

**Amendment 13****Mikuláš Peksa**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

European Digital Identity framework

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

**Proposal for a regulation****Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014

Article 6 – paragraph 7

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

7. The **user** shall be in full control of the European Digital Identity Wallet. **The issuer** of the European Digital Identity Wallet shall not collect information about the use of the wallet **which are not necessary for the provision of the wallet services**, nor shall it combine person identification data and any other personal data stored or relating to the use of the European Digital Identity Wallet with personal data from any other services offered by this **issuer** or from third-party services **which are not necessary for the provision of the wallet services, unless the user has expressly requested it**. Personal data relating to the provision of European Digital Identity Wallets shall be kept **physically and** logically separate from any other data held. If the European Digital Identity Wallet is provided by private parties in accordance **to** paragraph **1** (b) and (c), the provisions of article 45f paragraph 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

7. The **users** shall be in full control **of the use** of the European Digital Identity Wallet **and of the data in their European Digital Identity Wallet**. **The provider** of the European Digital Identity Wallet shall not collect information about the use of the wallet, nor shall it combine person identification data and any other personal data stored or relating to the use of the European Digital Identity Wallet with personal data from any other services offered by this **provider** or from third-party services. Personal data relating to the provision of European Digital Identity Wallets shall be kept logically separate from any other data held **by the provider of European Digital Identity Wallets**. If the European Digital Identity Wallet is provided by private parties in accordance **with** paragraph **2, points** (b) and (c) **of this Article**, the provisions of Article 45f paragraph 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The EDIWI should offer the same level of privacy as the existing offline tools. Technically there is no need for the provider of the EDIWI to collect information about the use of the wallet for the provision of the wallet service and even more, a combination of the usage data with data from third party services is not necessary for the provision of the wallet service.*

*According to the European Commission, this data collection was introduced as a 'lifejacket' just to have the data available therefore it should be deleted. Such collection would create a huge risk for the security and privacy of the EDIW users.*

21.2.2024

A9-0038/14

**Amendment 14**

**Mikuláš Peksa**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Report**

**A9-0038/2023**

**Romana Jerković**

European Digital Identity framework

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

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014

Article 6a – paragraph 7 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**7 a. The technical framework of the European Digital Identity Wallet shall:**

**(a) not allow providers of electronic attestations of attributes or any other party, after the issuance of the attestation of attributes, to obtain data that allows for tracking, linking, correlating or otherwise obtain knowledge of transactions or user behaviour;**

**(b) provide for privacy preserving techniques which ensure unlinkability, where attestation of attributes do not require the identification of the user;**

**(c) ensure that interactions between European Digital Identity Wallets and different relying parties, as well as different interactions with the same relying party cannot be linked on the infrastructure level.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*The online use of a digital identity document poses major challenges for the protection of privacy of the user and the protection of personal data. It is therefore essential to define the necessary measures in the technical framework and not just provide them as simple software functions. This regulation has the task of defining the technical framework conditions, which is hereby fulfilled.*

21.2.2024

A9-0038/15

**Amendment 15**

**Mikuláš Peksa**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Report**

**A9-0038/2023**

**Romana Jerković**

European Digital Identity framework

(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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(38) Article 45 is replaced by the following:**

**deleted**

**‘Article 45**

***Requirements for qualified certificates for website authentication***

***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.***

***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.*

***3. Within 12 months of the entering into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, provide the specifications and reference numbers of standards for qualified certificates for website authentication referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 48(2).;***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*QWACs exist in the current regulation, but the lack of market uptake signals the lack of maturity and the implementation problems for such certificates. Making the market uptake mandatory under the current format is introducing security risks and is contrary to the fact based policy making principles. Therefore, maintaining the current voluntary acceptance, through the deletion of the proposed amendment to article 45, is the best way of facilitating technological and market evolution.*

**Amendment 16****Mikuláš Peksa**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

European Digital Identity framework

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

**Proposal for a regulation****Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Regulation (EU) No 910/2014

Article 5

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

Without prejudice to the legal effect given to pseudonyms under national law, the use of pseudonyms in electronic transactions shall not be prohibited.;

***1. The processing of personal data shall be carried out in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and, where relevant, Directive 2002/58/EC, by implementing the principles of data minimisation, purpose limitation, and data protection by design and by default, in particular with respect to the technical measures for the implementation of this Regulation and the interoperability framework in accordance with Article 12 thereof.***

***2. Without prejudice to the legal effect given to pseudonyms under national law and unless specific rules of the Union or national law require users to identify themselves for legal purposes, the use of pseudonyms in electronic transactions, freely chosen by the user, shall always be allowed and shall not be prohibited or restricted by means of a contract or the terms and conditions applicable to the use of the service.***

***3. Unless specific rules of the Union or national law require users to identify themselves for legal purposes, relying parties shall make reasonable efforts to enable the use of their services without electronic identification or authentication.***

*Justification*

*The amendment reinstates the original eIDAS explicit alignment with GDPR and clarifies that the EUDIW as a tool for various online interaction must offer to its users the same level of anonymity that is currently possible on the internet. Relaying parties should not be incentivised to offer the use of the EUDIW for all of their services and over-identify users.*