



# eIDAS

## Readiness and impact study

A major section of Regulation No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (eIDAS) came into effect on 1 July 2016.

### [ PROVIDING TRUST SERVICES ]

The eIDAS regulation is mandatory and directly applicable in all EU Member States, and repeals Directive 1999/93/EC as of 1 July 2016, which was the foundation for the currently applicable Electronic Signatures Act, No 227/2000, as well as for other legal regulations regulating the field of documentation maintained in electronic form and electronic signatures.

A proposal for national legislation on trust services that would repeal the current Electronic Signatures Act and modify the fields defined by the eIDAS is therefore currently going through the legislative process. This national legislation will also define transition periods when electronic signatures and marks can be used as defined in Act No 227/2000.

In particular in processes where electronic signatures and marks are currently used as defined in Act No 227/2000, it will be necessary to perform modifications within the transitional period to assure compliance of the use of electronic signatures and (newly) seals with eIDAS and the new national legislation.

### THE EIDAS REGULATION REGULATES

- ▶ Work with documents in electronic form and electronic signatures,
- ▶ electronic identification and authentication of citizens.

It is focused primarily on public administration bodies, while recommending that the above-defined services and schemes are also used by private entities.

## [ IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION OF CITIZENS ]

In this field, eIDAS strives to establish a unified digital market within the EU, and mutual cross-border acknowledgment of electronic identification methods. It defines assurance levels for the electronic identification of citizens and defines conditions for announcing national identification schemes that should be internationally accepted.

The Czech Republic therefore plans to introduce electronic identity cards with chips and recorded key pairs with corresponding certificates for citizen identification, initially for public sector services and later also for the use of private entities. This project also includes access gateway construction to facilitate cooperation with other EU Member States - National Identification Authorities (NIAs).

According to the eIDAS schedule, it will be necessary to recognise electronic identification methods issued within the notified systems of EU Member States for access to online public sector services in the Czech Republic from 28 September 2018 at the latest.

**It is therefore a matter of urgency to address the issue of systems readiness, especially those of public administration bodies, for both the eIDAS-regulated fields - electronic identification and trust services.**



## SCOPE OF OFFER

- ▶ eIDAS directive training
  - Terms and relationships in the field of electronic identification and trust services
  - Changes compared to the current situation
  - Current legislation and standards
  - Risks
  - Anticipated impacts
- ▶ eIDAS impact study
  - Introduction to the issues and terminology
  - Overview of currently valid legislation and standards
  - Identification of eIDAS-impacted systems and processes (in both electronic identification and in trust services)
  - Identification and classification of eIDAS impacts
  - Identification of risks related to incomplete legislation and unpublished standards
  - Proposal for measures to ensure compliance with eIDAS and national legislation
  - Estimate of compliance achievement requirements

## COMMERCIAL CONTACT

**ICZ a.s.** Na hřebenech II 1718/10  
140 00 Prague 4  
**TEL.:** +420 222 271 111  
**FAX:** +420 222 271 112  
**E-MAIL:** marketing@i.cz