STANDARDISATION AND eIDAS REGULATION

Opportunities and challenges - Welcome to ETSI eIDAS stream!

Welcome to this ETSI eIDAS stream!


- From the electronic signatures as a means to guarantee the electronic transactions to eIDAS
  - electronic IDentity
  - electronic Authentication
  - electronic Signature/Seal

- A number of trust services, in addition to the certification, has been explicitly defined (and the requirements for the Qualified ones)
  - Issuing certificates for ESignatures / ESeals / Web site authentication
  - Validation/preservation of ESignatures / ESeals, time stamping, E-R-delivery

- The Regulation clearly defines what are the discretional and non discretional powers of the regulatory subjects
  - European Commission
  - Member States
  - Supervisory Bodies
The Regulation empowers the European Commission (EC) to draft EU secondary legislation

- One optional delegated act (DA)
- Several implementing acts (IA): some are mandatory, others optional

The secondary legislation acts can be grouped according to the actual powers of the EC:

- **Discretionary powers** (*): the EC can define the actual content of the delegated/implementing acts (substantive legislation)

- **Non discretionary powers** (**): the EC can only reference international and EU standards through implementing acts (referencing legislation)
  - (*) The EC should take into account existing standards and technical specif. from EU/International Standardisation Organisations/Bodies (e.g. CEN, ETSI, ISO, ITU, ...) 
  - (**) The EC can discretionally decide to “establish reference number of standards” but the content of such standards is determined by the industry stakeholders and/or European and National Standards Organisations (ESOs / NSOs)
Scopes for EC discreional / non discreional powers on secondary legislation

The EC has discreional powers to assure that Member States and Supervisory Bodies do not have diverging approaches on

- Electronic identification
- Trust Services

However the EC (also Member States and Supervisory bodies) do not have discreional powers in defining the formats & contents of Trust Services

- The eIDAS Regulation entrusts Industry (Stakeholders) and Standards Organisations with the task of creating and maintaining the technical rules necessary for the security of TSs and QTSs. They are by law the primary source of substantial regulation in the TS and QTS field!
- Commission, Member States and Supervisory Bodies must ensure a level playing field and that there is actual and effective enforcement of the technical rules that are created and maintained by the stakeholders community
Standardisation is the key! 
Objectives of this eIDAS stream

- Standards will be therefore the foundation for the eIDAS framework defined by the Regulation

- This eIDAS stream is focused on standardisation needs for several topics related to the Regulation

- Each topic will be dealt with in a specific session and its standardisation needs will be treated in terms of
  - Market/user needs
  - Identification of existing/ongoing standards, standardization gaps or required enhancements
  - Identification of which topic of the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 is addressed
  - Addressing or proposing standardization solutions
eIDAS stream sessions (by topic)

**Session 1 (this one): Setting the scene**

Session 2: Convenience or interoperability when developing standards in support for the eIDAS Regulation

Session 3: eID: what is required by the eIDAS Regulation and what to do in terms of standardization

Session 4: The challenge to create and validate an electronic signature across the EU

Session 5: Electronic signatures in mobile environment

Session 6: Electronic registered delivery services

Session 7: Assuring the trust infrastructure for signatures and eID

*Summary of eIDAS stream and lessons learnt*
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Thank you!