

Basic information

2021/0136(COD)

COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Regulation

European Digital Identity framework

Amending Regulation 2014/910 [2012/0146\(COD\)](#)

Subject

1.20.05 Public access to information and documents, administrative practice
1.20.09 Protection of privacy and data protection
2.50.04.02 Electronic money and payments, cross-border credit transfers
2.80 Cooperation between administrations
3.30.05 Electronic and mobile communications, personal communications
3.30.06 Information and communication technologies, digital technologies
3.30.25 International information networks and society, internet
3.45.05 Business policy, e-commerce, after-sales service, commercial distribution
4.60.06 Consumers' economic and legal interests
4.60.08 Safety of products and services, product liability

Legislative priorities

[Joint Declaration 2021](#)
[Joint Declaration 2022](#)
[Joint Declaration 2023-24](#)





Procedure completed

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	JERKOVIĆ Romana (S&D)	29/06/2021
	Shadow rapporteur TERRAS Riho (EPP) MITUȚA Alin (Renew) PEKSA Mikuláš (Greens /EFA) ROOS Robert (ECR) BORCHIA Paolo (ID) KOUNTOURA Elena (The Left)	
Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection (Associated committee)	ANSIP Andrus (Renew)	15/07/2021

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> JURI Legal Affairs (Associated committee) </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (Associated committee) </div>	ARIMONT Pascal (EPP) TERHEŞ Cristian (ECR)	12/07/2021 29/11/2021
Council of the European Union			
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner
	Communications Networks, Content and Technology		BRETON Thierry
European Economic and Social Committee			

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
03/06/2021	Legislative proposal published	COM(2021)0281 	Summary
08/07/2021	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
16/12/2021	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
09/02/2023	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
09/02/2023	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
03/03/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0038/2023	Summary
13/03/2023	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 71)		
16/03/2023	Results of vote in Parliament		
16/03/2023	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 71 - vote)		
07/12/2023	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE756.250 GEDA/A/(2024)001081	
28/02/2024	Debate in Parliament		
29/02/2024	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0117/2024	Summary
29/02/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		
26/03/2024	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
11/04/2024	Final act signed		
30/04/2024	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2021/0136(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2014/910 2012/0146(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 57_o Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/9/06236

Documentation gateway


European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE732.707	31/05/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE734.285	01/07/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE734.286	01/07/2022	
Committee opinion	IMCO	PE704.865	14/09/2022	
Committee opinion	LIBE	PE732.601	11/10/2022	
Committee opinion	JURI	PE731.697	07/11/2022	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0038/2023	03/03/2023	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE756.250	20/11/2023	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0117/2024	29/02/2024	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2024)001081	06/12/2023	
Draft final act	00068/2023/LEX	11/04/2024	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2021)0281 	03/06/2021	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(2021)0228	03/06/2021	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2021)0124	03/06/2021	
	SWD(2021)0125		

Document attached to the procedure		03/06/2021	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2024)270	08/07/2024	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2021)0281	30/08/2021	
Contribution	PT_PARLIAMENT	COM(2021)0281	01/10/2021	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	COM(2021)0281	05/10/2021	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	SWD(2021)0124	05/10/2021	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	SWD(2021)0125	05/10/2021	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR3686/2021	13/10/2021	
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES2756/2021	20/10/2021	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
EP Research Service	Briefing	29/10/2021
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/11/2023	Czech Chamber of Commerce
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	01/11/2023	TransilvaniaIT Cluster Oradea, Oradea TechHub +
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	21/09/2023	European Banking Federation
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	28/06/2023	National Association of German Cooperative Banks
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/05/2023	European Signature Dialog - Associated European Trust Centers
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/05/2023	DIGITALEUROPE

PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2023	epicenter.works - Plattform Grundrechtspolitik
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/04/2023	Mozilla
TERHEŞ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	30/03/2023	National Association of German Cooperative Banks
TERHEŞ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	28/03/2023	The European Credit Sector Associations
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/03/2023	Apple Inc.
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/03/2023	Google
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	02/03/2023	MUST & Partners
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	02/03/2023	Institute for Competitiveness
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	01/02/2023	InfoCert SpA
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	01/02/2023	eWitness S.A.
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/01/2023	Mozilla Corporation
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/01/2023	Microsoft Corporation
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/11/2022	Zurich Insurance Company Ltd
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	15/11/2022	DigiCert Ireland Limited
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	29/09/2022	CertSIGN RO
MALDONADO LÓPEZ Adriana	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	29/09/2022	Ministerio de asuntos económicos y transformación digital
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/09/2022	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
ANSIP Andrus	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	06/07/2022	AmCham EU
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	29/06/2022	CertSIGN Romania
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/06/2022	Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/06/2022	Institute for Competitiveness
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/06/2022	Twilio Inc.
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/06/2022	Signature Europe
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/06/2022	Mozilla Corporation
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/06/2022	GSMA Europe
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/06/2022	DigiCert Ireland Limited
MITUŢA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/06/2022	Vinces Consulting
MALDONADO LÓPEZ Adriana	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	09/06/2022	Apple
	Rapporteur for			

ARIMONT Pascal	opinion	JURI	08/06/2022	Apple Inc.
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/06/2022	LA POSTE
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur for opinion	JURI	07/06/2022	EUROSMART
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur for opinion	JURI	07/06/2022	IDNow
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	02/06/2022	Conseil des Notariats de l'Union Européenne
KOLAJA Marcel	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	02/06/2022	epicenter.works - Plattform Grundrechtspolitik
MELCHIOR Karen	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	JURI	24/05/2022	Mozilla Corporation
ANSIP Andrus	Rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	18/05/2022	GSMA
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	18/05/2022	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
KOLAJA Marcel	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	17/05/2022	Microsoft Corporation
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/05/2022	Okta
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/05/2022	Google
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	European Signature Dialog - Associated European Trust Centers
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/05/2022	LA POSTE
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	03/05/2022	International Association for Trusted Blockchain Applications INATBA
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur for opinion	JURI	25/04/2022	itsme
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/04/2022	International Association for Trusted Blockchain Applications
ANSIP Andrus	Rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	21/04/2022	Banco Santander, S.A.
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur for opinion	JURI	19/04/2022	Bundesdruckerei GmbH
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/04/2022	Employer's Association of the Software and Service Industry, Romania
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/04/2022	Association for Technology and Internet, Romania
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/04/2022	Apple Inc. Hannover Comms
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/04/2022	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	31/03/2022	Banco Santander, S.A.
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	30/03/2022	Bundesdruckerei GmbH
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	30/03/2022	EUROSMART
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	30/03/2022	Bundesdruckerei GmbH

KOLAJA Marcel	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	29/03/2022	Bundesdruckerei GmbH
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/03/2022	INATBA
MELCHIOR Karen	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	JURI	24/03/2022	European Institute for Telecommunication Standards
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/03/2022	DigiCert Ireland Limited
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/03/2022	MUST & Partners
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/03/2022	Koninklijke Notariële Beroepsorganisatie
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	17/03/2022	edrl
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	15/03/2022	Cloud Signature Consortium
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	15/03/2022	epicenter.works - Plattform Grundrechtspolitik
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/03/2022	LA POSTE
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/03/2022	International Association for Trusted Blockchain Applications
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	10/03/2022	Santander
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	07/03/2022	itsme
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2022	European Banking Federation
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/03/2022	Apple Inc.
VANDENKENDELAERE Tom	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	02/03/2022	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/02/2022	Samsung Electronics Europe
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/02/2022	Samsung Electronics Europe
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	21/02/2022	Samsung Electronics Europe
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	16/02/2022	Deutsche Telekom
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/02/2022	DigiCert Ireland Limited Samsung Electronics Europe
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	15/02/2022	EDRi
MITUȚA Alin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/02/2022	Mozilla Corporation
MELCHIOR Karen	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	JURI	07/02/2022	Mozilla Corporation
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	04/02/2022	Committee for Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI) of the European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI)
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/02/2022	Bundesdruckerei GmbH
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	02/02/2022	Apple Inc.

KOLAJA Marcel	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	01/02/2022	Mozilla Corporation
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	19/01/2022	Google
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	11/01/2022	Mozilla Corporation
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	10/01/2022	Bundesdruckerei
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	10/01/2022	SIDN
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	14/12/2021	Brussels Privacy Hub, VUB
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	14/12/2021	European Digital Rights
TERHEȘ Cristian	Rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	08/12/2021	MUST & Partners consultancy company based in Brussels, EC Transparency Register no. 080551814378-33 Committee for Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI) of the European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI)
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/12/2021	MUST & Partners
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	10/11/2021	bitkom
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	09/11/2021	EURALIA THALES
PEKSA Mikuláš	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	26/10/2021	Onfido
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	20/10/2021	European Telecommunication Standards Institute
ARIMONT Pascal	Rapporteur	JURI	19/10/2021	Mozilla

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives
SKYTTEDAL Sara	08/11/2023	Nikka systems
TOIA Patrizia	11/07/2023	Unipol Gruppo
TOIA Patrizia	13/04/2023	Aruba S.p.A.
MALDONADO LÓPEZ Adriana	15/03/2023	Telefónica
DANTI Nicola	21/02/2023	Namirial S.p.A.
GRUDLER Christophe	08/02/2022	THALES
GRUDLER Christophe	04/02/2022	LA POSTE

Final act
<p>Corrigendum to final act 32024R1183R(02) OJ OJ L 09.04.2025</p> <p>Regulation 2024/1183 OJ OJ L 30.04.2024</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Summary</p>

European Digital Identity framework

2021/0136(COD) - 03/06/2021 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to amend Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing a framework for a European digital identity.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market Regulation ([Regulation 910/2014](#)) (eIDAS) is the only cross-border framework for trusted electronic identification (eID) of natural and legal persons, and trust services. eIDAS, adopted in 2014, is based on national eID systems following diverse standards and focuses on a relatively small segment of the electronic identifications needs of citizens and businesses: secure cross-border access to public services. Since then, digitalisation of all functions of society has increased dramatically with the COVID-19 pandemic having a very strong effect on the speed of digitalisation. As a consequence, the demand for means to identify and authenticate online, as well as to digitally exchange information related to our identity, attributes or qualifications (identity, addresses, age, but also professional qualifications, driving licences and other permits and payment systems), securely and with a high level of data protection, has increased radically.

Currently, there is no requirement for Member States to develop a national digital ID and to make it interoperable with the ones of other Member States, which leads to high discrepancies between countries. The current proposal will address these shortcomings by improving the effectiveness of the framework and extending its benefits to the private sector and to mobile use.

CONTENT: the proposed framework for a European Digital Identity aims to achieve a shift from the reliance on national digital identity solutions only, to the provision of electronic attestations of attributes valid at European level. Providers of electronic attestations of attributes should benefit from a clear and uniform set of rules and public administrations should be able to rely on electronic documents in a given format.

More specifically, the proposed Regulation seeks to amend Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 to require Member States to issue a European Digital Identity Wallet under a notified eID scheme. It includes provisions to ensure that natural and legal persons will have the possibility to securely request and obtain, store, combine and use person identification data and electronic attestations of attributes to authenticate online and offline and to allow access to goods and online public and private services under the user's control.

Main objectives

The general objective of this initiative is to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market, particularly in relation to the provision and use of cross-border and cross-sector public and private services relying on the availability and use of highly secure and trustworthy electronic identity solutions.

The **specific objectives** seek to:

- provide access to trusted and secure digital identity solutions that can be used across borders, meeting user expectations and market demand;
- ensure that public and private services can rely on trusted and secure digital identity solutions across borders;
- provide citizens full control of their personal data and assure their security when using digital identity solutions;
- ensure equal conditions for the provision of qualified trust services in the EU and their acceptance.

European Digital Identity Wallet

Under the new proposed Regulation, Member States will offer citizens and businesses digital wallets that will be able to link their national digital identities with proof of other personal attributes (e.g. driving licence, diplomas, bank account). These wallets may be provided by public authorities or by private entities, provided they are recognised by a Member State.

Trust service

In order to achieve a high level of security and trustworthiness, this Regulation establishes the requirements for European Digital Identity Wallets. The conformity of European Digital Identity Wallets with those requirements should be certified by accredited public or private sector bodies designated by Member States. Relying on a certification scheme based on the availability of commonly agreed standards with Member States should ensure a high level of trust and interoperability.

Moreover, in order to ensure that users can identify who is behind a website, the proposal makes an amendment which would require providers of web browsers to facilitate the use of qualified certificates for website authentication.

Personal data security

It is proposed that European Digital Identity Wallets should ensure the highest level of security for the personal data used for authentication irrespective of whether such data is stored locally or on cloud-based solutions, taking into account the different levels of risk. Any personal data would be shared online **only if the citizen chooses to share that information**.

Budgetary implications

The total financial resources necessary for the implementation of the proposal in the 2022-2027 period will be up to **EUR 30.825 million**, including EUR 8.825 million of administrative costs and up to EUR 22 million in operational spending covered by the Digital Europe Programme (pending agreement). The financing will support costs linked to maintaining, developing, hosting, operating and supporting the eID and trust services' building blocks. It may also support grants for connecting services to the European Digital Identity Wallet ecosystem, the development of standards and technical specifications.

European Digital Identity framework

2021/0136(COD) - 29/02/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 335 votes to 190, with 31 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing a framework for a European Digital Identity.

This proposed Regulation establishes a European digital identity framework allowing Union citizens and residents in the Union to access public and private online and offline services throughout the Union.

The European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amends the Commission's proposal as follows:

European Digital Identity Wallets

European Digital Identity Wallets should enable the user, in a manner that is user-friendly, transparent, and traceable by the user, to:

- securely request, obtain, select, combine, store, delete, share and present, under the sole control of the user, person identification data and, where applicable, in combination with electronic attestations of attributes, to authenticate to relying parties online and, where appropriate, in offline mode, in order to access public and private services, while ensuring that selective disclosure of data is possible;
- generate pseudonyms and store them encrypted and locally within the European Digital Identity Wallet;
- securely authenticate another person's European Digital Identity Wallet, and receive and share person identification data and electronic attestations of attributes in a secured way between the two European Digital Identity Wallets;
- access a log of all transactions carried out through the European Digital Identity Wallet via a **common dashboard** enabling the user to: (i) view an up-to-date list of relying parties with which the user has established a connection; (ii) easily request the erasure by a relying party of personal data; (iii) easily report a relying party to the competent national data protection authority, where an allegedly unlawful or suspicious request for data is received; (iv) sign by means of qualified electronic signatures or seal by means of qualified electronic seals.

The source code of the application software components of European Digital Identity Wallets should be **open-source licensed** to encourage transparency, innovation and to enhance security. The issuance, use and revocation of the European Digital Identity Wallets should be **free of charge** to all natural persons. Users should have full control of the use of and of the data in their European Digital Identity Wallet.

The use of European Digital Identity Wallets shall be **voluntary**. Access to public and private services, access to the labour market and freedom to conduct business should **not in any way be restricted or made disadvantageous** to natural or legal persons that do not use European Digital Identity Wallets. It shall remain possible to access public and private services by other existing identification and authentication means.

Any processing of personal data carried out by the Member States or on their behalf by bodies or parties responsible for the provision of European Digital Identity Wallets as electronic identification means shall be carried out in accordance with appropriate and effective data protection measures.

The conformity of European Digital Identity Wallets and the electronic identification scheme under which they are provided with the requirements laid down in the Regulation should be certified by conformity assessment bodies designated by Member States.

Registering and monitoring

Where a relying party intends to rely upon European Digital Identity Wallets for the provision of public or private services by means of digital interaction, the relying party should **register** in the Member State where it is established.

The registration process should be cost-effective and proportionate-to-risk. The relying party should provide at least: (i) the information necessary to authenticate to European Digital Identity Wallets, which as a minimum includes: (i) the contact details of the relying party; (ii) the intended use of European Digital Identity Wallets, including an indication of the data to be requested by the relying party from users.

Member States should designate one or more **supervisory bodies** established in their territory. These bodies should be given the necessary powers and adequate resources for the exercise of their tasks in an effective, efficient and independent manner. The role of the supervisory bodies designated should be to:

- supervise providers of European Digital Identity Wallets established in the designating Member State and to ensure, by means of ex ante and ex post supervisory activities, that those providers and European Digital Identity Wallets they provide meet the requirements laid down in this Regulation;
- take action, if necessary, in relation to providers of European Digital Identity Wallets established in the territory of the designating Member State, by means of ex post supervisory activities, when informed that providers or European Digital Identity Wallets that they provide infringe this Regulation.

Qualified electronic signatures

The Regulation provides for free qualified electronic signatures for EU wallet users, which are the most trusted, and have the same legal standing as a handwritten signature, as well as wallet-to-wallet interactions, to improve the fluidity of digital exchanges.

An attestation of attributes issued by or on behalf of a public sector body responsible for an authentic source in one Member State should be **recognised** as an attestation of attributes issued by or on behalf of a public sector body responsible for an authentic source in all Member States.

European Digital Identity framework

2021/0136(COD) - 03/03/2023 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the report by Romana JERKOVIĆ (S&D, HR) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing a framework for a European Digital Identity.

The new European Digital Identity would allow citizen to safely participate in the digital society and facilitate unrestricted access to online public services throughout the Union for any natural or legal person.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

European Digital Identity Wallet

Members clarified the definition of 'European Digital Identity Wallet' to mean an electronic identification means which securely stores, manages and validates identity data and electronic attestations of attributes, to provide them to relying parties and other users of European Digital Identity Wallets on request, and which enables the creation of qualified electronic signatures and seals.

To ensure that all natural and legal persons in the Union have secure, reliable, trusted and seamless access to cross-border public and private services, while having full control over their data, each Member State should issue at least one European Digital Identity Wallet by 18 months after the date of entry into force of this amending Regulation.

European Digital Identity Wallets should:

- be issued and managed in any of the following ways: (i) directly by a Member State; (ii) under a mandate from a Member State; (iii) independently from a Member State but recognised by that Member State;
- be **voluntary**;
- provide common protocols and interfaces: (i) to establish unique, private and secure peer-to-peer connections between two European Digital Identity Wallets or between an European Digital Identity Wallet and a relying party; (ii) for users of European Digital Identity Wallets and relying parties to request, receive, select, send, authenticate and validate electronic attestations of attributes, person identification data, the identification of relying parties, electronic signatures and electronic seals;
- provide the necessary state-of-the-art **security** functionalities, such as mechanisms to encrypt and store data in a way that is only accessible to and decryptable by the user and establish end-to-end encrypted exchanges with relying parties and other European Digital Identity Wallets;
- be **free of charge** to all natural and legal persons.

National competent authorities and single point of contact

The report stressed that each Member State should establish one or more new national competent authorities to carry out the tasks assigned to them. Member States should designate one national single point of contact on European digital identity framework (single point of contact). The national competent authorities should, *inter alia*: (i) monitor and enforce the application of this Regulation; (ii) supervise issuers of European Digital Identity Wallets; (iii) supervise allegedly unlawful or inappropriate behaviours; (iv) supervise qualified trust service providers.

The European Digital Identity Framework Board

Members also proposed the establishment of the European Digital Identity Framework Board (EDIFB) composed of representatives of national competent authorities and the Commission. The EDIFB should assist the Commission in: (i) the preparation of legislative proposals and policy initiatives in the field of digital wallets, electronic identification means and trust services; (ii) exchanging good practices and information regarding the application of the provisions of this Regulation; (iii) carrying out coordinated security risk assessments in cooperation with ENISA.

European Digital Identity framework

2021/0136(COD) - 30/04/2024 - Final act

PURPOSE: to adopt a new legal framework for a European digital identity (eID) to ensure a secure and trustworthy digital wallet for all Europeans.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing the European Digital Identity Framework.

CONTENT: the revised Regulation aims to ensure universal access to secure and trustworthy electronic identification and authentication means across the Union.

For those purposes, this Regulation:

- lays down the conditions under which Member States are to **recognise natural and legal persons' electronic identification** means falling under a notified electronic identification scheme of another Member State and provide and recognise European Digital Identity Wallets;
- lays down rules for **trust services**, in particular for electronic transactions;
- establishes a legal framework for **electronic signatures**, electronic seals, electronic time stamps, electronic documents, electronic registered delivery services, certificate services for website authentication, electronic archiving, electronic attestation of attributes, electronic signature creation devices, electronic seal creation devices, and electronic ledgers.;

European digital identity wallet

In order to guarantee all natural and legal persons in the EU secure, reliable and seamless cross-border access to public and private services, while exercising full control over their data, each Member State should make a **digital identity wallet available to its citizens by 2026** and accept European digital identity wallets from other Member States in accordance with the revised Regulation.

European Digital Identity Wallets should enable the user, in a manner that is user-friendly, transparent, and traceable by the user, to:

- securely request, obtain, select, combine, store, delete, share and present, under the sole control of the user, person identification data and, where applicable, in combination with electronic attestations of attributes (e.g. driving licence, qualifications, bank account), to authenticate to relying parties online and, where appropriate, in offline mode, in order to access public and private services, while ensuring that selective disclosure of data is possible;
- generate pseudonyms and store them encrypted and locally within the European Digital Identity Wallet;
- securely authenticate another person's European Digital Identity Wallet, and receive and share person identification data and electronic attestations of attributes in a secured way between the two European Digital Identity Wallets;
- access a log of all transactions carried out through the European Digital Identity Wallet via a common dashboard enabling the user to:
- sign by means of qualified electronic signatures or seal by means of qualified electronic seals;
- download, to the extent technically feasible, the user's data, electronic attestation of attributes and configurations;
- exercise the user's rights to data portability.

Source code

The source code of the application software components of European Digital Identity Wallets should be open-source licensed. Member States may provide that, for duly justified reasons, the source code of specific components other than those installed on user devices should not be disclosed.

Safeguards

Sufficient safeguards have been included to avoid discrimination against anyone choosing not to use the wallet, which will always remain **voluntary**.

The issuance, use and revocation of the European Digital Identity Wallets will be **free of charge** for all natural persons.

Member States are required to provide free of charge validation mechanisms only to verify the authenticity and validity of the wallet and of the relying parties' identity.

Processing of data

The use, free of charge, of European Digital Identity Wallets should not result in the processing of data beyond data that is necessary for the provision of European Digital Identity Wallet services. This Regulation should not allow the processing of personal data stored in or resulting from the use of the European Digital Identity Wallet by the provider of the European Digital Identity Wallet for purposes other than the provision of European Digital Identity Wallet services.

The conformity of European Digital Identity Wallets and the electronic identification scheme under which they are provided with the requirements laid down in the Regulation should be **certified** by conformity assessment bodies designated by Member States.

Registration and monitoring

Strict rules are laid down for the registration and monitoring of the businesses concerned in order to ensure accountability and traceability. Where a relying party intends to rely upon European Digital Identity Wallets for the provision of public or private services by means of digital interaction, the relying party shall register in the Member State where it is established.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20.5.2024.