Study on the use of Electronic Identification (eID) for the European Citizens' Initiative

DIGIT B.2

22 November 2016

The use of e-Identification for the ECI
Agenda

- Context

- Study Challenges & Objectives

- Planning

- Activities & Related Questions

The **European Citizens' Initiative (ECI)**, introduced by the **Treaty of Lisbon**, aims at involving citizens more closely in agenda-setting at EU level. It allows citizens to connect directly with EU institutions to discuss key issues.

The use of **electronic Identification (eID)** could simplify the collection of statements of support, by facilitating data entry and validation.

By evaluating the **business, legal and technical feasibility**, the general purpose of this study, focusing on the practical aspects, is to assess the **potential use of eID** in the context of the ECI

The goal is to simplify and make the online collection of statements of support **more efficient and user-friendly**.
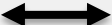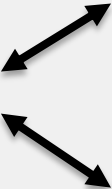
The use of e-Identification for the ECI
Study Challenges & Objectives

Challenge	Objective
Need to increase the **effectiveness** of the collection process and to improve the current online collection software	Simplifying and making **more user-friendly** for the signatories the process of supporting online an ECI
Personal data is stored through online collection systems, requiring **strong security and technical features**	**Reducing** or eliminating some **data** that signatories need to provide
Important divergences with regards to the **personal data** required by different Member States	Facilitating the process of **verification of statements of support** by Member States. Those using validated **eID** to access the identification / signing process could be considered as being **de facto verified**

Challenge	Objective
Complexity of the **technical specifications** for online collection systems relating to the **security, processing and management** of the data during the ECI lifecycle	Reducing **complexity** for organisers as regards the setting up and managing of the online collection systems
The complexity of the current **legal framework.** MS are responsible for the implementation of many requirements	Reducing the **risk of collecting invalid SoS** that will be rejected in the validation process by MS Reducing the **security risks** of managing personal data

The use of e-Identification for the ECI
Scope and Planning

everis
an NTT DATA Company

Scope

- Legal and technical feasibility study supported by desk research
- 3 Proofs of Concept (POCs)
    - Integration with the eID system of some Member States
    - Integration with eIDAS
    - Integration with EU Login, eSignature and a social network

Planning

Nov. 2016	Dec. 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017

Desk Research / MS Consultation

Deadline to submit questionnaire: 4 weeks

Business, Legal & Technical Analysis

Technical Specifications

Tentative planning

POCs Implementation

ECI experts' involvement
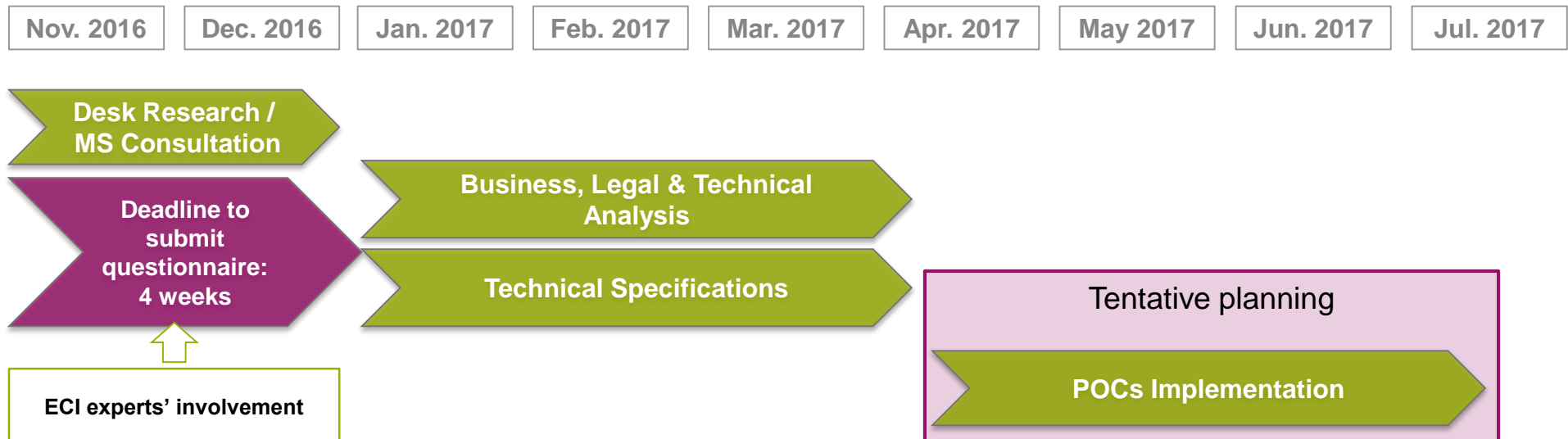
The use of e-Identification for the ECI
ECI Requirements

The ECI requirements for supporting an initiative vary from one Member State to another.

One of the main point of concerns is the **place of residence**, which is used by some MS in order to determine who can vote by allowing only nationals residing in their home country or by allowing all EU citizens to vote based on their residence.

➢ Which form should a person fill? e.g.: A person from Greece living in Finland could fill either:

The Finnish Form
- Name
- Country of residence
- Nationality
- Date of birth

The Greek form
- Name
- Nationality
- Date of birth
- ID number
- Name at birth
- Father's name

	Name	Permanent residence	Nationality	Date of birth	Place of birth	ID number	Name at birth	Fathers' name	Date & signature
Finland	x	Only the country	x	x					not if online
Greece	x		x	x		x	x	x	not if online
Luxembourg	x	with full address details	x	x	x				not if online
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x		x		not if online
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x		x		not if online

➢ Which country is processing the statement of support, the country of citizenship or of residence?

➢ For the MS requiring the ID number, should the "residence" field be filled?
The Annex III is unclear
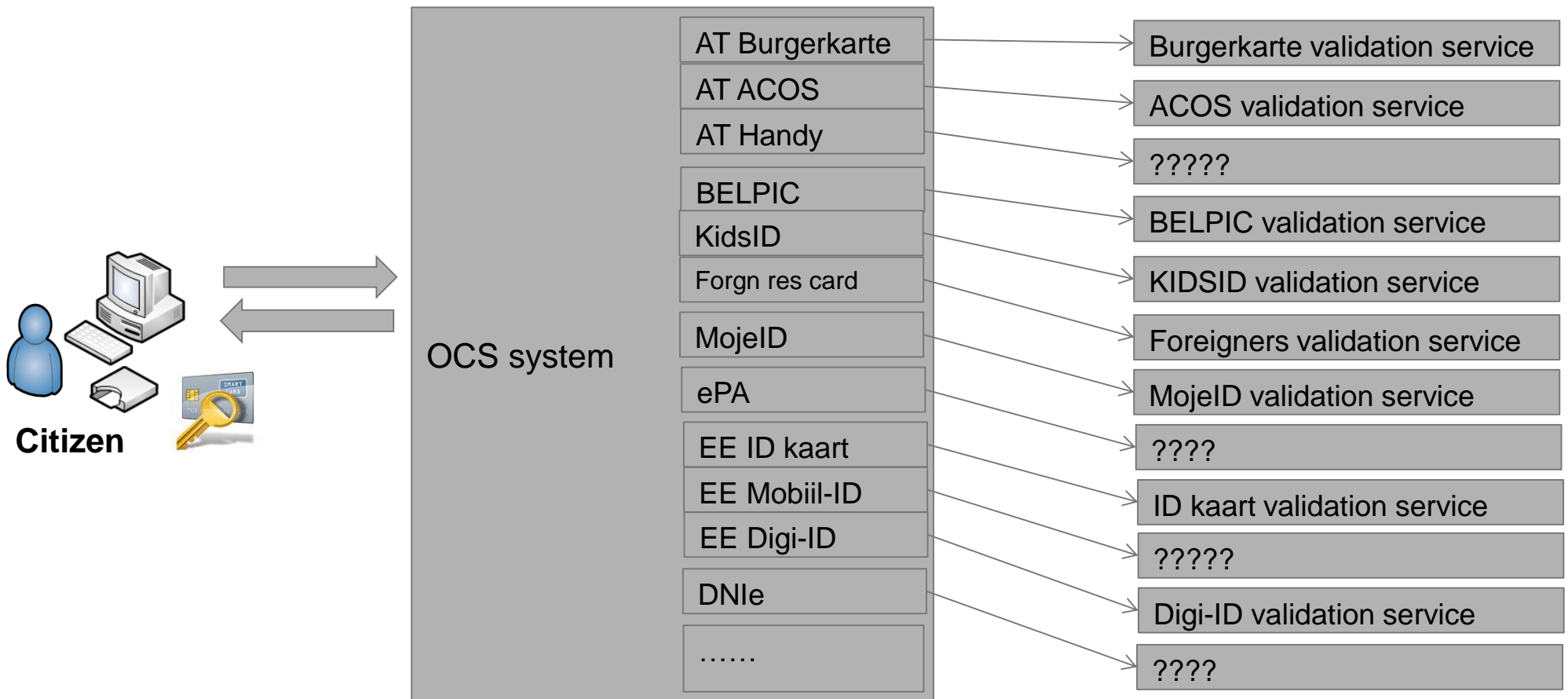
RESIDENCE
(street, number, postal code, city, country) (^{3})

(^{3}) Only for France, Croatia, Italy, Austria, Poland and Romania.

The use of e-Identification for the ECI
eIDs from Member States

- **Objective i:** Assessment of the feasibility of using national eID in order to support an ECI

OCS system		Validation services
AT Burgerkarte	→	Burgerkarte validation service
AT ACOS	→	ACOS validation service
AT Handy	→	?????
BELPIC	→	BELPIC validation service
KidsID	→	KIDSID validation service
Forgn res card	→	Foreigners validation service
MojeID	→	MojeID validation service
ePA	→	????
EE ID kaart	→	ID kaart validation service
EE Mobiil-ID	→	?????
EE Digi-ID	→	Digi-ID validation service
DNIe	→	????
......		

Citizen

- **Objective ii**: Assessment of the feasibility of using eIDAS in order to support an ECI

  The **eIDAS Regulation (EU) N°910/2014** on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market was adopted on 23 July 2014 and will be implemented by all MS by September 2018.

  The objective of the eIDAS Regulation is **twofold:**

  ✓ Ensuring that people and businesses can use their own **eIDs to access public services** across the Union.

  ✓ Creating a **European internal market for electronic trust services** (eTS) by giving them have the same legal status as traditional paper based processes.
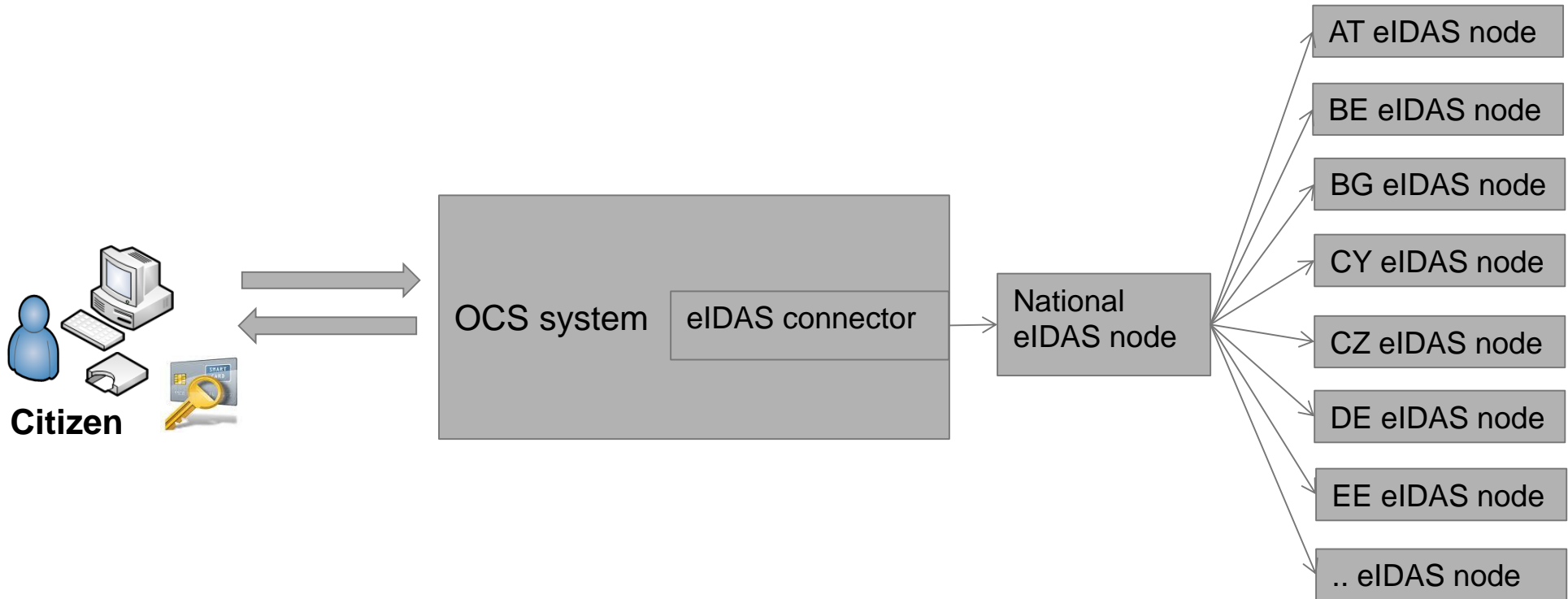
  → **eIDAS means a simpler, more secure and easier access for users to eGovernment and private sector services.**

The use of e-Identification for the ECI
eIDAS

- **eIDAS architecture**

- **Objective iii:** Evaluation of other tools that complement the eID solutions

  - eSignature

  - ECAS – eID / EU login

  - Social Media

  ➤ Which Member States have signature creation software, such as an applet, to be downloaded automatically to user's browser?

  ➤ What is the level of diffusion and the use of the eIdentification/eSignature in each Member State?

The use of e-Identification for the ECI
Desk Research

- **Desk research** on the AS-IS situation

For all Member States (legal/business)

  - ➢ What are the current legal requirements, regulations and legal information?

  - ➢ What do Member States require for verification?

  - ➢ Are there privacy restrictions regarding the use of national eIDs?
    If yes, which ones?

  - ➢ Who has access the data? Under which conditions of use?

  - ➢ Which data should / can be used?

  - ➢ What determines the right to vote?

  - ➢ Which required personal data from Annex III could possibly be optional?
    i.e.: For Greece: Father's name or Name at birth?

For all Member States (technical)

- ➢ Will the Person Identifier, as defined in eIDAS, contain :
  - ➢ The citizen number?
  - ➢ Some encrypted version of it?
  - ➢ The number of his identification document?
  - ➢ Something else? (please explain)
- ➢ Which data would be sufficient if a trusted and validated eID is used?
  - ➢ Being a citizen of your country; how can be detected from the eID that the owner is a natural person?
  - ➢ Having the right to vote to EU elections
  - ➢ The need for natural person identification number to avoid duplicate votes. Could it be a derived number such as in AT?

	Is Citizen	First Name	Last Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Residence	ID number
AT	√	X	X	X	X	X	X
BE	√	√	√	√	X	X	?
DE	√	X	X	X	X	X	X
EE	?	√	√	√	X	X	√
ES	X	√	√	o	X	X	√
FR	?	√	√	√	√	X	√

Illustrative

The use of e-Identification for the ECI
Desk Research

For all Member States (technical)

➢ Which data is available in the eID?

➢ In what format is the data stored in the eID?

➢ Which government recognised credentials are currently being used by each Member State? (username/password, username/password with some reinforcing factor, soft certificate, certificate in a crypto token …)

➢ Which are their quality, reliability, and validation mechanism?

➢ How sure can we be that the owner of the eID is really the person represented with the data of the credential?

➢ Is an interactive verification (automatic validation) on the Internet feasible both legally and technically? How?

➢ What is needed for the integration from a technical point of view?

➢ Will your national eIDAS implementation make "place of birth" and "residence address" available to other MS?

➢ Which ones are the preferred/most used and potential candidates for the POCs?

For some Member States

➢ Specific questions on a case by case basis

European Commission will send you the questionnaire

Member States are kindly requested to send it back within **4 weeks**

Thank you for your attention!

Questions from the audience

For contact:

Cedric.Genin@everis.com

Monika.Kokstaite@everis.com

www.everis.com