So as you might just have noticed, a lot of technologies are brought together when using Solid. Which shows the huge potential behind it.

The benefits of Solid are the decentralisation of the data, which reduces the power of the large companies. The control is given back to the creators of the data, they decide what happens with their data. And the existence of a single source of truth, that saves the user the trouble of duplicate information across platforms and systems. No copies of your data exist.

On the other hand, the challenges of Solid need to be tackled on a global scale.

Solid has interoperability challenges but they are solved through Linked Data in RDF. The difficult part will be to agree on vocabularies, data shapes and interfaces.

Furthermore, legal challenges arise. How can we ensure that certain data detained on Solid have a legal value?

Additionally, there is a need for policy and usage control of the data. Ensuring that the data are not stored and used in a different context than primarily intended and to make sure that specified usage restrictions and obligations are realized even after access to the data has been granted.

Solid will need to tackle identity and trust challenges. Verifiable credentials will be a key to overcoming this challenge. It focuses on sharing the credentials in a cryptographically secure way. It provides a coherent method to connect signatures and proofs to the data. There is a need to add authenticity to data, to guarantee lawfully issued data.