

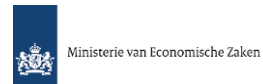


The value of the EUDI Legal Identity Wallet for Data Spaces

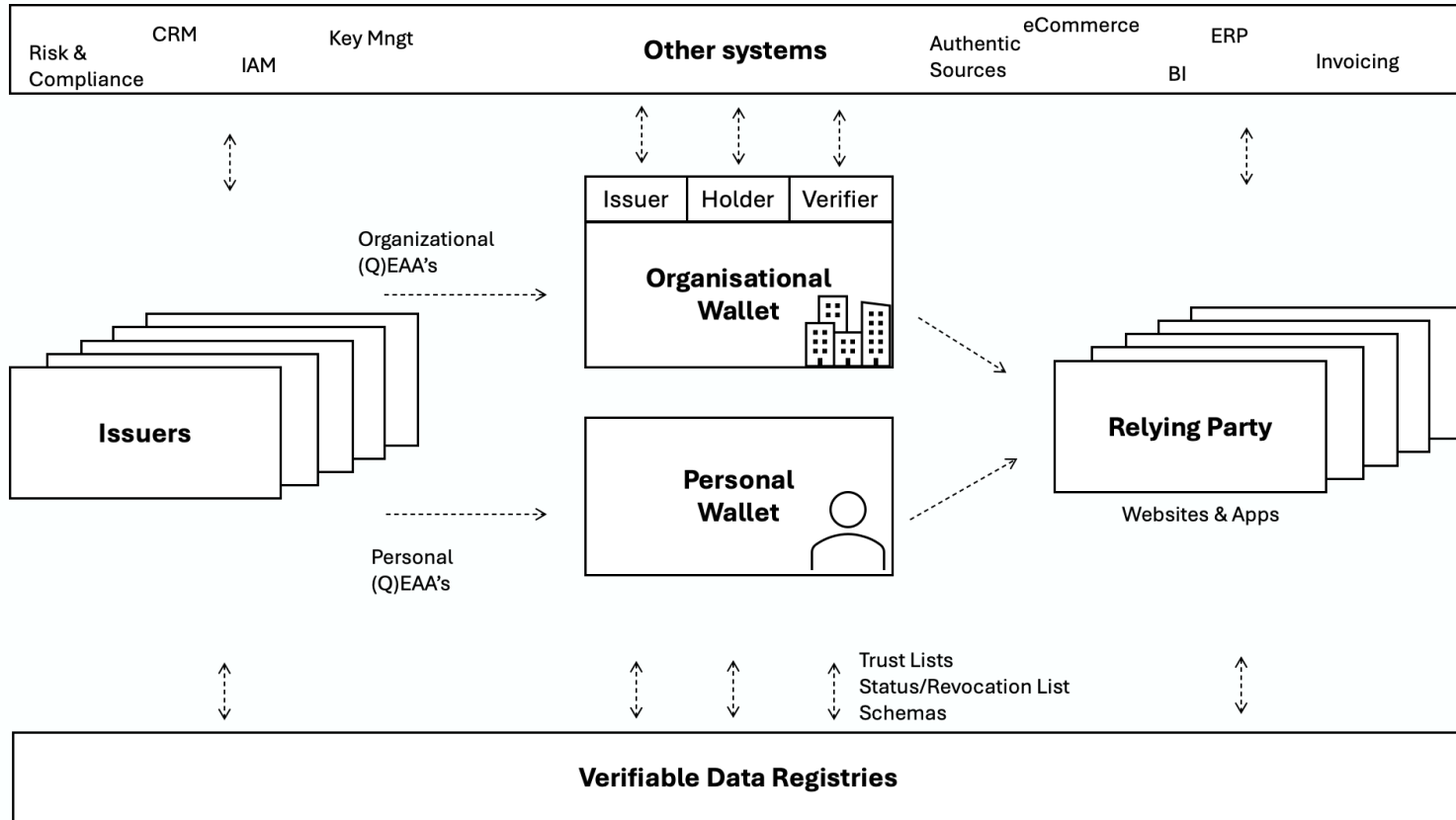
Data Sharing Festival, February 4th, 2025

Access the full use case report here:
<https://coe-dsc.nl/use-cases/exploration-of-eu-digital-identity-wallets-for-legal-entities-with-company-passport-and-ishare/>

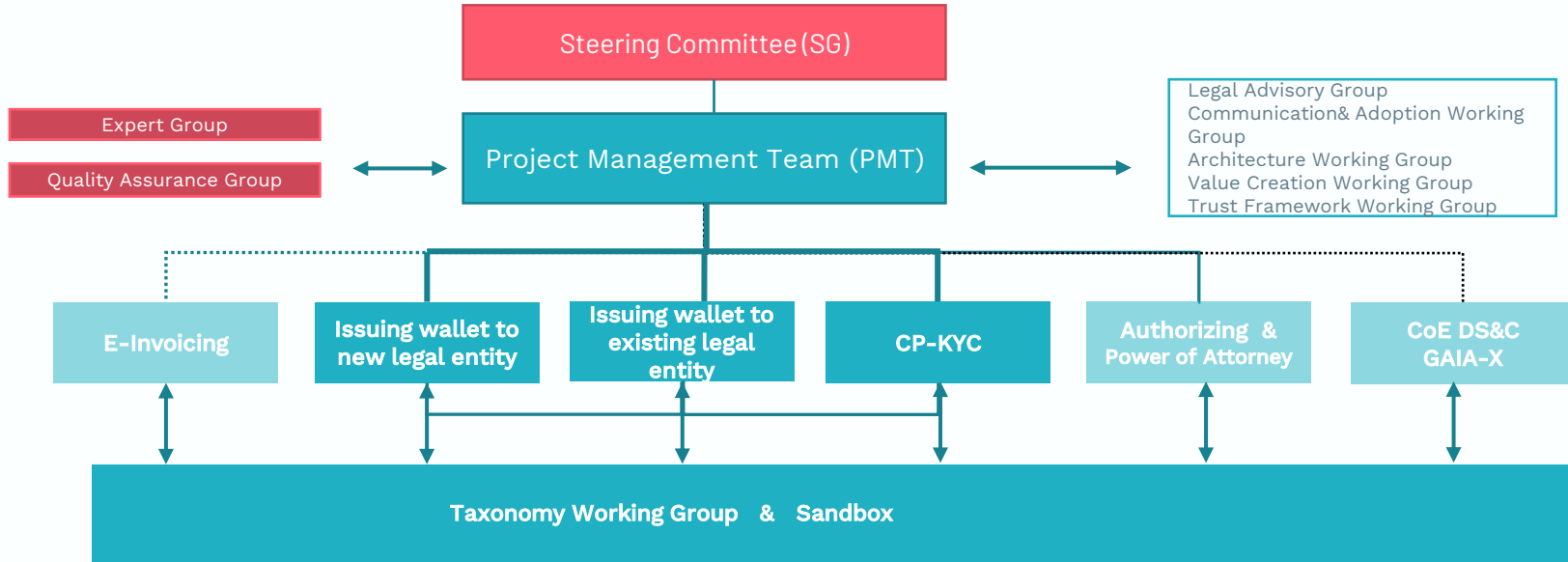
Stay in touch via:
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Three main capabilities for organisations



Company Passport Use Cases





iSHARE

Your Data Your Choice

Gerard van der Hoeven & Lars Nagel
gerard@ishare.eu



94%
of business data
is in
third party
applications



iSHARE





iSHARE





iSHARE







iSHARE



iSHARE



cbr

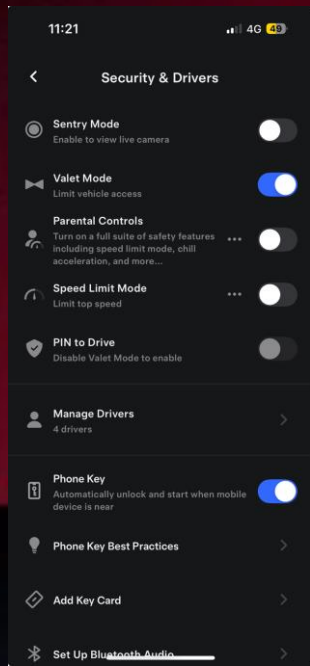


iSHARE





iSHARE



Standard compliance and interoperability rules across domains for data rights



iSHARE

Technical Compliance
authentication



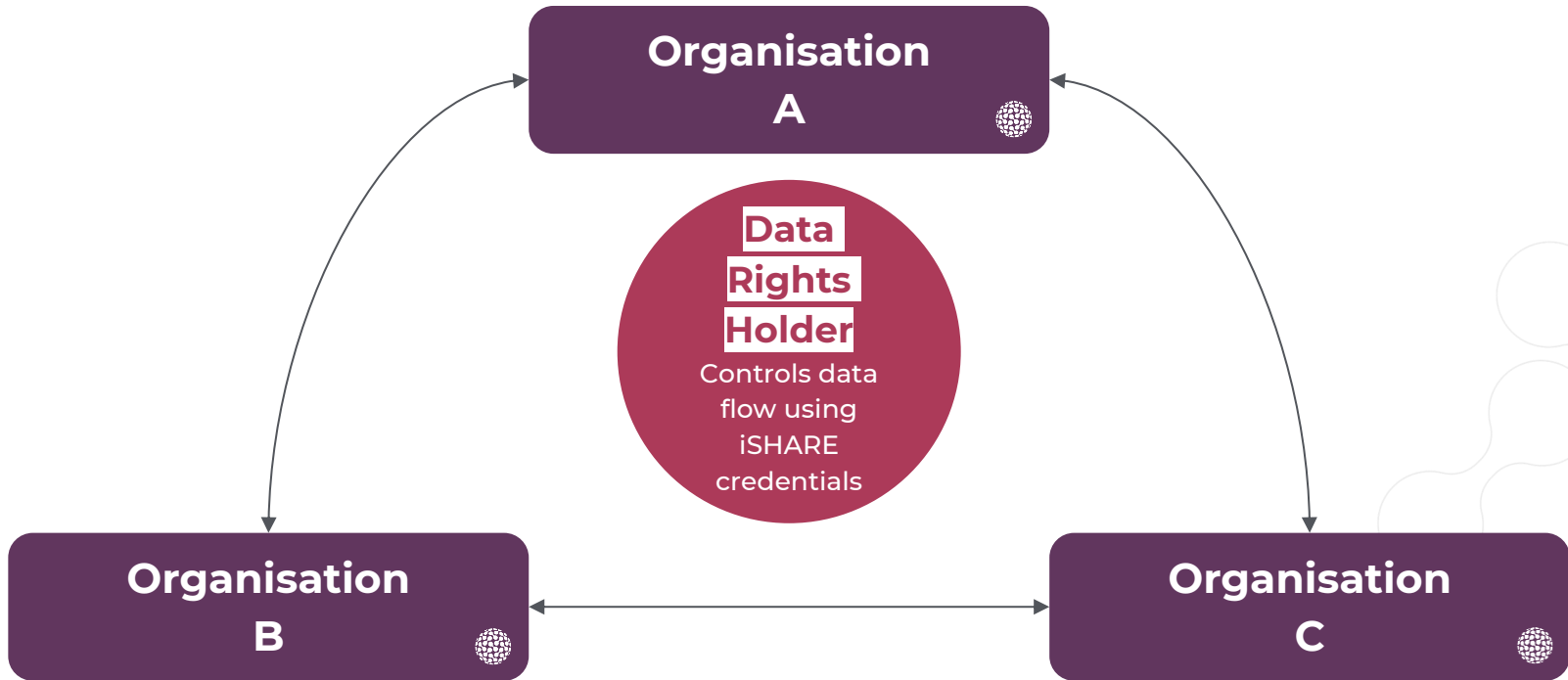
identity
Organisational Assurance
+ eIDAS
+ dataspacespecifics

authentication
Legal Assurance
+ dataspacespecifics

Enabling trusted discovery and credential validation across the network



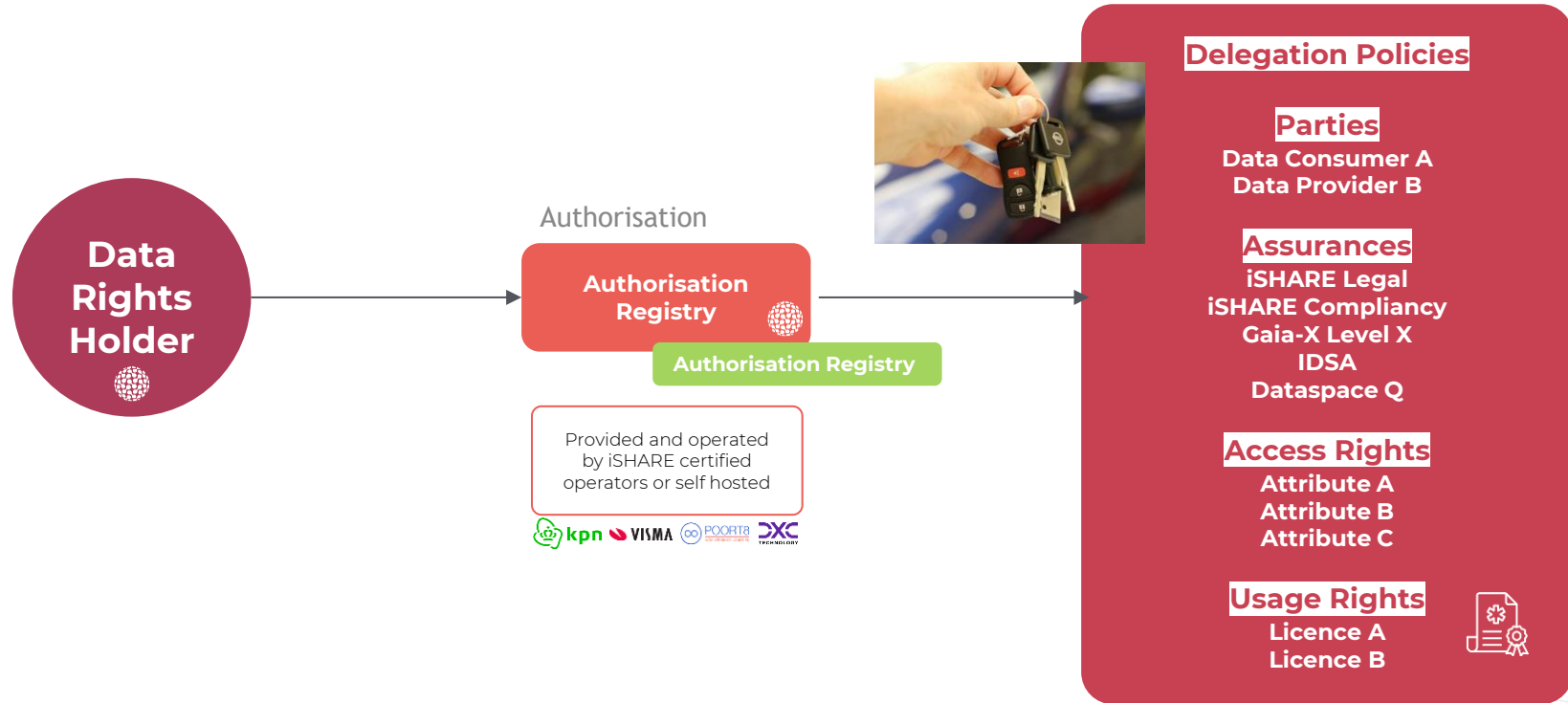
iSHARE



And on that basis give detailed control of your data through legally covered policies



iSHARE



Exploration of EU Digital Identity Wallets for Legal Entities with Company Passport and iSHARE



This use case was initiated in collaboration with the Data Sharing Coalition, one of the founding partners of the CoE-DSC.

Recently, the EU introduced the EU Digital Identity Wallet (EUDIW) to the European Union – facilitating trust in online interactions and transactions for both legal entities and natural persons. EU Data Sharing Initiatives (DSIs) could benefit from the EUDIW, but uncertainties about the EUDIW need to be resolved to identify its value. In this use case, CoE-DSC worked closely together with eIDAS experts, the Company Passport initiative and the iSHARE foundation to describe the current situation of the EUDIW LEW, explore the impact of the EUDI LEW on iSHARE and its DVU use case – where the wallet could add value to existing trust infrastructure and what the current barriers are and provide next steps for CoE-DSC, iSHARE and Company Passport. The developed exploration can be re-used as a blueprint for other DSIs, to facilitate adoption of the EUDIW.

1. The EU introduced the EU Digital Identity Wallet for trust in online interactions and transactions

Share:

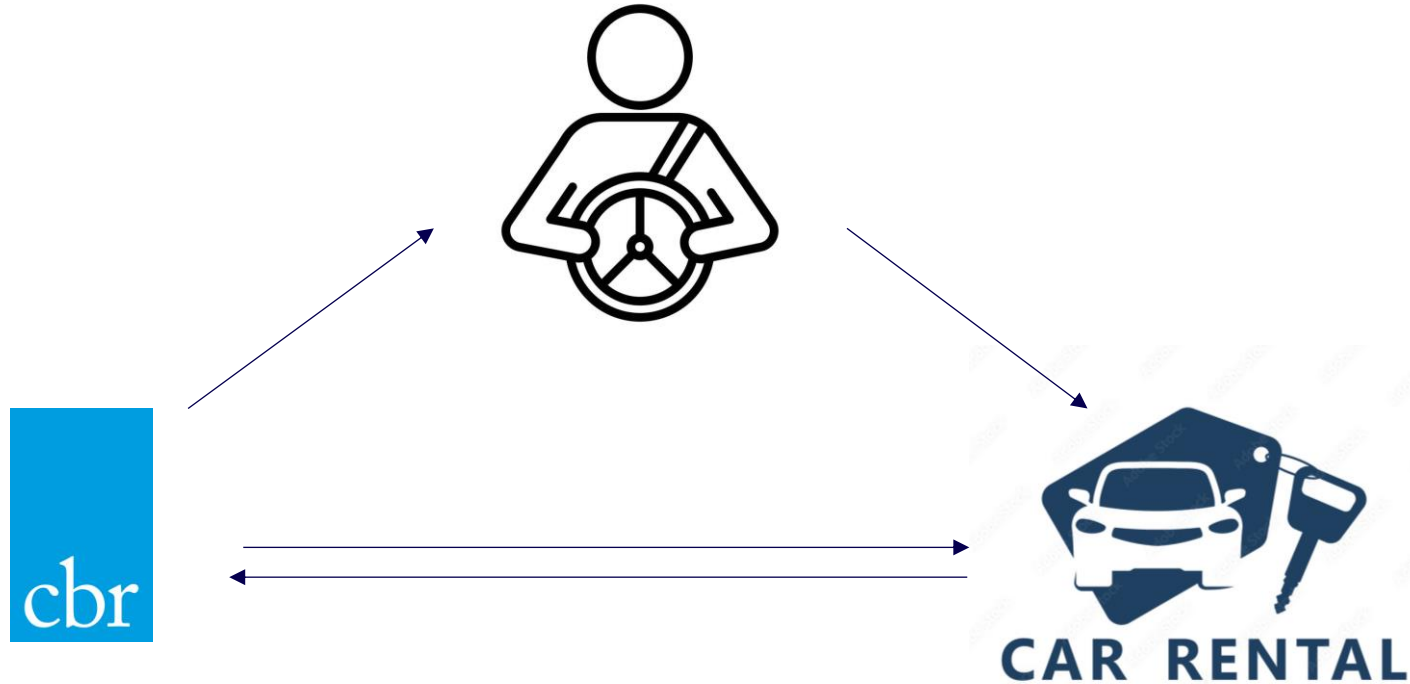
More cases



Cross Sectoral data sharing for E-mobility (CCAM – Connected, Cooperative AND Automated Mobility)

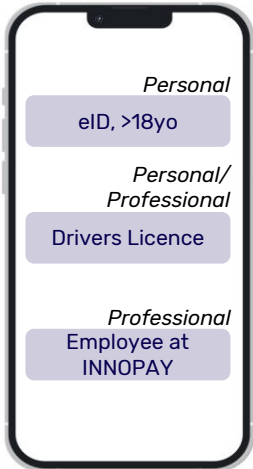


EUDI Wallet regulation standardizes an EU-wide ecosystem for trusted credentials



Natural person wallet

Digital wallet to store personal and professional attributes



Acting party

Individual acting by itself (personal use) or on behalf of a legal entity (professional use)

Individual/machine acting on behalf of a company (representative/delegated party)

Access

Natural person holding the wallet decides who can put information in and who to share it with

Authorized representative (e.g. owner, CEO) grants access to delegated persons/machines

Interface

Mobile phone application

Online server as digital vault to allow multi-user access

Attributes

Related to a natural persons, e.g. age, drivers license or received mandates from organisations

Related to an organisation, e.g. the Chamber of Commerce number, LPID or ISO certificate

Costs

Free for natural persons for non-professional purposes (article 5g)

Likely not to be free of charge, as it solely has professional purposes

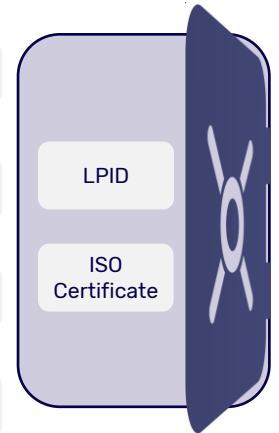
Acceptance

Mandatory acceptance by designated parties (article 5f) by 24-12-2027

Mandatory acceptance – however, seemingly less energy is going towards defining/implementing LEW

Legal entity wallet

Digital vault to store attributes on a company level



Live DEMO



iSHARE



Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend
Nederland

The EUDI Legal Entity Wallet provides 3 opportunities for iSHARE, but adoption challenges remain

Learnings from the DVU use case



There is value in the EUDI LEW for iSHARE

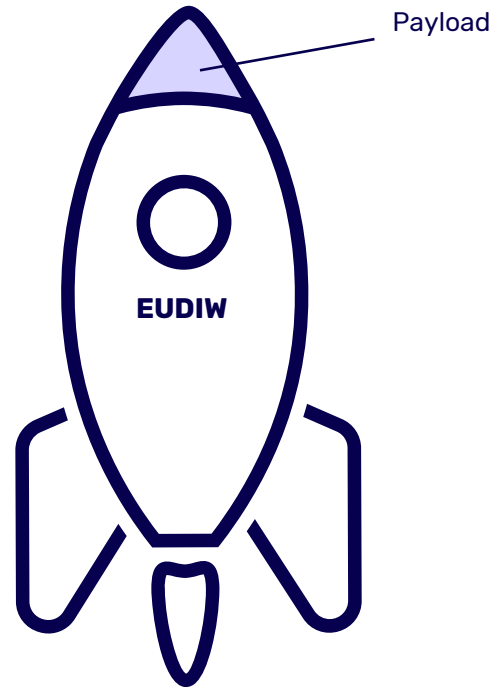
1. To share DSI membership credentials for publication, identification, authentication & trust: | Implementation is relatively straightforward for iSHARE, as it in the same lines of thinking as its existing means
2. To share static data within a DSI for authentication & trust | Implementation for data providers is expected to be relatively smooth:
 - 1) mandatory acceptance of personal wallet will require some to have already developed issuing capabilities;
 - 2) suppliers are working on standardized solutions
3. To share credentials allowing access to APIs of dynamic, streaming data while complying to certain criteria: | Requires more research as it could be of great benefit and a strategic opportunity to mainstream iSHARE



iSHARE should be mindful of remaining challenges when implementing the LEW and continue to offer their current solutions

- Specifications/standards of the LEW are still not fully clear
- Adoption needs an extra push if the LEW is not going to be mandatory and/or free
- The mandating of a person on behalf of a company remains challenging – service-based mandating should become the EU standard

EUDI does not specify the payload of a transaction



“Scheme aggregators” add a layer on top of the Legal Entity Wallet to specify and standardize that payload

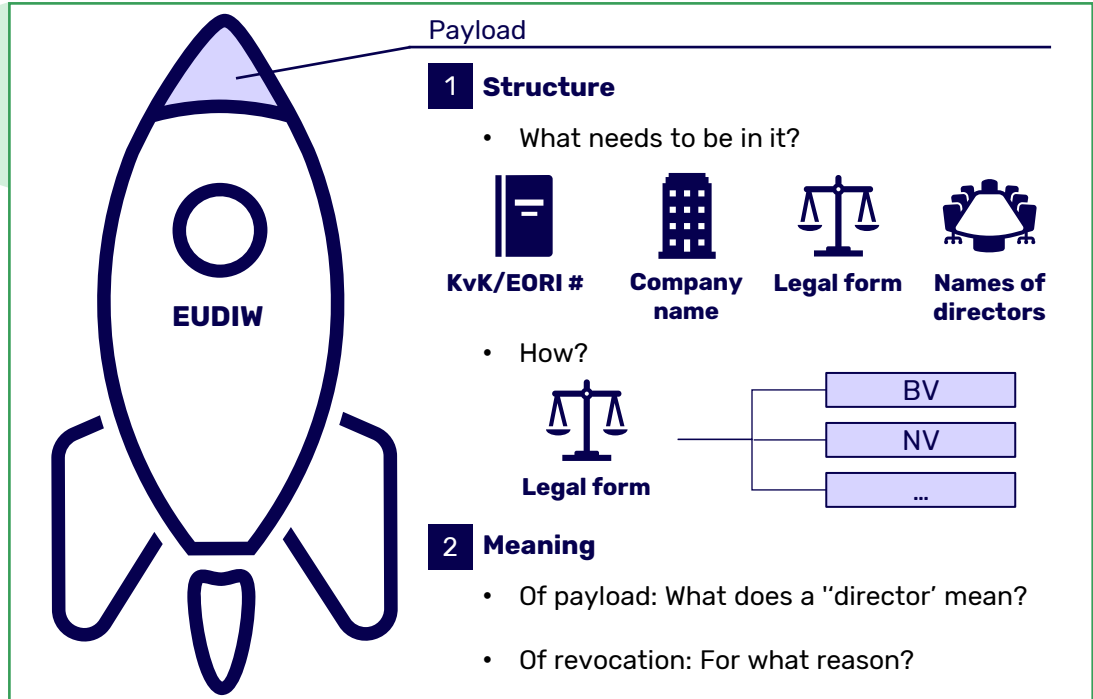
1 Make agreements on:

- Structure of payload
- Meaning of payload

2 **Governance** to define meaning for a specific domain

3 **Accreditation** to prove adherence

4 **Adoption** in specific use cases





Thank you for your attention

For more information please reach out to us via: info@coe-dsc.nl