The Grand Vision of The Future… European Digital ID Wallet

The problem with national identity schemes is that they often lack fundamental trust from citizens, and where the scheme is seen as a way to spy on citizens. In the UK, a previous national ID scheme was cancelled on the back of a single blog post. So, as many countries are moving toward digital ID schemes for their country, it is the EU which perhaps have the answer to getting citizens on board. With their European Digital ID Wallet (EDIW) approach, there is a hope that every EU citizen will gain an e-ID, and which would be linked to a citizen wallet.

The pilot phase will begin in 2023, and where every EU member country will offer a Digital ID Wallet by 2024. The core part of this will be the compliance with GDPR and the integration of a legal framework of eIDAS. It is such a grand vision, and will start to break down the siloed digital system we have created, and in the almost complete lack of any real digital trust in the information systems we have created.

Thales recently undertook a survey to understand how citizens perceive an EU-derived wallet — which could store a citizen's ID, their driving licence and other relevant documents that could be used to prove someone's identity. It showed that around 27% of those surveyed currently use some form of national ID scheme to prove their identity.

A significant finding is that privacy and security are significant concerns for citizens, with 65% of those in the survey saying that security was the most important feature of the wallet and then followed by convenience and privacy as the most significant concerns. Another finding was that there were significant differences in the attitudes to the wallet in different countries, and where in France and Italy, the level of likely adoption was surveyed at 85% and 75%, respectively. Age, too, plays a factor, and where younger people are more accepting of the adoption of digital wallets. The survey uncovers differences in national attitudes. The French and the Italians are the most positive about the EDIW, with 85% and 75% respectively claiming they will use it.

I love grand visions, and this is about as grand as it can get. It aims to address so many fundamental areas of rebuilding a world with human and digital trust. Hopefully it will move the power base of away from the companies that "do" spy on us — Google and Facebook — and puts identities and the control of data back in the hands of citizens. It also wrestles identity away from nation states, and where it could also be used to spy on citizens.

Professor Bill Buchanan, from the School of Computing at Edinburgh Napier University

# Introducing Use Case Specifications

In the GLASS project, use case specifications are designed to understand the stakeholders' needs better and extract system requirements. GLASS considers two sets of use cases:

- Business: Designed for description of real cases and demonstrator flows.

- System: Designed for linking user needs and system requirements. The detailed use cases description also documents the GLASS specifications and match them with technical use cases

The concepts introduced in GLASS value chain can be extended to the main benefactor's (citizen) angle and focus directly on the eWallet. Three demonstrators considered are:

- Alice goes to Portugal.

- Konstantinos visiting Istanbul for six months.

- Helin is hired as a Java developer.

In the first case, Alice is a Greek EU Citizen and needs evidence (legal documents) from Greek Authorities, namely the Ministry of Digital Governance (MoDG) and must provide them to Portuguese Authorities, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). In GLASS terminology the **Originator Role** is assigned to MoDG as they are the original source of digital evidence, the **Consumer Role** is assigned to MoJ as the evidence will be supplied to them, and Alice is the **USER**, who will utilize the GLASS Wallet for retrieving and delivering evidence to the corresponding authorities.
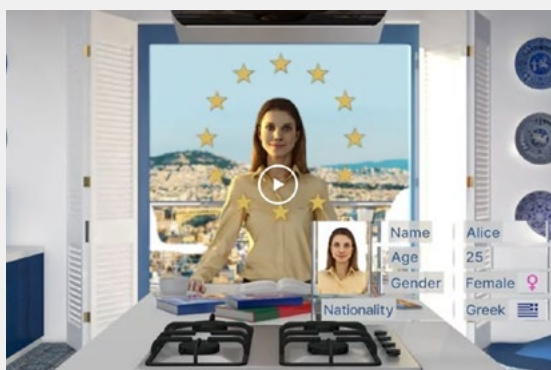
In the second case, Konstantinos (**USER**) is a Greek EU Citizen and wishes to stay longer than a tourist visit in a non-EU country, namely Turkey. Konstantin will gather evidence from the Greek authorities (MoDG as the **Originator**) and provide them to the Turkish Municipality (IMM) (the **Consumer**) for applying special assistance services of the municipality. However, as Konstantin is an elderly person with disabilities and cannot track the application process, he must delegate it to his close relatives (**Proxies**, which is a special type of USERs), whom he must legally authorise. Furthermore, IMM requires the local versions of some evidence and therefore authorised translators (Intermediary, a special type of USER, who are also a consumer and an originator) are needed to generate chained evidence.

In the third case Helin (**USER**) is a Turkish non-EU Citizen and hired by a Portuguese (EU) company. Helin must provide evidence to Portuguese Authorities (MoJ as **Consumer**) for a work permit and should provide evidence to a Portuguese Private Company (PDM as **Consumer**) and **grant** delegate rights to a third party (**Proxy**) of her certificate evidence for evaluation of her computer knowledge skills.

In summary, GLASS successfully visualises requirements in scenarios which are easy to understand and are relevant to today's European citizens.

GLASS in London to Present Digital Identity Wallets for Citizens

On Thursday 9th June, GLASS hosted a seminar 'Digital Wallets for Citizens' at the EEMA Annual Conference in London. The GLASS team were joined by more than 100 EEMA members, project partners, government bodies, consultancies and technology vendors, representing 19 countries

Speaking ahead of the seminar on the topic of the digital identity wallets, the Head of International Relations at BOSA, Frank Leyman, observed the need for solutions to be citizen focused, if they are to be adopted and that success is only possible if all countries are working together.

Bill Buchanan, Leyla Arsan and Jon Shamah

The need for citizen engagement was stressed during the GLASS seminar, with Professor Bill Buchanan OBE, Director of the Centre for Distributed Computing, Networks and Security at Edinburgh Napier University emphasizing the need to bridge the gap between human and digital trust and how that involved bring citizens 'with us'. He also pointed to the scale of this challenge with 27 countries, 24 languages and 447,706,209 citizens currently present in the European Union.

Joining Professor Buchanan was Jon Shamah, Chair of EEMA and Leyla Arsan, CEO of TAGES who introduced the project; Georgios Domalis, representing the University of Patras and Dimitris Ntalaperas from Ubitech who provided insight into the technology being used to deliver the project.
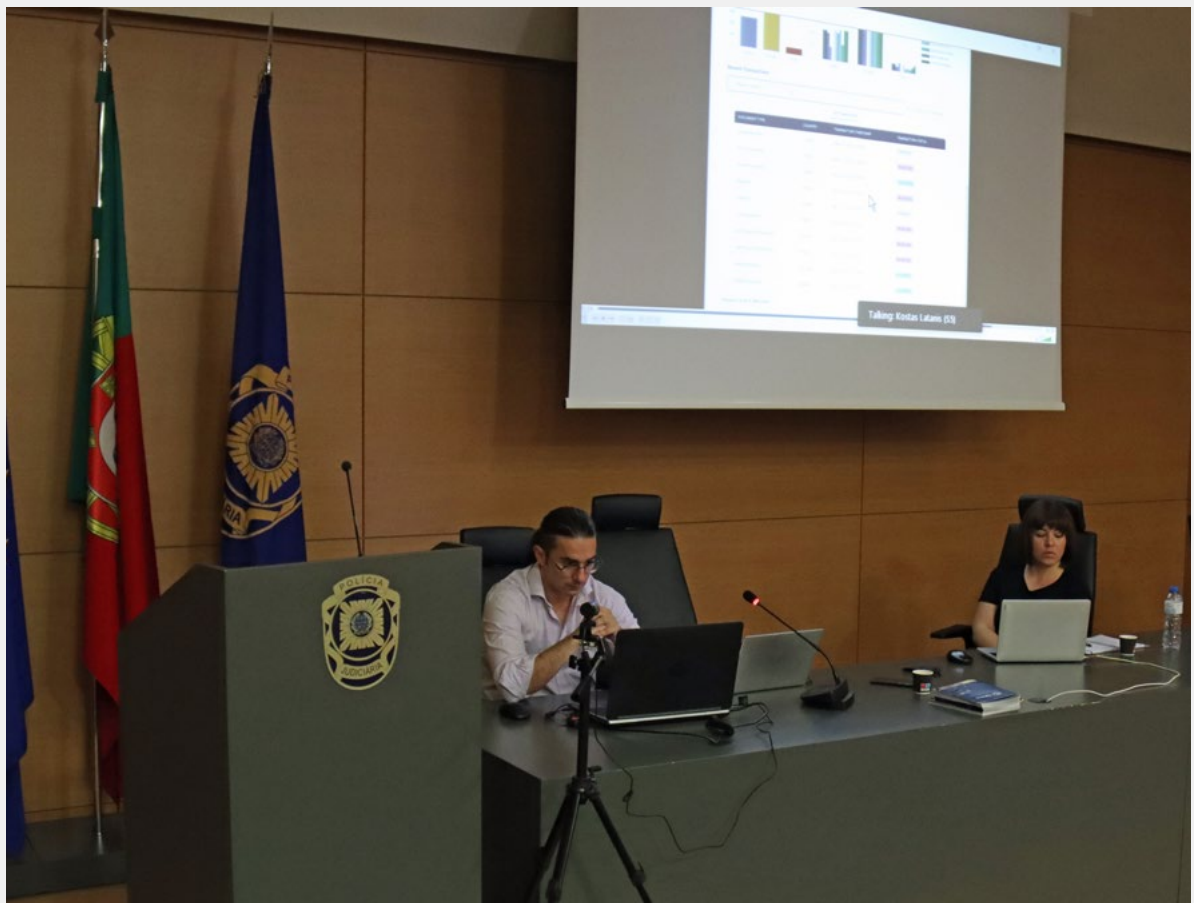

Jon Shamah introduces Alice

Lisbon General Assembly

The GLASS team convened in Lisbon, Portugal on 14th and 15th June 2022 for a General Assembly.

GLASS Consortium Partners:

Project Coordinator

uni.systems

Uni Systems S.M.S.A (Greece)

Technology Providers / Domain Specialists

EEMA	PDM	Suite5 We Deliver Intelligence	TAGES	UBITECH ubiquitous solutions
European Electronic Messaging Association AISBL (Belgium)	PDM E FC Projecto Desenvolvimento Manutencao Formacao E Consultadorialda (Portugal)	Suite5 Data Intelligence Solutions Limited (Cyprus)	Teknoloji Arastirma Gelistirme Endustriyel Urunler Bilisim Teknolojileri Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Ticaret (Turkey)	Ubitech Limited (Cyprus)

Universities / Research Organisations

Edinburgh Napier UNIVERSITY	Fraunhofer FOKUS	UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS
Edinburgh Napier University (United Kingdom)	Fraunhofer Gesellschaft Zue Foerderun Der Angewandten Forschung E.V. (Germany)	University of Patras (Greece)

Public Authorities / Demonstrators

İSTANBUL METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY	POLÍCIA JUDICIÁRIA	HELLENIC REPUBLIC Ministry of Digital Governance
Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (Turkey)	Ministério da Justiça (Portugal)	Ministry of Digital Governance (Greece)

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