EU DIGITAL IDENTITY WALLET CONSORTIUM

EUDI Wallets for Businesses

Lunch Webinar
March 5, 2025

Co-funded by the European Union

EU DIGITAL IDENTITY WALLET CONSORTIUM

Lunch Webinar

- THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING!
- This lunch webinar will be recorded and the recording will be available later
- Participants will be muted
- Please ask any questions via the Q-and-A chat
- We will try to answer some questions before we wrap up

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EU competitiveness compass introduces European Business Wallet

"… Building on the EU eIDAS framework, the **European business wallet** will be the cornerstone of **doing business simply** and **digitally** in the EU, providing a seamless environment for companies to interact with all public administrations."

President of the European Commission, January 2025

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EU DIGITAL IDENTITY WALLET CONSORTIUM

Speakers

Andriana Prentza

Full Professor at University of Piraeus

Lal Chandran

Co-Founder and CTO @ iGrant.io

Florin Coptil

Digital Identities & Trust Technologies Expert at Bosch

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What we have done in EWC

- Definition of legal person wallet requirements and architecture
- Definition of Legal Person Identification Data (LPID) for legal entities (as we have PID for natural persons)
- Definition of data schemas for legal person attestations
  - EU Company Certificate (updated company law)
  - Signatory Rights
  - IBAN
  - Ultimate Beneficial Owner
  - Power of Attorney
- Piloting legal person wallets with LPID and legal person attestations

Business Registries engaged

Bolagsverket

KVK

Conseil National des Greffiers des Tribunaux de Commerce infogreffe Entreprendre en confiance

Bundesanzeiger Verlag

IC InfoCamere

PRH

Brønnøysundregistrene

Ensuring automated data exchange flows!

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EWC business scenarios pilots

- Public procurement
- Onboarding new business partner
- Open a bank account for a business (KYC)
- Create a company branch in another country
- Supplier verification in eInvoicing
- Domain holder verification by domain registry

- Improved performance
- Cost savings
- Enhanced user experience

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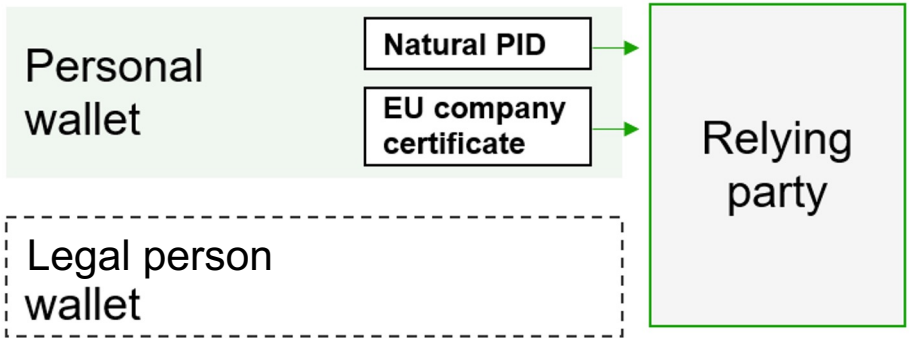
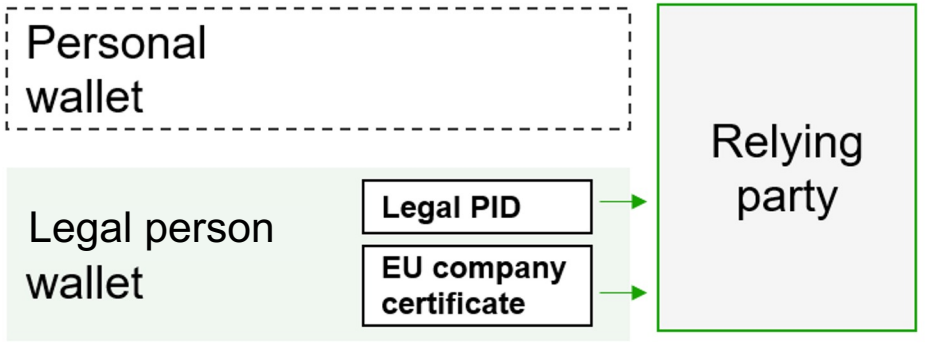
Wallet usage patterns - Acting on behalf of a legal person

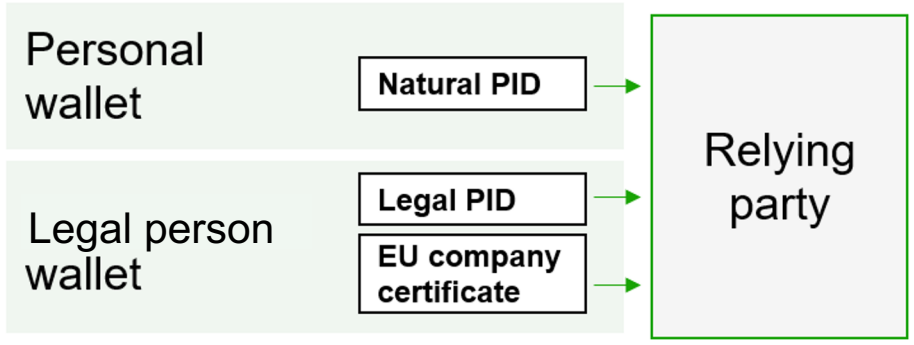
Natural person wallet only



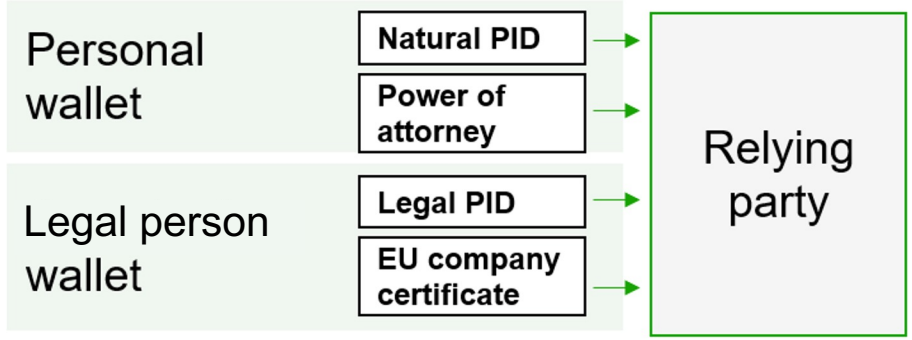
Legal person wallet only using traditional IAM



Legal and natural person wallet



Legal and natural person wallet w/ mandate



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Wallets for business: Architecture

- Wallet solution is delivered by a wallet provider, in compliance to EU Digital Identity Wallet (EUDI) Implementing Regulations and eIDAS 2.0, supporting structured credential issuance, holding and verification
- Wallet Solution consists of
  - Wallet Application (Optional)
  - Wallet Core Component
- Legal person wallets typically require user management
- Communication is done on server side between wallet core components

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Wallet for Business: Key requirements - 1

01	**Wallet Access & Deployment** *Where and how the wallet is accessed?*	• Device Form Factor: Primarily web-based (desktop, enterprise portals), but can have mobile apps for managers or executives. • Installed as an enterprise SaaS (cloud-based) or on-premises for regulated industries. • Often uses cloud-hosted services for credential storage and verification.
02	**Security & Key Management** *How are cryptographic keys stored, managed, and accessed (Internally)?*	• Use SW based key management system or an HSMs (Hardware Security Modules) or cloud-based vaults • Key Control: Organisation-administered keys (e.g. PKI) vs individual-controlled • Multi-Device Support: Accessible from multiple devices with role-based access.
03	**User Experience & Automation** *How do users interact with the wallet?*	• UI: Web-based dashboard with admin controls, APIs for integrations. • COmplexity: More complex due to multi-user roles, compliance tracking, and integrations. • Supports API-based auto-acceptance of credentials etc (e.g., auto-verification of VAT IDs, auto-issuance of employee credentials).

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Wallet for Business: Key requirements - 2

04	**Hardware & External Trust Integration** *How does the wallet connect with external security services and devices?*	• Enterprise-grade authentication (e.g., smart cards, biometric access for employees). • Could be integrated with external QTSPs for high-trust digital signatures or seals. • Wallet-2-Wallet Interaction: With other business wallets for B2B / B2G credential exchange, simplifying and automating communications
05	**Physical vs Digital Form Factor** *Does the wallet rely on physical security devices or is it fully digital?*	• Enterprise-managed backups and integrations • Smartcard or USB Token: Some implementations allow physical security tokens (FIDO2, USB smart cards) for enterprise authentication.

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Wallets for Business: Summary

- Business wallets cannot exist alone; interplay between the natural and legal wallet is required.
- The core functionality of both wallets is similar, but business wallets offer certain advantages.
- Business Use Cases:
  - Business/Supplier: Supplier Onboarding (KyS), Open Business Account (KyC)
  - Product: Product and non-product information exchanges (Digital Product Passport, IBAN, ESG, Company Certificate, etc.)
  - Individuals: Employee Attestation, Consumer interactions, payments
- Additional Functionality:
  - Support for discoverable functions (e.g., asynchronous exchange, periodic reviews, push/pull updates between holder and verifier)
  - Issuer functionality, enabling legal entities to issue attestations (e.g., EAA - Attestation for products)

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Wallets for Business: Benefits

- Secure and standardised B2B and B2G interactions
  - Enables secure and standardised interactions between organisations and individuals
  - Improves data accuracy, enabling faster detection of changes and quicker regulatory compliance.
  - Strengthens interoperability when combined with a trust framework.
- Compliance to regulations: Streamlines regulatory compliance and liability assurance for relying parties
  - Offers core identification based on eIDAS & EU Company Law for cross-border use: verifiable personal identification (PID), trusted identification of businesses and organisations (LPID & EUCC), authorized signatories and designated representatives within organisations (EUCC, PoA)
  - Post-Identification advantages, such as periodic reviews, register updates and ongoing compliance checks.
- Trusted digital transactions through structured identity verification simplifying digitalisation

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Wallets for Business: Challenges

- Legal PID validations are still ongoing
  - The process for accepting EAA in combination with LPID by the relying party also need to be validated.
- Liability assurance requires further validations to leverage key benefits
  - Lack of a standardised process for relying parties to validate data, conduct authorization checks and establish liability assurance
  - A trust framework is required for EAA to ensure secure and consistent verification.
- ARF needs to address business wallets:
  - Relying party wallets need to be agnostic to schemes, protocol variations, and signature formats to effectively utilize trustworthiness information for different use cases.
  - Smooth integration for relying parties remains a challenge, particularly in terms of data acceptance and trust assurance.

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Questions ?

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Thank You !

See you at the next Lunch Webinar on:

Signing Documents with the EUDI wallet

March 18, 2025
12.30pm-1pm CET

www.eudiwalletconsortium.org

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