust services - what has partly worked

- Cross-border service provisioning
 - Not much yet but slowly evolving
- Qualified as a concept
 - Still the ultra-secure and expensive option
 - Either we must have «qualified as a commodity»
 - Or more focus on non-qualified
- Trusted Lists
 - Works for specialized software and services
 - Not for browsers and off-the-shelf products (except Adobe)
 - Not for non-qualified trust services



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Trust services - what has not worked

Lack of deployment and use

Suggested success criteria:

- E-signature as a commodity
- To 90 % of adult population



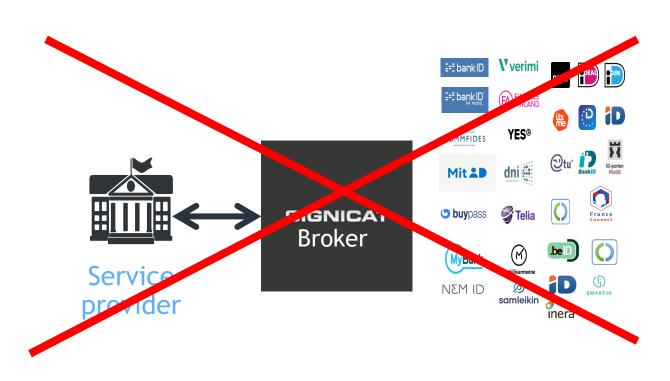
Can only be met if deployed with eIDs, not in parallel to eIDs

Scaling!!



Scaling part 1: Signing

- 151 issuers of Q-cert for sign
- With their own signing solutions
- Handling 151 eIDs may be OK
- But not 151 signing options



Signing must be tightly integrated with use of eID for authentication

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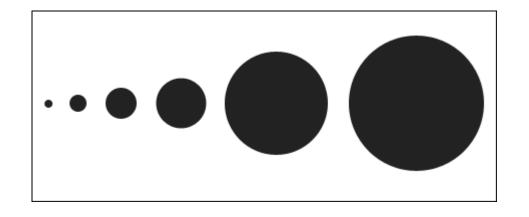
Scaling part 2: Validation

- 151 issuers of Q-cert for sign
- 101 issuers of Q-cert for seal
- 51 issuers of QWAC (that does not work well in browsers.....)
- 108 providers of Q-timestamp
- ... and lots of non-Q providers, and think outside of the EU

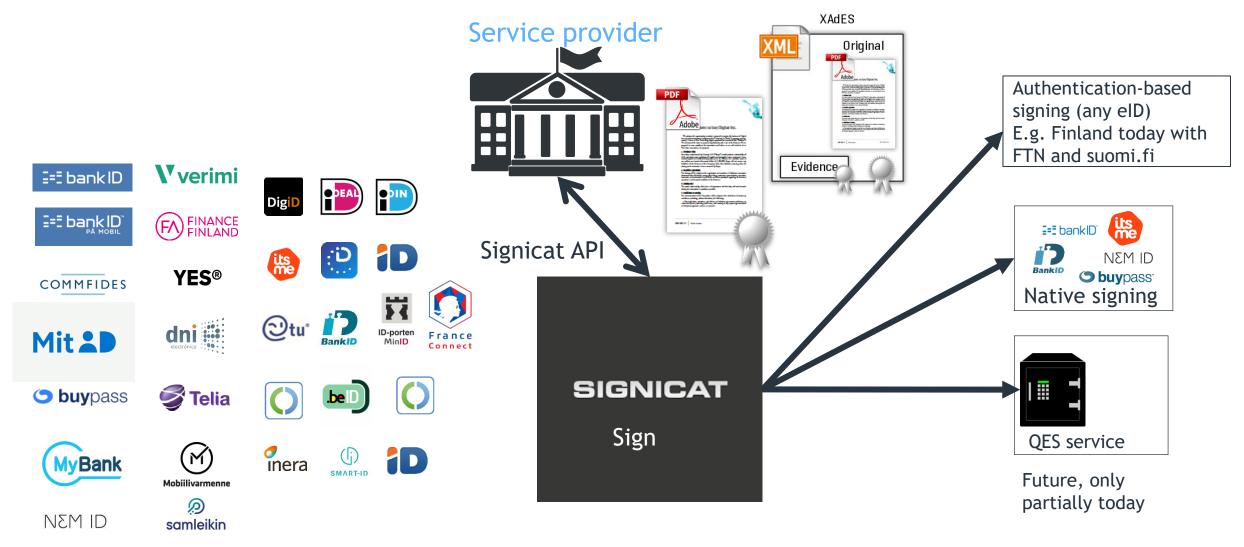
- Trusted List system technically works for Q-services

Validation authority as trust anchor may be solution

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eID as the core of signing





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