

# Challenges in changing the existing infrastructure in Sweden to new conditions



# eID in Sweden

- App 4,5 million eIDs, population 9 million
- The private sector is the provider of eIDs
- The public sector purchases authentication and e-signature services on a commercial usage basis
- 250 million authentication transactions last year
- 15 million electronic signatures in public sector
- No qualified electronic signatures

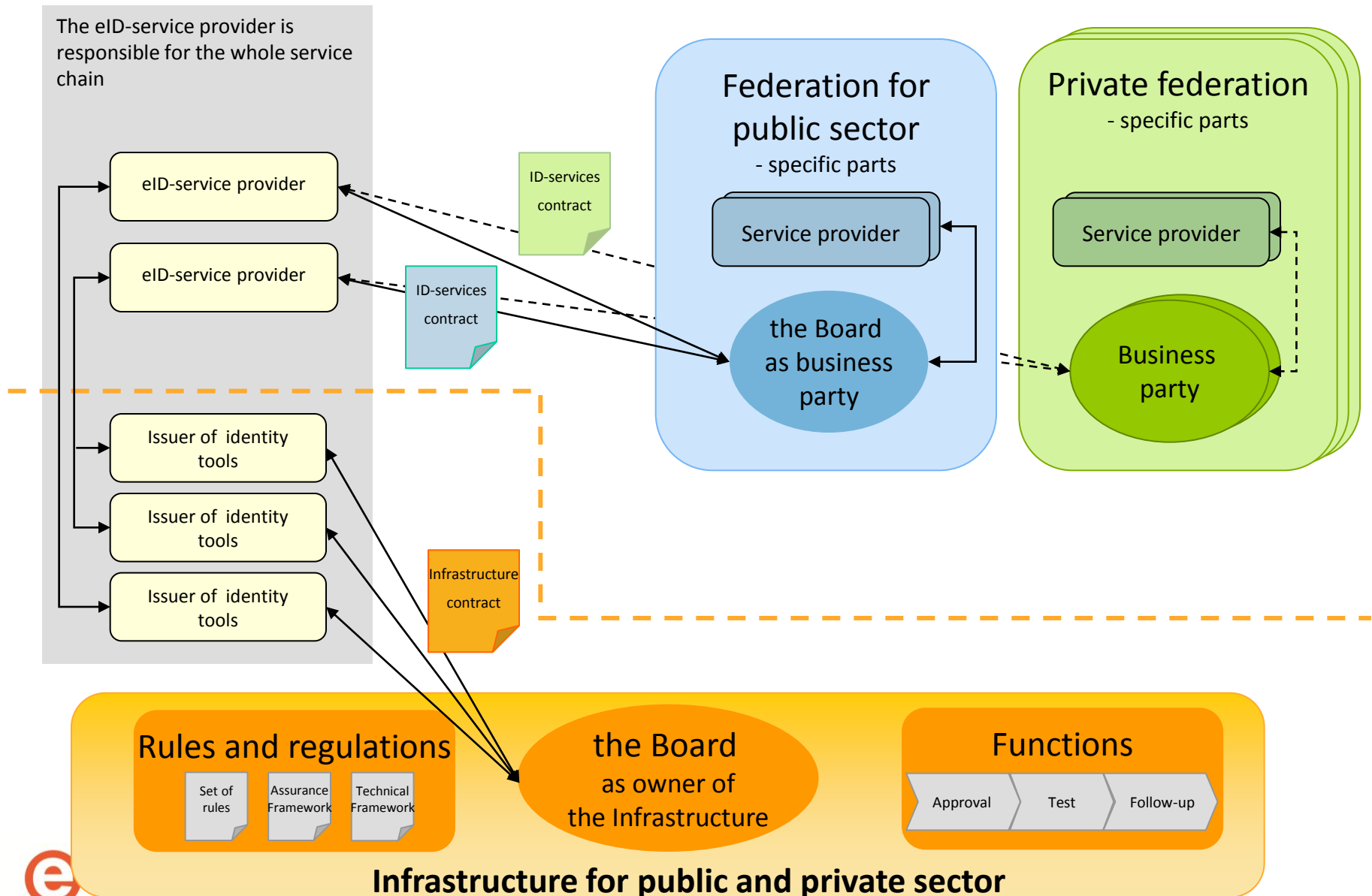


# What's new for eID in Sweden?

- Coordination and gradual development of the infrastructure
- New way to procure authentication and e-signature services for the public sector to meet new regulatory requirements
- Introduction of identity assertion to
  - simplify the integration for the e-service providers
  - make it possible to vary the information about the holder of the eID
  - make it possible to use eID solutions that are not PKI-based
- Introduction of a central e-signature service as a consequence of introducing identity assertion

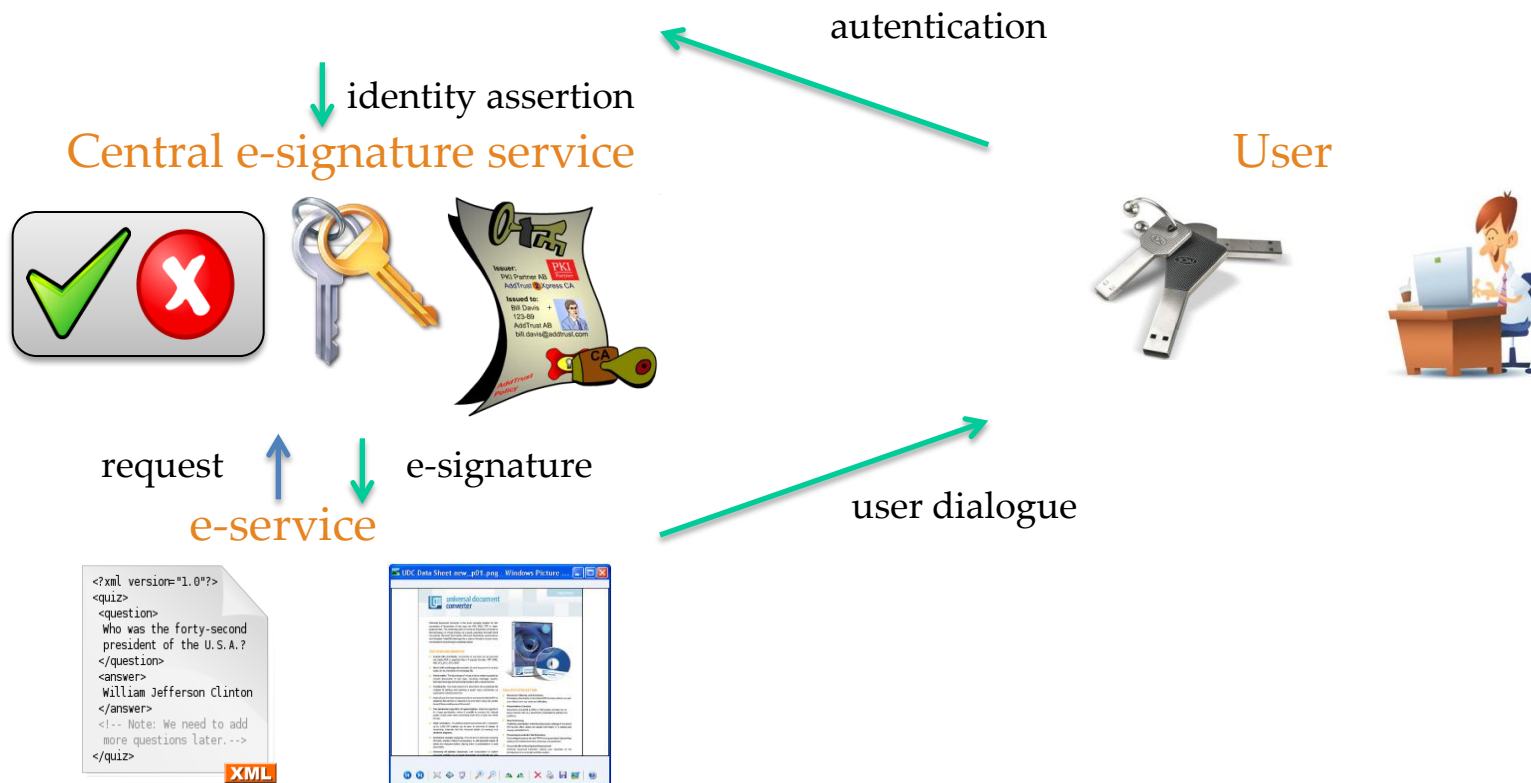


# Architecture and business contracts



# Supplier of authentication service e-signature service

identity assertion



# The main challenges

- Coordination of an area that is market-driven, with many actors with different interests
- Take into account the investments already made
- Standardized, user-friendly and technology-neutral solutions
- Cross border interoperability



# Thoughts about EUs proposal on a regulation for eID and trust services

- The proposal is ambitious, which shows that the EU wants to solve the important issues of the european e-government.
- Incalculable consequences due to reference to delegated acts.
- Is it appropriate to regulate non-qualified trusted services?
- How to achieve interoperability between the different trusted services?
- Positive that a qualified certificate can be issued remotely on the basis of a notified eID for the central e-signature service

