

Representation - OOTS

This version of the architecture supports situations in which the user wants to use the system to retrieve a piece of evidence that relates to him or herself, i.e. situations in which the "data subject" is the same as the user. It also enables transferring information about representation and mandates where the evidence provider is able to check the authenticity of those rights or roles of the person.

The user can be authenticated in one of two ways:

- Using a notified national eID in the evidence requester Member State.
- Using another notified eID and the eIDAS nodes.

Where the evidence request is made by the authenticated user on behalf of another natural or legal person, the following scenarios may apply:

1. The evidence provider is able to verify or requires verification of the representation of powers or mandate.

This may happen when, for example, the evidence requester did not make/needed any validation or the validation is not legally recognized/provide legally valid proof. The evidence provider can request the use additional attributes provided by the user to identify and validate the powers of representation if these are accessible for the evidence provider (e.g. held by it or in the same MS or otherwise accessible and legally recognised).

2. The evidence provider relies on a representation power or mandate being verified by the evidence requester because the validation process is legally recognised.

If the powers of representation are not already automatically accessible for the evidence provider (e.g. located in another Member State), there is a need to introduce a method of conveying this information to the evidence provider. Since it concerns access to potentially confidential and sensitive data, there is a need to establish legal, organizational and semantic interoperability aside of technical interoperability.

Below three examples, how the power of representation can be obtained by the evidence requester:

- a.** The evidence requester itself already has information about power of representation
- b.** Validation of power of representation is obtained from another organization in the evidence requester Member State, e.g. in the context of user authentication with the national notified eID. This is visualized in Figure 1 below as the flow that includes the green box.
- c.** Validation of the powers of representation is obtained from another Member State, e.g. during user authentication via notified eID such as the NL eHerkenning. This is visualized in that same diagram below as flow that includes the red box.

Notified eID-s, where they represent a power of representation already have a legal basis by virtue of the eIDAS notification process. All other scenarios typically lack legal harmonization of such powers and mandates. For the scenarios where the evidence provider does not already have automatic access to power of mandates, the following alternatives are relevant:

- d.** Where eIDAS was used for user authentication, the SEMPER project results are being studied;
- e.** Where notified eID means were used for user authentication without eIDAS nodes, EC is studying how SEMPER results could be modified for use outside of eIDAS interoperability framework.

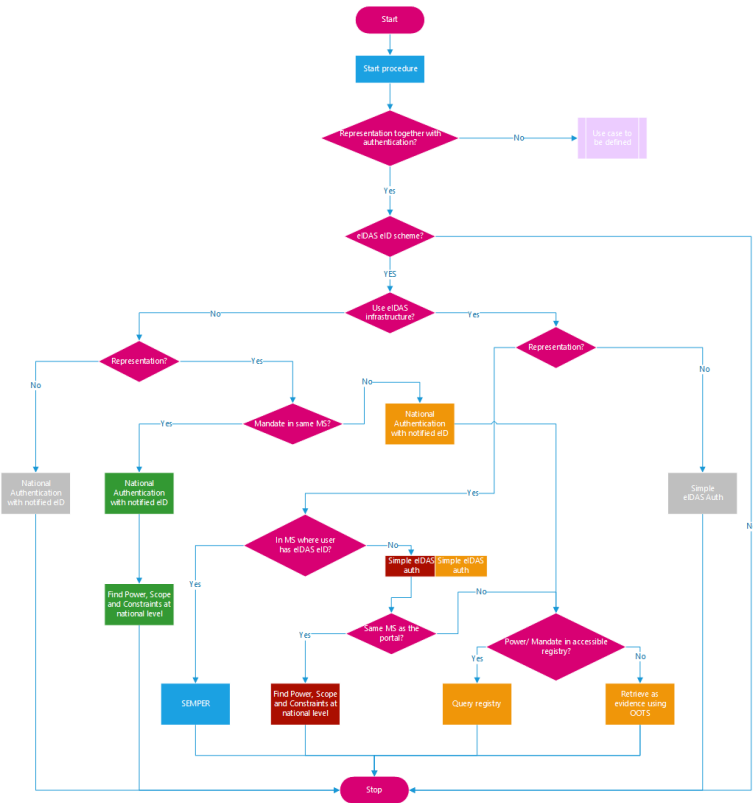


Figure 1 Power and mandates in OOTS, evidence requester representation validation

For the case where the user specifies after the authentication that there is a case of representation, re-authentication may be required.