

Digital Single Market

POLICY

e-Identification

Electronic identification (eID) is one of the tools to ensure secure access to online services and to carry out electronic transactions in a safer way.



Secure electronic identification is an important enabler of data protection and the prevention of online fraud. These aspects really matter in areas such as [eGovernment](#), where citizens and businesses need to trust that their data are treated in full respect of existing data protection legislation.

eID can guarantee the unambiguous identification of a person and make it possible to get the service delivered to the person who is really entitled to it. However, the lack of common legal basis prevented Member States from recognising and accepting eIDs issued in other Member States. The insufficient cross-border interoperability of national eIDs prevents citizens and businesses from benefitting fully from the digital single market.

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC

== eIDAS Regulation N°910/2014 ==

From September 2018, **the obligation** of mutual recognition of cross-border electronic identities begins,

It facilitates the acceptance of the electronic national identification document in Electronic Administration services of other European administrations

as well as the identification of European citizens in our national public services using a means of identification of their country of origin



==== eIDAS Regulation N°910/2014 =====



Since each Member State has a separate system to manage electronic identities, a mechanism is needed to make them comparable and interoperable.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1502 of 8 September 2015 on setting out minimum technical specifications and procedures for assurance levels for electronic identification:

The [Commission Implementing Regulation](#) on levels of assurance includes detailed criteria which allow Member States to map their eID means against a benchmark (low, substantial and high) and thus to compare each other.

These electronic identities system must be previous notified to the European Commission ,

Overview of pre-notified and notified eID schemes				
Please find below information about the pre-notified and notified eID schemes under eIDAS:				
Titulo	Notifying Member State	Title of the scheme	eID means under the notified scheme	Level of assurance
Croatian eID	Republic of Croatia	National Identification and Authentication System (NIAS)	Croatian personal identity card (eOI)	High
German eID	Federal Republic of Germany	German eID based on Extended Access Control	National Identity Card Electronic Residence Permit	High
Estonian eID	Republic of Estonia	Estonian eID scheme	ID card RP card Digi-ID e-Residency Digi-ID Mobil-ID Diplomatic identity card	High
Luxembourg eID	The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	Luxembourg national identity card (eID card)	National Identity Card	High
British eID	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GOV.UK Verify	GOV.UK Verify	
Portuguese eID	The Portuguese Republic	Cartão de Cidadão Chave Móvel Digital Sistema de Certificação de Atributos Profissionais	Portuguese national identity card (eID card) Digital Mobile Key Professional Attributes Certification System	
Belgian eID	The Kingdom of Belgium	Belgian eID Scheme FAS / eCards	National Electronic Identity Card (Citizen eCard) and Electronic Resident Card (Foreigner eCard)	
Spanish eID	The Kingdom of Spain	Documento Nacional de Identidad electrónico (DNIe)	National Identity Card	High
Italian eID	Republic of Italy	SPID – Public System of Digital Identity	SPID eID means provided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aruba PEC SpA• Namirial SpA• InfoCert SpA• In.Te.S.A. SpA• Poste Italiane SpA• Register.it SpA• Sielte SpA• Telecom Italia Trust Technologies S.r.l.	Low, Substantial, High

All public services should be able to offer the possibility of identification with the electronic identity of other countries, If they have had been notified to the Commision

Every country has to have a ID identification node

This node is the interoperability component that connects with the corresponding nodes of other Member States,

and allows the recognition of electronic identities issued by other countries in accordance with the eIDAS

The identification systems of national agencies must be connected with the national ID identification node

