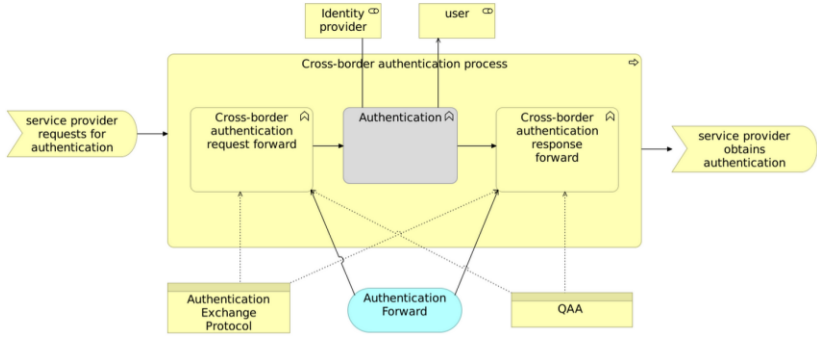
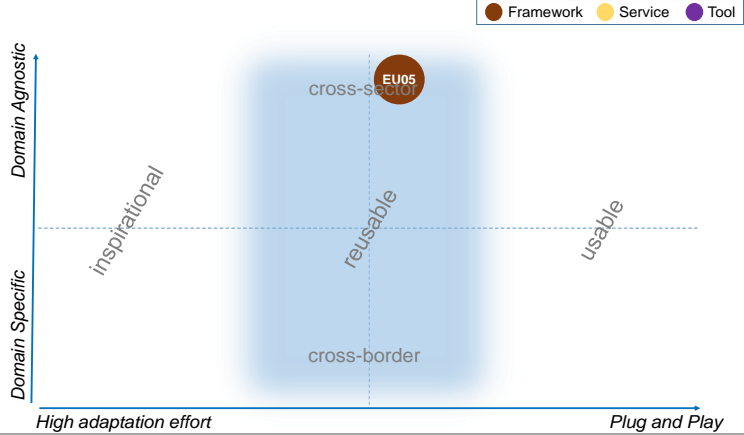


eID	
Summary	
ID	EU05
Initiative	e-SENS
Short description	Digital Identity (eID) aims to provide a cross-border framework to make inter-operable country-specific authentication infrastructure through digital identity; to allow a legitimate user to securely access services in a foreign European country through one or more identity attributes.
Owner	e-SENS
Contact	http://www.esens.eu/contact-us/
Type	Framework
Sub-Type	Specification
Context	Cross-border, Cross-sector
Base Registry type	All
Operating model	This solution covers the following Use cases and Scenarios: Generic authentication after a service request between cross-border entities: an authentication process, constructed according to SAML 2.0. The Service Provider demand the authentication process to the entitled Identity Provider. This process involves the exchanges required to assess the authentication assurance level both the requestor and the Service Provider can satisfy.
IPR	Not Available/Not Found
Status	Construction
More details	
Aggregated business need	ABN – 1 Need for common understanding of data entities ABN – 8 Need for a technology solution enabling the data exchange
Functionalities	<p>This SAT is composed of a set of protocols, formats and data definitions to implement the cross-border infrastructure of an authentication architecture that minimizes data disclosure and permits interoperability based on national standards.</p> <p>The goal is to allow business, citizens and government employees to use the presently widespread (national) identities in cross-border public and private services. In particular, the implementation of this SAT must fulfill the following functions (to be addressed by different specific Architecture Building Blocks, ABBs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authentication Exchange Profile: protocol to be used for the authentication request and response (e.g. definition

	<p>of a suitable profile based on the SAML v2.0 standard, and an Solution Building Block (SBB) may be a STORK2.0 SAML authN request/response profile), as well as data format of the authentication request and response, and data attributes syntax and semantics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ABB – QAA: define the levels of assurance for the different MSs authentication mechanisms (e.g. through STORK 2.0 QAA framework) - Mobile eID, i.e. the use of mobile devices to authenticate. <p>Electronic identity is an important and vital component of modern electronic services. In Europe, there is a clear vision of what the future in this field will look like, thanks to the eIDAS regulation. However, the path towards this objective has to be carefully selected and managed to support a smooth evolution to it from current e-ID infrastructures (STORK and STORK2.0), without disruption for early adopters and with full support for newcomers.</p> <p><u>Complementary information:</u></p> <p>The identity concept may be associated to natural identity or to a role a natural person can assume in a specific context. In particular the following concepts apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural Person is a real and unique human being (by opposition to legal person). - Legal Person is an organization, business or public entity that can be uniquely identified, including through its own legal name, and which is capable of having and exercising rights and obligations under its own name. Legal entities are registered in court and other registrars in the country. This excludes informal groupings of people who cannot be uniquely identified and who cannot have rights/obligations (including property) in their own name. - Role is a designation attributed to a natural person, which causes him to have different set of authorizations. E.g. a medical doctor, a professor at a university, a policeman. - Mandate is the power of a legal or natural person to legally act on behalf of another legal or natural person. Within the scope of, this document a mandate is only the power explicitly given through contracts or company statutes, not the powers granted directly by law, like parents acting on behalf of their minor children.
Design/Architecture	Orchestration and Topology of ABBs

	<div><p>This orchestration depicts the whole authentication process. However, the SAT eID does not cover the Authentication block, meaning that the authentication is performed by each MS on the base of the specific authentication mechanisms in place in the MS. Scope of the eID SAT is to provide the overall infrastructure to make interoperable country specific authentication solutions.</p></div>
Technologies	Not Available/Not Found
Specifications	STORK2.0
Management	Not Available/Not Found
Governance	Please see: Work Package 3 - Sustainability and Long-Term Governance.
Sustainability	Please see: Work Package 3 - Sustainability and Long-Term Governance.
Documentation	http://wiki.ds.unipi.gr/display/ESENS/SAT++eID++1.0 http://www.esens.eu/home/
ADMS	Not Available/Not Found
Current Users	Not Available/Not Found
EIRA	
View	Interoperability View
Building Block	Interoperability Specification
Reusability	
Landscape	<div><p>The diagram shows a reusability landscape with a vertical axis for 'Domain Specific' (bottom) to 'Domain Agnostic' (top) and a horizontal axis for 'High adaptation effort' (left) to 'Plug and Play' (right). A blue shaded region represents the 'reusable' area, with 'cross-border' at the bottom and 'cross-sector' at the top. A brown circle labeled 'EU05' is positioned in the 'cross-sector' area. A legend indicates: Framework (brown circle), Service (yellow circle), Tool (purple circle). Other labels include 'inspirational' and 'usable'.</p></div>

Criteria



IPR and licenses



Legal



Suitability of documentation



Maturity



Extensibility



Scalability



Designed for re-use



Planned re-use or extension to other domains



Maintenance and support



Use of standards



Actual Reuse



Language and location suitability



Granularity



Impacts



Testability

