

Amendment 2**Emmanuel Maurel**

on behalf of The Left Group

Report**A9-0038/2023****Romana Jerković**Framework for a European Digital Identity
(COM(2021)0281 – C9-0200/2021 – 2021/0136(COD))**Proposal for a regulation****Recital 32***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(32) Website authentication services provide users with assurance that there is a genuine and legitimate entity standing behind the website. Those services contribute to the building of trust and confidence in conducting business online, as users will have confidence in a website that has been authenticated. The use of website authentication services by websites is voluntary. However, in order for website authentication to become a means to increasing trust, providing a better experience for the user and furthering growth in the internal market, this Regulation lays down minimal security and liability obligations for the providers of website authentication services and their services. To that end, web-browsers should ensure support and interoperability with Qualified certificates for website authentication pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 910/2014. They should recognise and display Qualified certificates for website authentication to provide a high level of assurance, allowing website owners to assert their identity as owners of a website and users to identify the website owners with a high degree of certainty. To further promote their usage, public authorities in Member States should consider incorporating Qualified certificates for website authentication in their websites.

(32) Website authentication services provide users with a high level of assurance of the identity of the entity standing behind the website. Those services contribute to the building of trust and confidence in conducting business online, as users will have confidence in a website that has been authenticated. The use of website authentication services by websites is voluntary. However, in order for website authentication to become a means to increasing trust, providing a better experience for the user and furthering growth in the internal market, this Regulation lays down minimal security and liability obligations for the providers of website authentication services and their services. To that end, web-browsers should ensure support and interoperability with Qualified certificates for website authentication pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 910/2014. They should recognise and display Qualified certificates for website authentication to provide a high level of assurance, allowing website owners to assert their identity as owners of a website and users to identify the website owners with a high degree of certainty. To further promote their usage, public authorities in Member States should consider incorporating Qualified certificates for website authentication in their websites. ***In the case of a security breach, web***

browsers should be able to take measures that are proportional to their risk. Web browsers should notify the Commission immediately of any security breach as well as the measures taken to remedy such breaches with regard to a single certificate or to a set of certificates.

Or. fr

21.2.2024

A9-0038/3

Amendment 3

Emmanuel Maurel

on behalf of The Left Group

Report

A9-0038/2023

Romana Jerković

Framework for a European Digital Identity

(COM(2021)0281 – C9-0200/2021 – 2021/0136(COD))

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 38

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014

Article 45 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Qualified certificates for website authentication shall meet the requirements laid down in Annex IV. Qualified certificates for website authentication shall be deemed compliant with the requirements laid down in Annex IV where they meet the standards referred to in paragraph 3.

1. ***Qualified certificates for website authentication shall allow the authentication and identification of the natural or legal person to whom the certificate was issued with a high level of assurance.*** Qualified certificates for website authentication shall also meet the requirements laid down in Annex IV. Qualified certificates for website authentication shall be deemed compliant with this paragraph and the requirements laid down in Annex IV where they meet the standards referred to in paragraph 3.

Or. fr

Amendment 4**Emmanuel Maurel**

on behalf of The Left Group

Report**A9-0038/2023****Romana Jerković**

Framework for a European Digital Identity

(COM(2021)0281 – C9-0200/2021 – 2021/0136(COD))

Proposal for a regulation**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 38**

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014

Article 45 – paragraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

2. Qualified certificates for website authentication referred to in paragraph 1 shall be recognised by web-browsers. ***For those purposes*** web-browsers shall ensure that the identity data ***provided using any of the methods*** is displayed in a user friendly manner. Web-browsers shall ensure support and interoperability with qualified certificates for website authentication referred to in paragraph 1, with the exception of enterprises, considered to be microenterprises and small enterprises in accordance with Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC in the first 5 years of operating as providers of web-browsing services.

2. Qualified certificates for website authentication referred to in paragraph 1 shall be recognised by web-browsers. ***Web browsers shall not be prevented from taking measures that are both necessary and proportionate to address substantiated risks of breaches of security, user's privacy and loss of integrity of certificates provided such measures are duly reasoned. In such a case, the web browser shall notify the Commission, ENISA and the qualified trust service provider that issued that certificate or set of certificates without delay of any measure taken. Such recognition means that*** web-browsers shall ensure that the ***relevant*** identity data ***and electronic attestation of attributes provided*** is displayed in a user friendly manner, ***where possible, consistent manner, that reflects the state-of-the-art regarding accessibility, user awareness and cybersecurity according to best industry standards.*** Web-browsers shall ensure support and interoperability with qualified certificates for website authentication referred to in paragraph 1, with the exception of enterprises, considered to be microenterprises and small enterprises in accordance with Commission

Recommendation 2003/361/EC in the first
5 years of operating as providers of web-
browsing services.

Or. fr

21.2.2024

A9-0038/5

Amendment 5
Emmanuel Maurel
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
Romana Jerković
Framework for a European Digital Identity
(COM(2021)0281 – C9-0200/2021 – 2021/0136(COD))

A9-0038/2023

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7
Regulation (EU) No 910/2014
Article 6 a – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6a. The minimum technical requirements for the protection of personal data shall be laid down annually by the European Data Protection Board.

Or. fr