



# ESSPASS

Demonstration of  
the end-to-end flow of a  
PDA1 Verifiable Credential



# Overview of the scenario



Member State A



Member State B

ISSUER

SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION

HOLDER



WORKER

VERIFIER

INSPECTOR

Self-employed or employer

1. Request

4. Present

2. Issue & Store

3. Download

5. Verify

VERIFIABLE CREDENTIAL

PDA 1

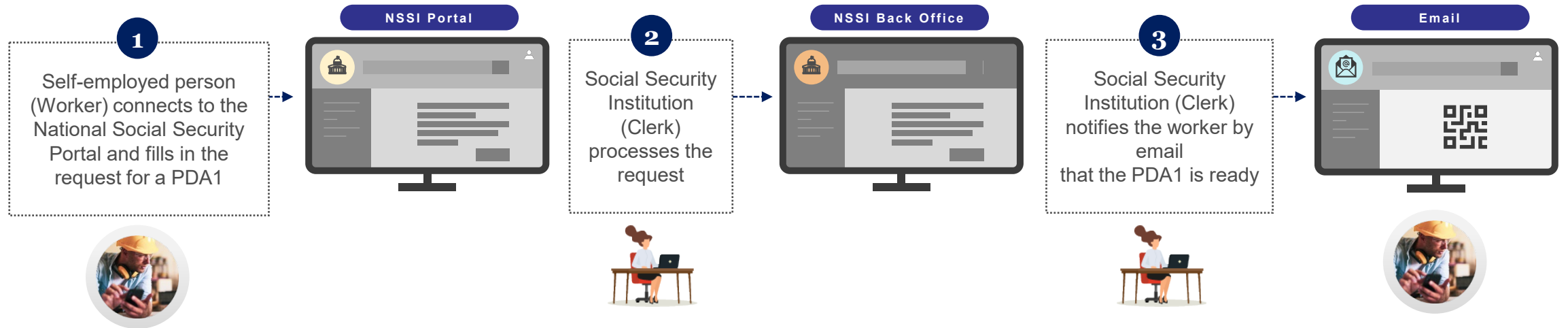
Digital Wallet



# Part 1

scenario

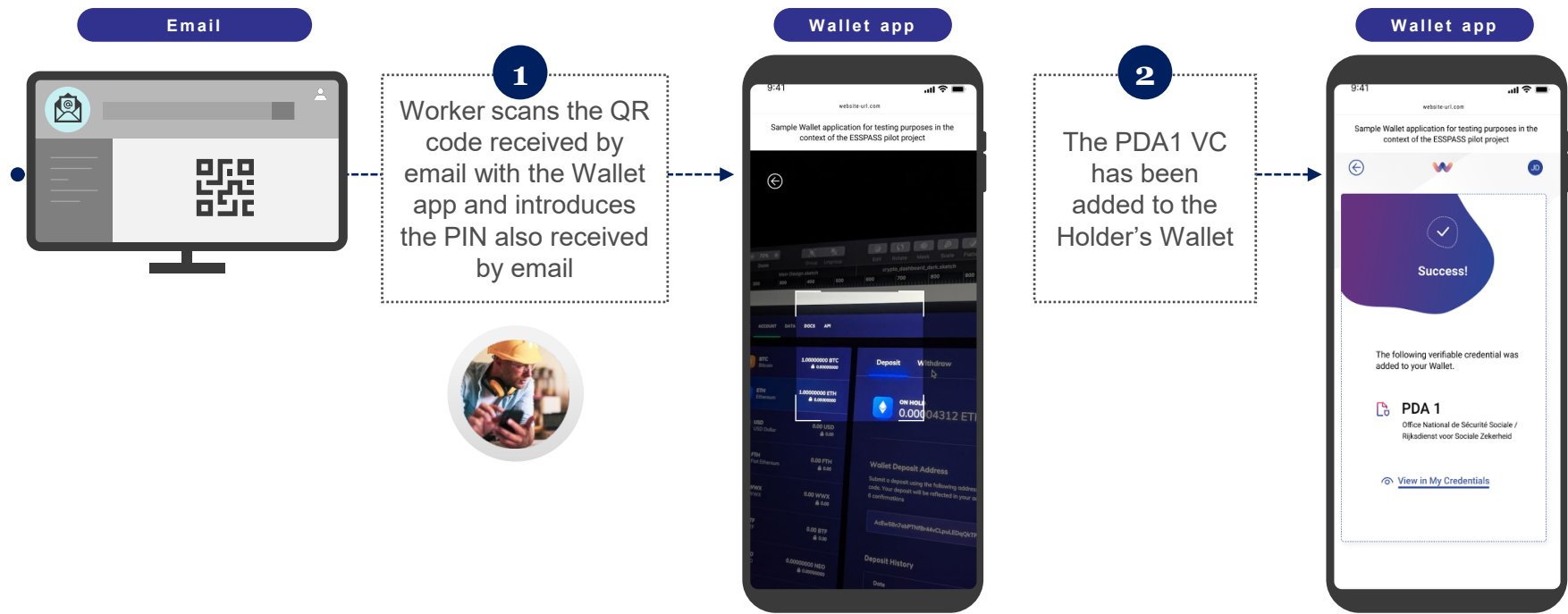
## 01. Issuing



# Part 2

## scenario

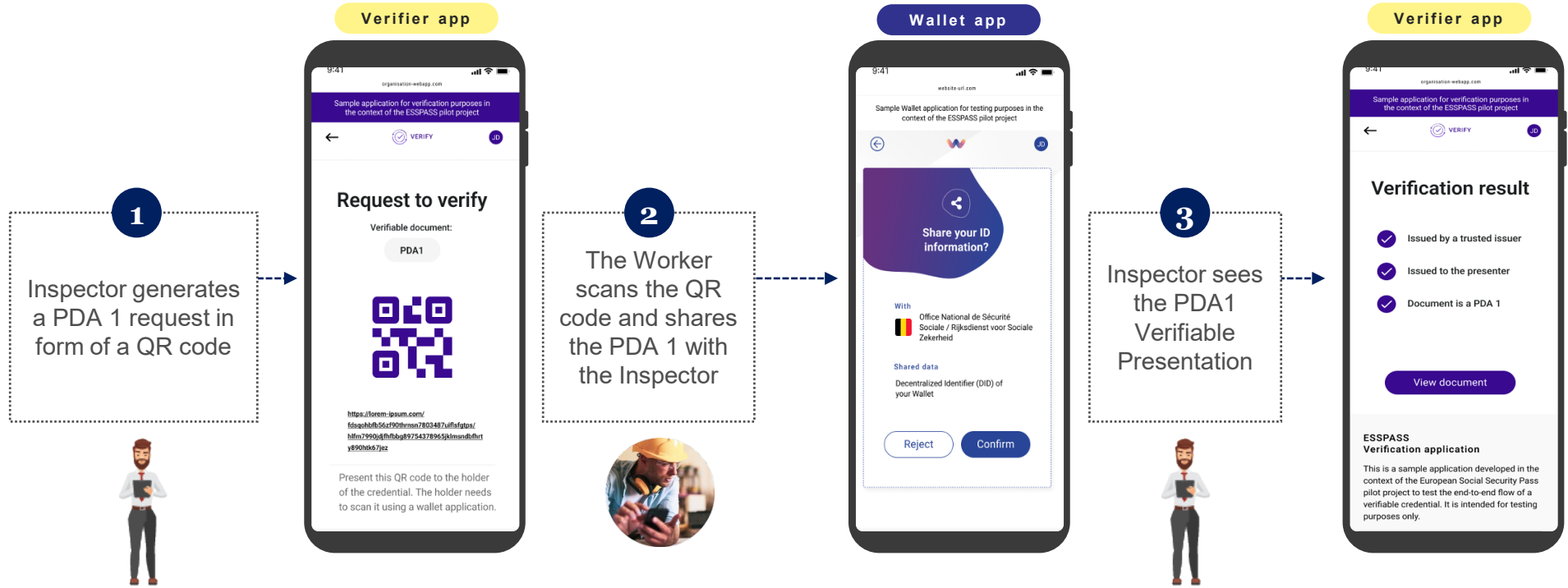
# 02. Download



# Part 3

## scenario

# 03. Verification



Thank you!





# European Social Security Pass



**The ESSPass project to support the free movement of persons and the fruition of social security rights inside the EU**

Massimiliano D'Angelo, INPS IT and Innovation Department, Director

Gianfranco Santoro, INPS Research Department, Director



## Framework

The project needs a technology framework to support a distributed, collaborative solution

We built a pilot based on **EBSI Infrastructure** (this is an option)



## Goals & Benefits



Digitalization of services and processes of **EU Social Security Institutions**



**Security and transparency** thanks to advanced cryptography



Fruition of **social security benefits** for EU citizens abroad



Data cannot be **corrupted** or changed in any possible way



Prevention of **frauds** through **notarization**



Citizen **self-sovereignty** and experience



# What has been done so far

## Project start



**INPS** and **EC** are **co-convenors** of the project.

March 2021

## Web Wallet



INPS completed development and testing of its **Web Wallet**.

November 2022

## INPS DID



INPS DID was correctly inserted within **EBSI TIR** (*Trusted Issuers Registry*).

January 2023

December 2021

## PoC with Germany

First **PoC with Germany** (Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund).



December 2022

## Mobile Wallet

INPS completed development and testing of its **SSI Mobile Wallet**.



# INPS Digital Wallet

## Web Wallet

### Standards and guidelines:



## Mobile Wallet

A digital wallet owned by mobile citizens handling credentials issued by trusted authorities and verified across EU countries, facilitating cooperation and reducing errors and reconciliation. A seamless experience for citizens.

Be

✓ V

✓ S

✓ C

✓ F



# ESSPass – Future cooperation



**Knowledge sharing  
with the Consortium**



**INPS continues to  
cooperate with EC  
and the  
Consortium**



**Meeting and  
agreement with the  
Consortium**



**Collaboration for the  
engagement of other  
Member States**



# DC4EU and VECTOR

Creating a Digital Identity  
for Social Security in Europe



Volker Schörghofer  
Federation of Social Insurances  
Austrian Social Security

« Europe must now strengthen its digital sovereignty and set standards ... »

« The Commission will propose a secure European e-identity... »

« A technology where we can control ourselves what data is used and how... »



European citizens receive various legal documents related to social security benefits in the case of change of residence, place of residence or place of work.





The documents are issued in paper.

The update process is slow and lacking flexibility.

The possibility of fraud and error is high.

A complex, expensive and time-consuming verification process is available.

Koordinierung der Systeme der sozialen Sicherung

Bescheinigung der Rechtsvorschriften der sozialen Sicherung die auf den/die Inhaber/in anzuwenden sind

Verordnungen (EG) Nr. 883/2004 und Nr. 987/2009

IN FÜR DEN/DIE INHABER/IN

dient als Bescheinigung über die Sozialversicherungsvorschriften, die für Sie gelten, und die Sie in einem anderen Staat keine Beiträge zu zahlen haben.

Staat, in dem Sie versichert sind, verlassen, um in einem anderen Staat eine Arbeit aufzunehmen, zu übernehmen, zu erlernen, zu erlernen, dass Sie über die Dokumente verfügen, die Sie berechtigen, die notwendigen Sachleistungen (z.B. Versorgung, stationäre Behandlung usw.) im Staat Ihrer Erwerbstätigkeit zu erhalten.

Sie sich im Staat Ihrer Erwerbstätigkeit vorübergehend aufhalten, beantragen Sie bei Ihrem zuständigen Krankenversicherungsträger eine Europäische Krankenversicherungskarte (EKVK/EHIC). Sie müssen diese Karte bei Ihrem Gesundheitsdienstleister vorlegen, wenn Sie während Ihres Aufenthalts Sachleistungen in Anspruch nehmen müssen.

Sie sich im Staat Ihrer Erwerbstätigkeit niederlassen, beantragen Sie bei Ihrem Krankenversicherungsträger ein Formular S1 und übermitteln dieses schnellstmöglich dem zuständigen Krankenversicherungsträger des Landes, in dem Sie Ihre Erwerbstätigkeit ausüben (\*\*).

Der Krankenversicherungsträger im Aufenthaltsstaat wird bei einem Arbeitsunfall oder einer Berufskrankheit vorläufig die notwendigen Leistungen erbringen.

ZUR PERSON DES INHABERS/DER INHABERIN

Personliche Versichertennummer	1234010180	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weiblich	<input type="checkbox"/> Männlich
Nachname	Mustermann		
Vorname(n)	Franz		
geburtsname (**)			
geburtsdatum	01/01/1980	1.6 Staatsangehörigkeit	AT
geburtsort			
Anschrift im Wohnstaat			
straße, Nr.	Haidingergasse 1	1.8.3 Postleitzahl	1030
Ort	Wien	1.8.4 Ländercode	AT
Anschrift im Aufenthaltsstaat			
straße, Nr.		1.9.3 Postleitzahl	
Ort		1.9.4 Ländercode	

MITGLIEDSTAAT, DESSEN RECHTSVORSCHRIFTEN ANZUWENDEN SIND

Mitgliedstaat	AT		
Anfangsdatum	01/04/2019	2.3 Enddatum	10/04/2019

Die Bescheinigung gilt für die Dauer der Tätigkeit

Die Feststellung ist vorläufig

Übergangsbestimmungen finden Anwendung gemäß Verordnung (EG) Nr. 883/2004

(EG) Nr. 883/2004, Artikel 11 bis 16, und Verordnung (EG) Nr. 987/2009, Artikel 19.

Es muss das entsprechende Dokument der Provinzialdirektion der staatlichen Sozialversicherungsanstalt (INSS) in Belgien, der Sozialversicherungsanstalt für die Arbeiter (ASV) in Deutschland, der Sozialversicherungsanstalt für die Arbeiter (ASV) in Frankreich, der Sozialversicherungsanstalt für die Arbeiter (ASV) in Italien, der Sozialversicherungsanstalt für die Arbeiter (ASV) in Spanien, der Sozialversicherungsanstalt für die Arbeiter (ASV) in Griechenland, der Sozialversicherungsanstalt für die Arbeiter (ASV) in Österreich, der Sozialversicherungsanstalt für die Arbeiter (ASV) in Portugal, der Sozialversicherungsanstalt für die Arbeiter (ASV) in Schweden sowie Portugal dem jeweiligen Sozialversicherungsträger des Wohnorts übermittelt werden. Der Sozialversicherungsträger hierzu keine Angaben vor, informiert der/die Inhaber/in diesen entsprechend.

# Electronic instruments with a European perspective are required

Public authorities want to provide digital representations of entitlement documents for social security.

Citizens want to use these documents all over Europe to prove their social security status and access social security benefits.

Public and private authorities want to verify the validity of these documents without requesting information from the issuing national authority.



A set of digital documents issued by trusted social security institutions, linked with the eID, creates the digital social security identity for a European citizen

The European Identity Wallet has been launched by the European Commission.

A call for proposal to support the use of technologies for creating a citizens digital identity has been published.

2 consortia have been selected to launch use cases in Social Security and Education.



# Accelerating best use of technologies (DIGITAL-2022-DEPLOY-02)



Digital Credentials for Europe (DC4EU)

**82 organizations from 23 countries**

EBSI enabled Verifiable Credentials and Trusted  
Organizations Registries (VECTOR)

**52 partners from 20 countries**



# Accelerating the digitalization in social security coordination

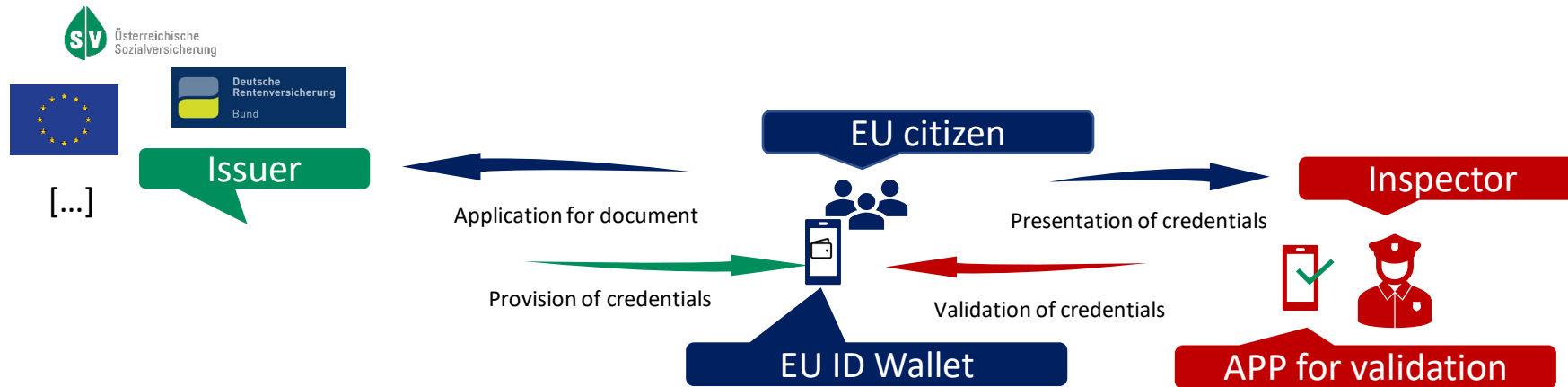
The use of “Electronic Identification, Authentication and Trust Services” (EIDAS) and the European Identity Wallet (EU ID Wallet).

The definition of business requirements for issuing, updating, revoking and verifying digital documents in social security coordination.

Preparation, testing and execution of large-scale pilots for the PDA1 and EHIC use case.

The European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI) for provision of business related services.





Social Security institutions from all member states are welcome to join this digital transformation process. Get onboarded, use a DC4EU reference implementation and participate in the user journeys in 2024.





# Thank you for your attention!

For further questions please do not hesitate to contact:

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Director

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Austrian Social Insurance  
Health | Pension | Accident



# Supporting mobile workers via a European Tracking Service for pensions

**Valdis Zagorskis**

**European Commission**

**Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion**

**Social Protection**

# More dynamic pension landscape



Multi-pillar pension systems  
Labour mobility (geo-  
graphical and professional)



Fragmented pension rights

**Pension awareness crucial**

# Policy context

## 2019 Council Recommendation on access to social protection:

- *Ensure that individuals have access to updated, comprehensive, accessible, user-friendly and clearly understandable information about their individual entitlements and obligations free of charge*
- *Digitalisation can contribute to improving transparency for individuals.*



# Pension tracking service

- *Online overview of individual pension rights in different schemes*
  - ✓ Statutory and supplementary pensions
  - ✓ Information at any time during career
  - ✓ Current value of savings and/or projected benefits
- *Information & awareness-raising purposes*
  - !! Does not replace administrative procedures for claiming or calculating a pension**
- *National tracking services on the rise*



# Towards cross-border pension tracking

## Timeline:

- ✓ *2012: Commission White Paper on pensions proposes cross-border tracking*
- ✓ *2013-2016: exploratory project (TTYPE)*
- ✓ *2019-2022: European Tracking Service pilot*
  - ✓ Proof of concept of cross-border sharing of individual pension data





# Towards cross-border pension tracking II

## Vision:

- *Access to individual data from national tracking services*
- *Pension provider search function*
- *Stakeholder ownership*

## Next steps:

- *Starting 2023: roll-out stage*
- *Supported by Commission grant (ESF+ EaSI)*



**Thank you!**



# ID CARDS-Digital tool for decent work in the construction sector

## Romanian experience

*Bruxelles, 01 March 2023*

Ramona VELEANU, Vicepresident, FGS Familia  
Theodora BLUM, Director International Relations, FPSC



## Context



33% of the undeclared work in Romania is in the construction sector (Eurobarometer no. 498/2019 concerning undeclared work)



Fiscal evasion in Romania is at one of the highest level among the UE countries- there are not recent consolidated numbers, but it is estimated that a high amount is coming from phenomena such as undeclared work, through non-payment of taxes, social contributions and income tax

## Causes and effects of undeclared work-specificities of Romania

### Cause 1

The special specificity of the sector - the permanent mobility of workers, the long subcontracting chain and the excessive fragmentation of work

### Effect:

The difficult monitoring of the activity of the construction sector and the allocation of significant resources to combat the phenomenon of undeclared work;

### Cause 2

The complexity of the legal framework, frequent changes in legislation, the existence of a complex, bureaucratic control mechanism

### Effect:

The tendency of non-compliance or avoidance of compliance with labour legislation;

## Causes and effects of undeclared work-specificities of Romania

### Cause 3

The existence of an insufficient level of maturity and a poor mentality/social/collective education among both employees and employers

#### •Effect:

•The perpetuation of a social culture favourable to the realization of illegal activities aimed at obtaining untaxed income;

### Cause 4

The existence of a still high level of taxation/social contributions in the absence of fiscal facilities

#### •Effect:

The tendency to avoid paying taxes and social contributions  
Lower revenues collected at national budgets;

## Causes and effects of undeclared work-specificities of Romania

### Cause 5

The widespread presence of the phenomenon of unfair competition

#### **Effect:**

The predisposition of companies to permanently reduce costs with employees in order to obtain contracts at minimum/"dumping" prices;

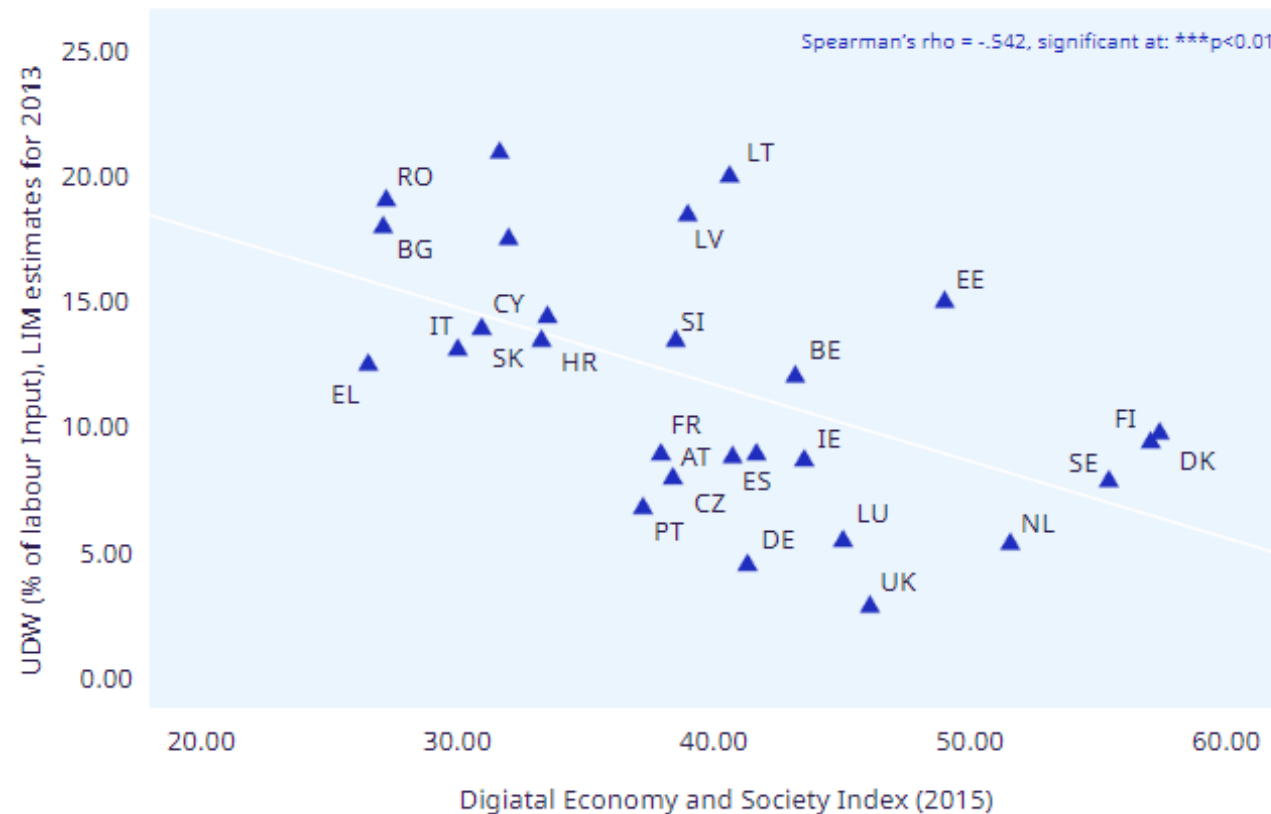
### Cause 6

The lack of digitization and implicitly the electronic means of monitoring and controlling the activity in the construction sector.

#### **Effect:**

Carrying out time- and resource-consuming checks and controls on companies in the sector, unjustified administrative burden of the control act. DESI (Digital Economy and Society Index) measured in 2022 is among the lowest in EU, according to a EC study (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/ro/policies/desi>) ⇔ according to studies the use of digital technologies might limit the widespread of undeclared work, as DESI level is in direct connection with UDW level (<https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=19002&langId=en>)

# Relation between UDW and DESI



## Relationship between undeclared work (% of labour input) and DESI

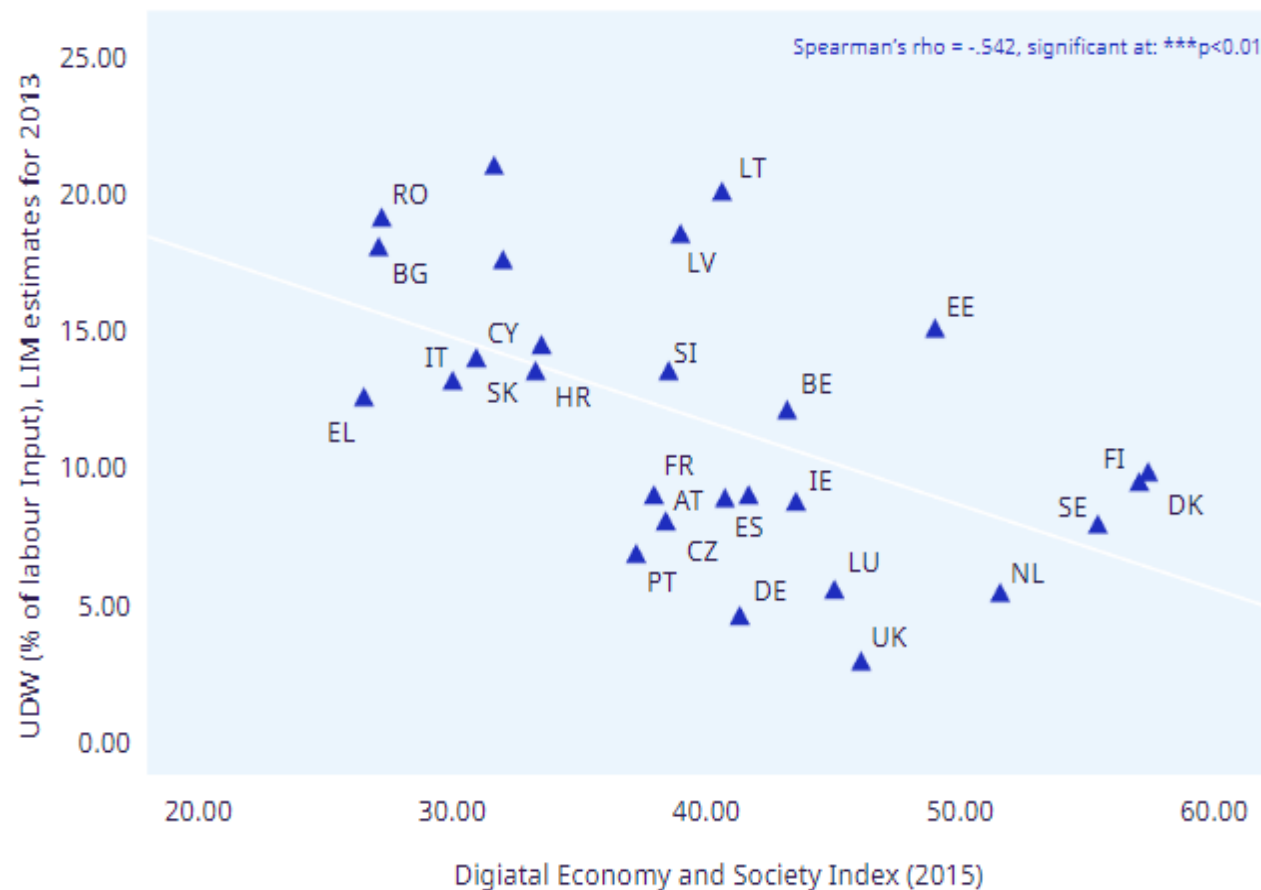
Figure examines undeclared work as a proportion of total labour input and reveals that the countries with a low level of adoption of digital technologies, measured by the DESI, have significantly higher levels of undeclared work as a percentage of total labour input. Indeed, Romania has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest level of adoption of digital technologies and the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest level of undeclared work at 18.9% of total private sector labour input.

*(Comparative study in different European countries on the use of social cards in the construction sector"*, prof. Colin C. Williams)

Source: data extracted from Williams et al., 2017



# Relation between shadow economy and DESI



Source: data extracted from Medina and Schneider, 2019

## Relationship between shadow economy (% of GDP) and DESI

Figure examines the relationship between the adoption of digital technologies and the size of the shadow economy and reveals that the countries with a low level of adoption of digital technologies, measured by the DESI, have significantly large shadow economies. Indeed, Romania has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest level of adoption of digital technologies and the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest shadow economy in the EU.

(Comparative study in different European countries on the use of social cards in the construction sector", prof. Colin C. Williams)

# ID Card - a digital solution for Construction sector

## Romanian social partners objective

Finding long-term measures to tackle and lower the incidence of undeclared work and social dumping in the sector

### *Labour market in the construction sector - analysis at the level of Romania*

Diagnostic research of the problems encountered by the stakeholders in the construction industry in **Romania**: **undeclared work** from the perspective of employers and employees and the ability of companies to implement the **decent work** agenda.

### Project "ID Cards- Decent work in construction industry"


*Comparative study in different European countries on the use of social cards in the construction sector", prof. Colin C. Williams, University of Sheffield, September 2021 (Belgium, Finland, France, Island, Italy, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden)*



*Developing a public policy aimed at creating a modern, universal and non-discriminatory system to combat undeclared work and unfair competition in the construction sector in Romania.*



## Results – comparative study

- all analyzed social cards are used as worker identification tools for the purpose of detecting and preventing undeclared work.

The trend  wider range of stored information( e.g. *as registration cards of who works on the site and the actual working hours on the site, means of recording of vocational trainings, their qualifications and work experience in the sector, etc*)

- voluntary and small-scale initiatives of the social partners to introduce social cards  towards mandatory initiatives  change in the legal basis from agreements between the social partners and collective agreements to **the use of legislative initiatives**

 **centralized issuance**



## Results – typology of analysed social ID cards - comparative study

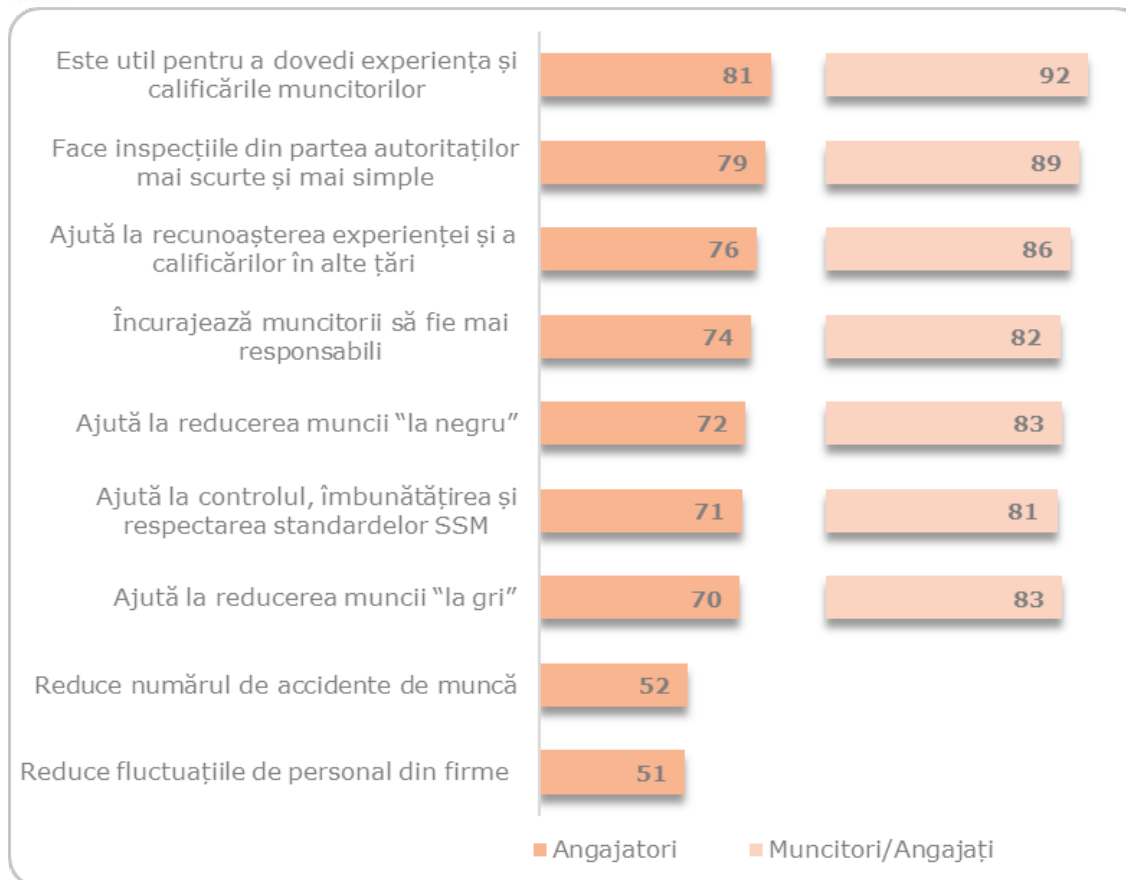
Countries	Belgium	Finland	France	Iceland	Italy	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Norway	Spain	Sweden
<b>Name</b>	<u>ConstruBadge</u>	<u>Valtti</u>	BTP	<u>Vinnustaðaskirteini</u>	<u>Tessera di riconoscimento</u>	Employee ID	Badge Social	HSE	TPC	ID06
<b>Year started</b>	2014	2014	2006	2010	2006	2003	2013	2008	2007	2007
<b>Purposes</b>										
Worker ID	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OSH	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Training	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sector work experience	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Tackling undeclared work	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Participation</b>	Voluntary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Voluntary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Voluntary	Mandatory
<b>Card</b>										
Visual Information	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Data chip	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fraud resistant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Issuance</b>	<u>Centralised</u>	<u>Decentralised</u>	<u>Decentralised</u>	<u>Decentralised</u>	<u>Decentralised</u>	<u>Decentralised</u>	<u>Centralised</u>	<u>Centralised</u>	<u>Centralised</u>	Both
<b>Legal basis</b>	Agreement of social partners	Law	Law & Agreement of social partners	Law & Agreement of social partners	Law & collective agreements	Agreement of social partners	Law	Law	Collective agreement & law	Law
<b>Responsible actors</b>	Social partners	Employer	Employer	Social partners	<u>Paritarian institution or employer</u>	Employer or customer	Public authority	Public Authority	<u>Paritarian institution</u>	Social partners
<b>Costs paid by</b>	Employer	Employer	Employer	Employer	<u>Paritarian institution or employer</u>	Employer or customer	Employer/posting company	Government	<u>Paritarian institution</u>	Employer
<b>Applies to posted workers</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

## Results - Labour market in the construction sector - analysis

# Undeclared work

- 56% of employers are affected by competitors using "black" or "gray" work; on a scale from 1 to 10 (where 10 = significantly affected company), the average score reported by employers is 6.92
- more than 20% of employees and employers know personally more than one person who is involved in undeclared work (in whole or in part).

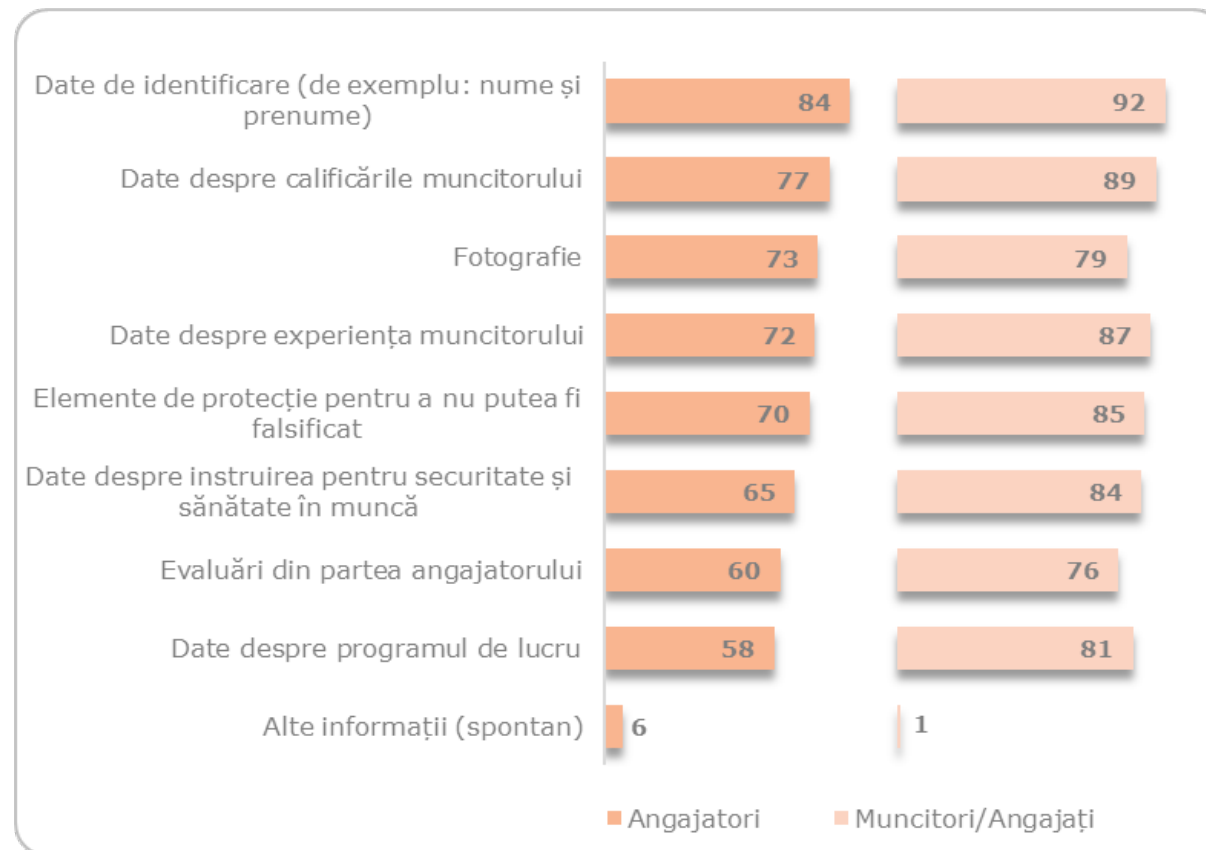
# Results - Labour market in the construction sector - analysis



**How useful is the CARD for the construction sector in Romania - the perspective of employers and employees**

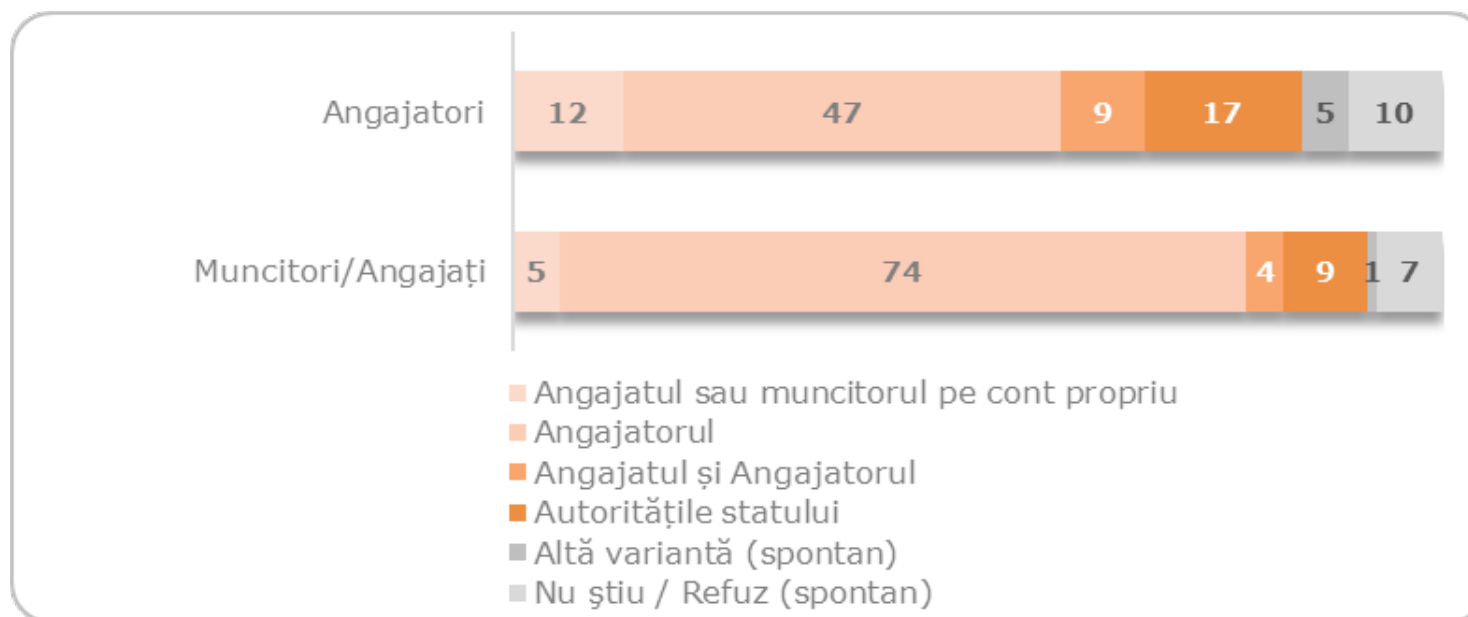
**87% of employers and 91% of employees would agree with the implementation of such an instrument.**

**The perspective of employers / employees regarding the CONTENT of the social card (%) from the responses:**





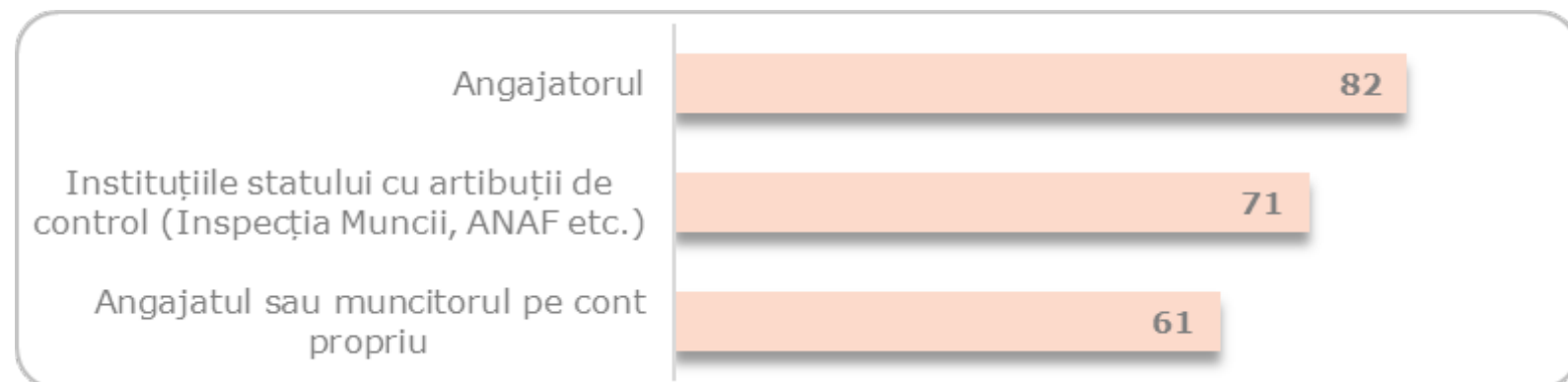
# Results – Labour market in the construction sector - analysis



*Employers / employees perspective on who should FUND the card (%)*

*The EMPLOYER is seen as the main financier by both parties, especially by the employees!*

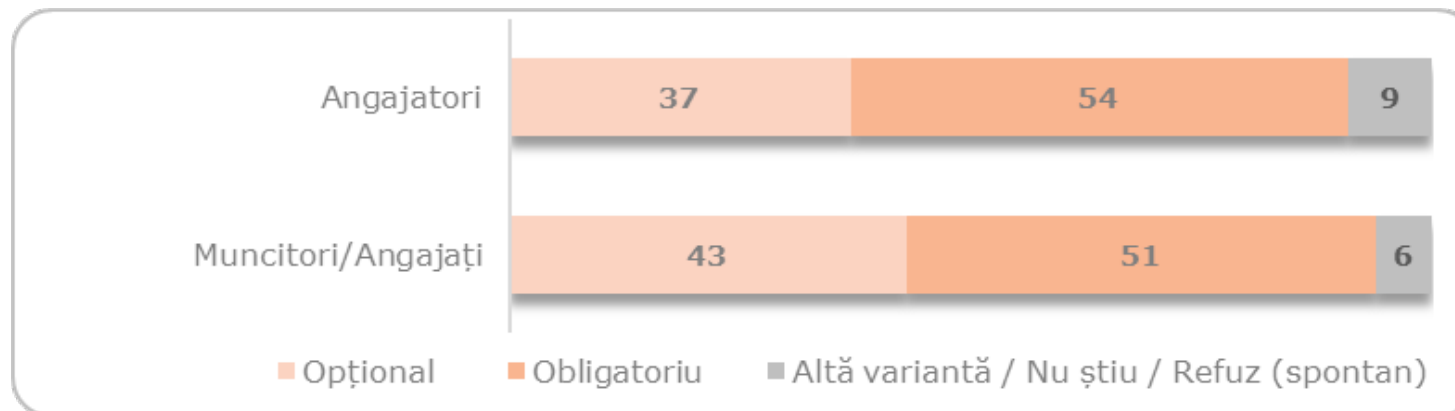
*Employers' perspective on who should have ACCESS to the INFORMATION stored on the card:*



# Results – Labour market in the construction sector - analysis

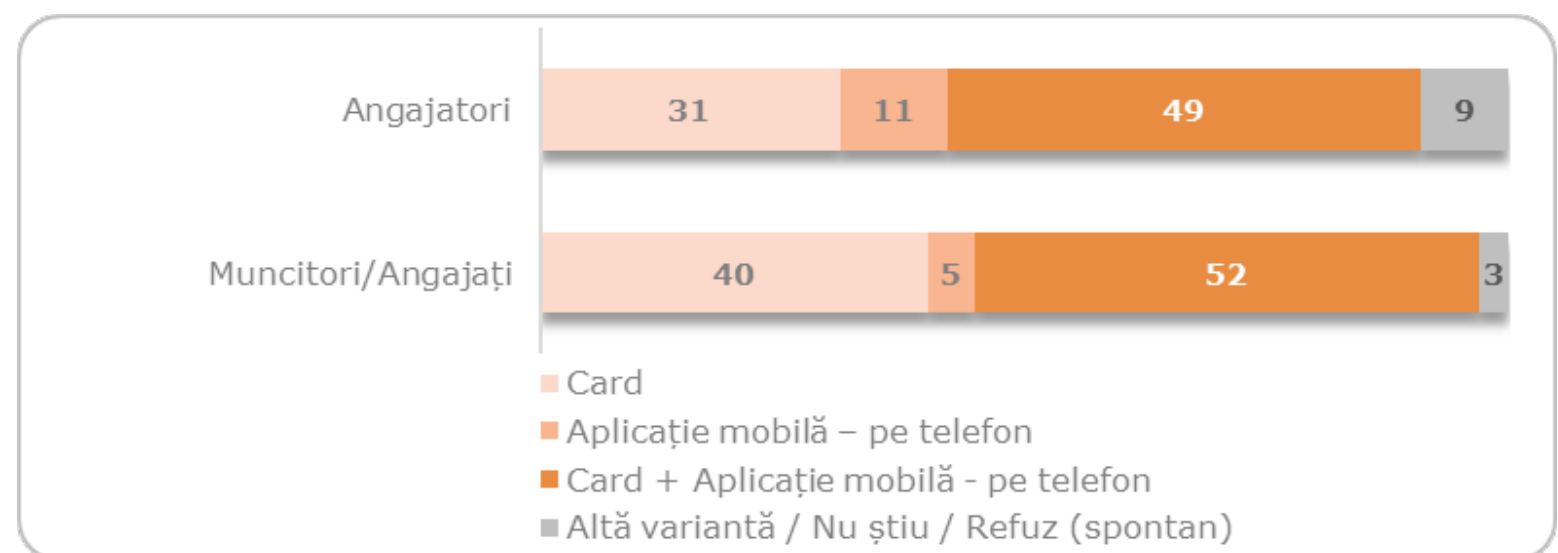
*The perspective of employers and employees regarding the OBLIGATORY / VOLUNTARY CHARACTER of the card*

*54% of employers and 51% of employees believe that the card should be MANDATORY*



*Employers' and employees' perspective on CARD TYPE*

*49% of employers and 52% of employees believe that this tool should be available both as a card and as a mobile app*

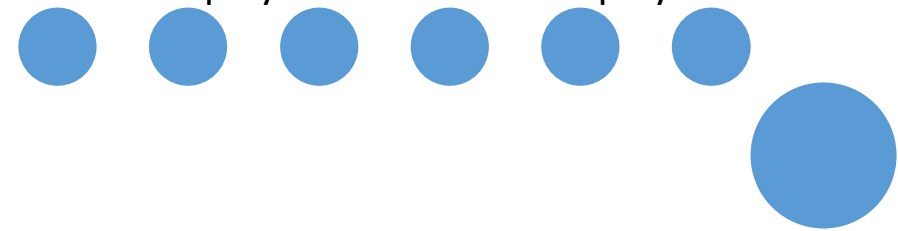




# Results - Labour market in the construction sector - analysis

the implementation of such an instrument **would have major support from both employers and employees:**

87% of employers and 91% of employees



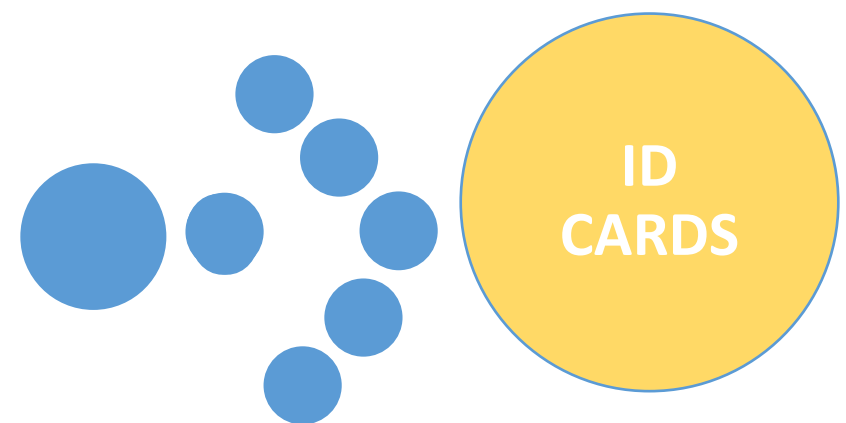
the majority of employers (54%) and employees (51%) consider that, if implemented, **the card should be mandatory.**



49% of employers and 52% of employees think that this tool should be available both **as a card** and as a **mobile application (on the phone).**



**How useful is the CARD for the construction sector in Romania**






# Results - public policy proposal – chosen solution

## Working assumptions

The issuer of the card	this will be an independent mixed body (public-private), supervised by the state
Target group	all employees in the construction sector (NACE codes 41, 42, 43) and visitors to construction sites
Card type and reading mode	the card will be issued (also) in physical format and will contain a QR code. The reading will be done through an electronic application, with different degrees of access for: employee, employer, authorities, social partners
Issuing the card	mandatory issuance based on the Law
Card introduction period	the card will be introduced nationally during a 2 year transition period
The way of bearing the costs	the costs are to be borne by the employers, respectively by the CSC (The Social Builders House) for the members
Card validity	the card will be valid for 5 years, with the obligation to reissue it in case of damage, theft or loss
Loading and updating data	this activity will be carried out by employers - for employees, respectively by visitors
Access to information	will be granted to users on specific levels of access, depending on the category of interested actors they belong to: employees, employers, OSH managers, control authorities, social partners;
Carrying out the checks	it will be up to the public institutions with control attributions

# Results - public policy proposal – chosen solution

	Data visible on the card	Obs/level of detail	Access level					National Agency for Fiscal Administration
			Employee	Current employer	Potential employer	Labor Inspection	Police	
	Employee photo	Picture taken from the Police/Ministry of the Interior database	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Identification number	Each employee will have an associated identification number	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Issue date, expiration date	Validity: 5 years	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Issuer, issuer logo	Independent, mixed, state-supervised body	X	X	X	X	X	X
	QR code	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Anti-fraud security	Hologram/watermark	X	X	X	X	X	X
Type of stored information	Accessible data	Obs/level of detail	Access level					National Agency for Fiscal Administration
1. General data	Name, surname of employee	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Personal identification code (CNP)	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Domicile/Address	YES – information required to establish the route (OSH Law)	X	X		X		
	Country of Residence	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Additional data specific to foreign workers	Passport series and number	YES, only if the foreign citizen has not obtained a Romanian identification document	X	X		X	X	X
	Nationality	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Work permit series and number/ Long-stay visa and validity	YES, the Work Permit is valid for 90-180 days, during which diplomatic missions grant long-stay visas	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Residence permit series, number and validity	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X

## Results - public policy proposal – chosen solution

Type of stored information	Accessible data	Obs/level of detail	Access level					
			Employee	Current employer	Potential employer	Labor Inspection	Police	National Agency for Fiscal Administration
3. Current contractual data	Employer's name	YES. If the employee works for several employers in the same period, each contract will be identified in the appropriate system	X	X	X	X	X	X
	The unique tax registration code of the employer (CUI)	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X
	NACE	authorized NACE	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Employment contract number and date	YES	X	X		X	X	X
	Activity start/end date	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Norm/working time (in the case of part-time contracts)	YES, working time according to individual employment contract - CIM	X	X		X	X	X
	Position/occupation	YES, according to individual employment contract - CIM	X	X	X	X		
	Gross employment salary	YES	X	X		X	X	X
	Place of work (or specifying if mobile worker)	Site identification, address	X	X		X	X	X
	Member of the Social Builders House (CSC – paritarian institution of social protection)	YES	X	X				
4. OSH data	Type of OSH training, (general introductory, regular workplace training) and date of completion	YES, the information is stored as a history, with the type of training and the date it was carried out, which will be able to be checked through the individual training sheets	X	X		X		
	The skills (aptitudes) sheet issued by the occupational medicine doctor, only issue date	YES, the information is stored as history and the date of the last occupational health check	X	X		X		
	Special mention of special activities/restrictions	YES, the special skills (aptitudes) for a specific activity (ex: "ability to work at height") or restrictions will be specified from the skills (aptitudes) sheet	X	X		X		

## Results - public policy proposal – chosen solution

†)

Type of stored information	Accessible data	Obs/level of detail	Access level					
			Employee	Current employer	Potential employer	Labor Inspection	Police	National Agency for Fiscal Administration
5. Professional training data	Education/level of education	YES, state the last level of education, number and date of graduation certificate/diploma, the title of the document	X	X	X			
	Professional training	Domain/name of certificate/diploma, date of issue. Also are included continuing/on-the-job training, validity if applicable	X	X	X			
	Authorizations/permits	YES, it refers to special authorizations for carrying out an activity (e.g. welder, driver, technical responsible for the execution, etc.). Includes: number, date, name, validity, issuer	X	X	X	X		
6. Historical data/ work experience in the sector	Name of previous employer	YES	X	X	X			
	CUI, NACE previous employer	YES	X	X	X			
	Date of employment/completion of individual employment contract	YES	X	X		X		
	Position/occupation according to the individual employment contract	YES	X	X		X		
7. Data on income and payment of contributions to the budget		YES	X	X				X





## The impact and result indicators that will be monitored during the implementation of the PPP

PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PPP	ESTABLISHED GOALS
<b>IMPACT INDICATORS</b>	
The impact on GDP formation (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0.049% per year in addition to GDP dynamics</li><li>EUR 108.3 million / year in addition to GDP formation</li></ul>
The impact on net taxes (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0.007% per year in addition to the dynamics of these net taxes</li><li>EUR 1.4 million / year net taxes in addition</li></ul>
The impact on construction investments (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>23.6 million EUR additional investments in construction</li></ul>
Increase in salary contributions paid by the construction sector in Romania (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>12% growth over the next 5 years meaning an increase of around €1 billion in 2026 compared to the benchmark value of €1.85 billion in 2022.</li></ul>
Increase in VAT receipts (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>an increase of around 19.2 million EUR / year in additional VAT revenues from the Romanian construction sector</li></ul>
The decrease of the underground economy in Romania estimated as a percentage of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0.03% decrease of the underground economy by short-term and with 0.026% per year by long-term compared to the current percentage of GDP, the reference value being 26.11% in 2021. We predict a decrease to the value of 25.04% in 2026 as a result of the application of this public policy.</li></ul>

# The impact and result indicators that will be monitored during the implementation of the PPP

PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PPP	ESTABLISHED GOALS
<b>IMPACT INDICATORS</b>	
The decrease of undeclared work in the construction sector in Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decrease of 2.2% per year of undeclared work in the construction sector in Romania, up to the value of 5.8% in 2026 (percentage calculated on the total labor force in Romania), from the reference value of 14.5 % in 2022.</li> </ul>
The decrease of work accidents in the construction sector in Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decrease of 15% in work accidents, to a value of 39 accidents/year reported per 100,000 employees compared to the reference value of 48 accidents in 2021.</li> </ul>
The decrease in the incidence rate of work accidents in the construction sector in Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decrease in the incidence rate of work accidents, from 7.65% in 2021 to 5.61% in 2026.</li> </ul>
<b>RESULT INDICATORS</b>	
% Workers in the construction sector who hold the social card in the construction sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year 1 of implementation: 40%</li> <li>Year 2 of implementation: 100%</li> </ul>
Number of companies in the construction sector that have introduced the social card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year 1 of implementation: 30%</li> <li>Year 2 of implementation: 100%</li> </ul>
Number of reports, studies and analyzes carried out that supported the decision-making process at the level of social partners and public authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected number 5 years after full implementation: 10</li> <li>Expected number 8 years after full implementation: 50</li> </ul>



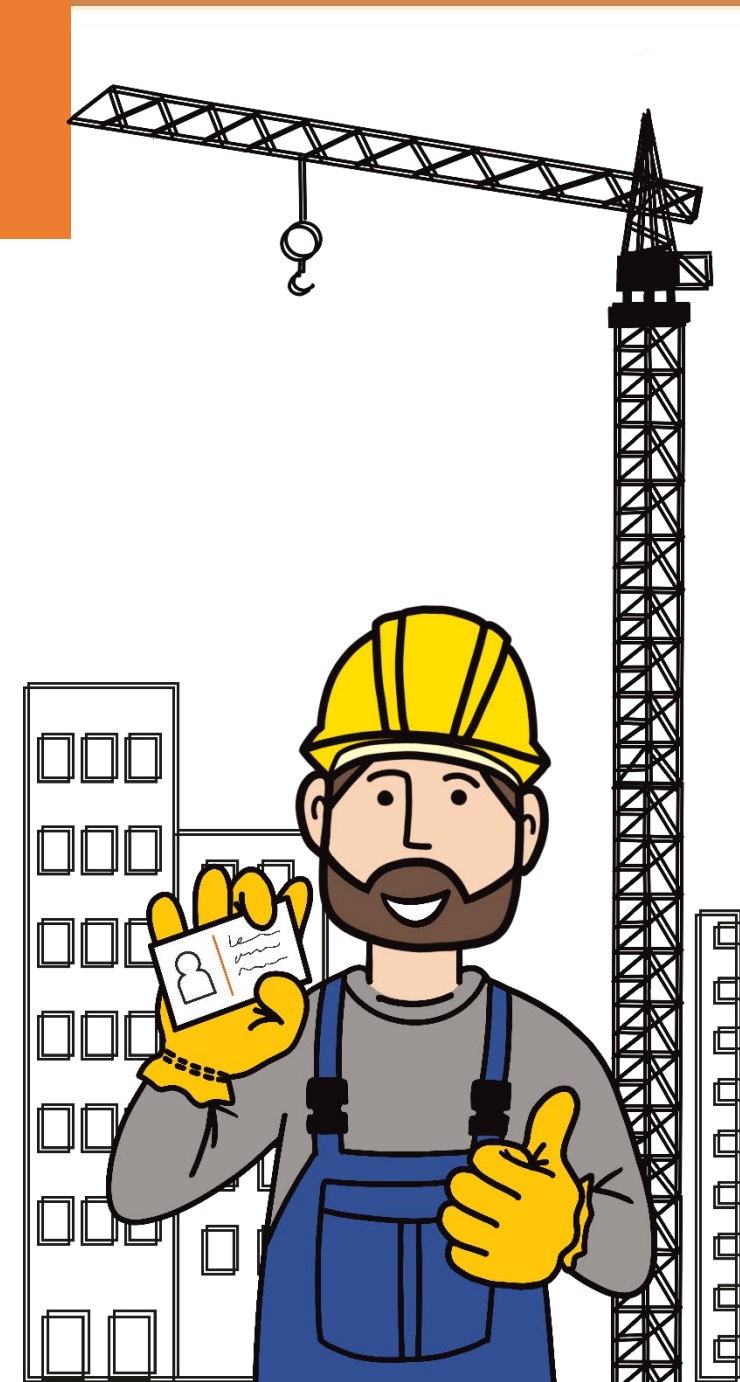


# ID CARDS - Digital tool for decent work in the constructions sector

**THANK YOU!**

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vastuu<sup>group</sup>

# European Social ID Data in Construction

Lars Albäck

CEO

# Agenda

# Agenda

- Current solution in Finland
- What is under development
- Future co-operation model

# Current Solution



## Current Card

- **360 000** active cards and **130 000** new cards issued per year
  - Verified identity of card orderer
  - Verified card holder (eID)
  - Verified company by identifying signatory and screening for tax debt and unpaid social fees
  - 6-digit PIN-code
- Over 20 access management partners integrated to the system
  - Standardized chip: Fudan FM1280 Java
  - ISO 7810 –compatible (same as VISA and Mastercard)
  - API:s for retrieving data
- Data accessible with the card:
  - Employer information
  - Worker identity and
  - Competence data



# Under construction

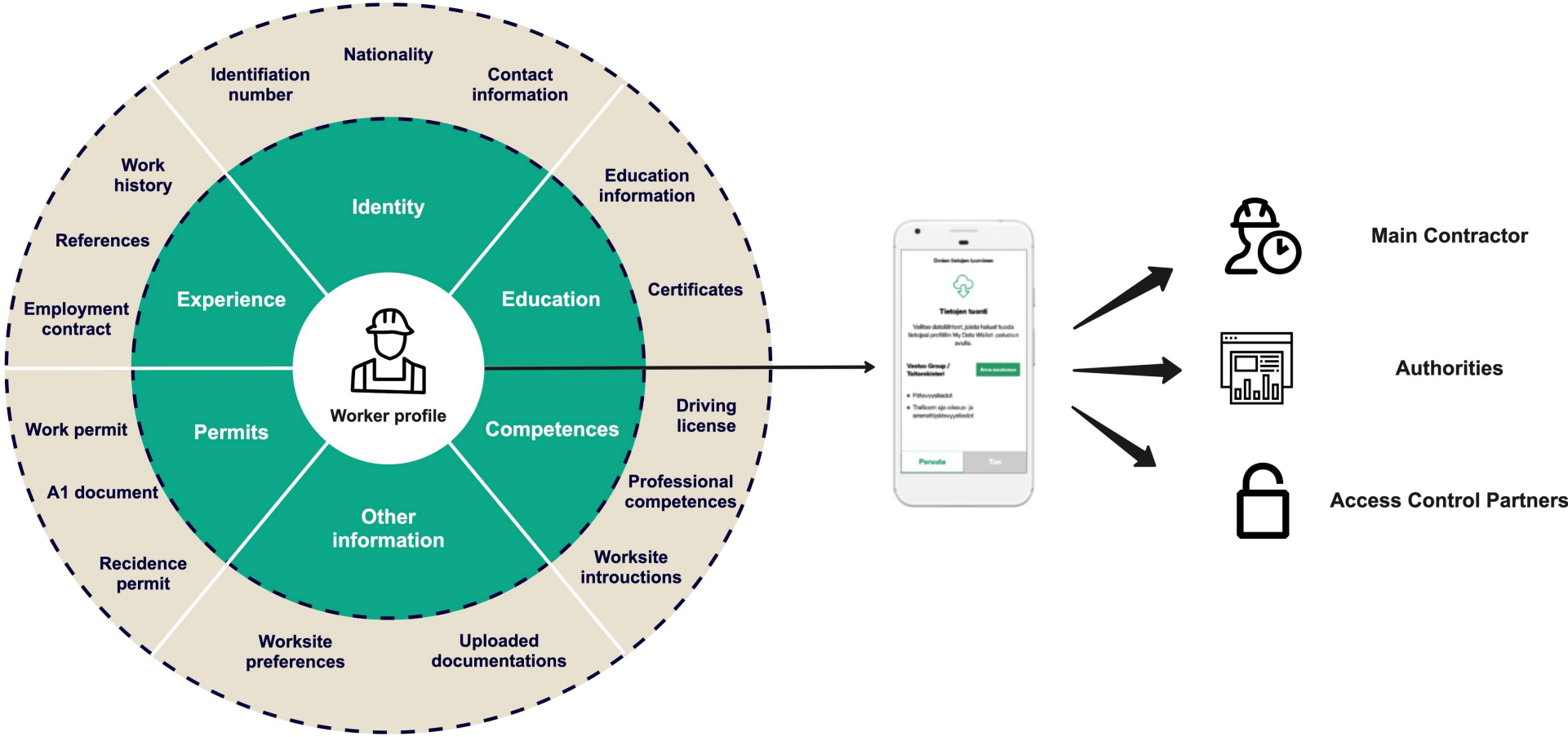




# Digital worker profile

- Vastuu group is currently investing in a Digital Worker Profile, that will automate worksite processes and is not dependent on a physical ID Card
- The profile consists of three major parts:
  1. Gathering worker information
    - The worker profile will guide the worker to fill in all the necessary information needed
      - *Integrations to authorities and databases enable autofill possibilities*
      - *Uploading pictures of certificates, courses and documents*
      - *Passport scanning*
  2. Maintaining profile
    - The worker has full control of the data stored in the profile
    - Easy to update data when it gets old
  3. Sharing worker information through MyData principle
    - A GDPR –compliant way of sharing data without the need of swiping card at the worksite

# MyData way of sharing worker profile



# Future co-operation model

# Key challenges that we face

1. Not enough trustworthy data available
  - A1 posting information
  - Working permits
  - Identification documents
  - Nationality verification
2. Lack of guidance/information for posted workers and foreign organisations
  - Regulations & Law requirements are not met
  - Huge differences in national adaptations
  - Frustration and negligence
3. Lack of cross country tools to combat grey economy and social dumping
  - Employing company screening and linking with local subsidiaries
  - Self employed and light entrepreneurs (Finnish specific)

# Creating the necessary Trust and Interoperability

- Common Terms and Conditions for all parties in the Network
- Common standards and processes
  - User authentication
  - Identity verification
  - Data verification
  - Consent management
- Consent management rules (GDPR)
- Security and annual checks
- Auditing by third party

# Key building blocks

## 1. Data Exchange Rule Book

- Legal Terms & Conditions
- Level Of Assurance rules (LoA)
- Personal Data and Consent rules
- Data Verification rules
- Data Exchange rules

## 2. Identification & Consent

- ID and consent data operation
- Authentication layer

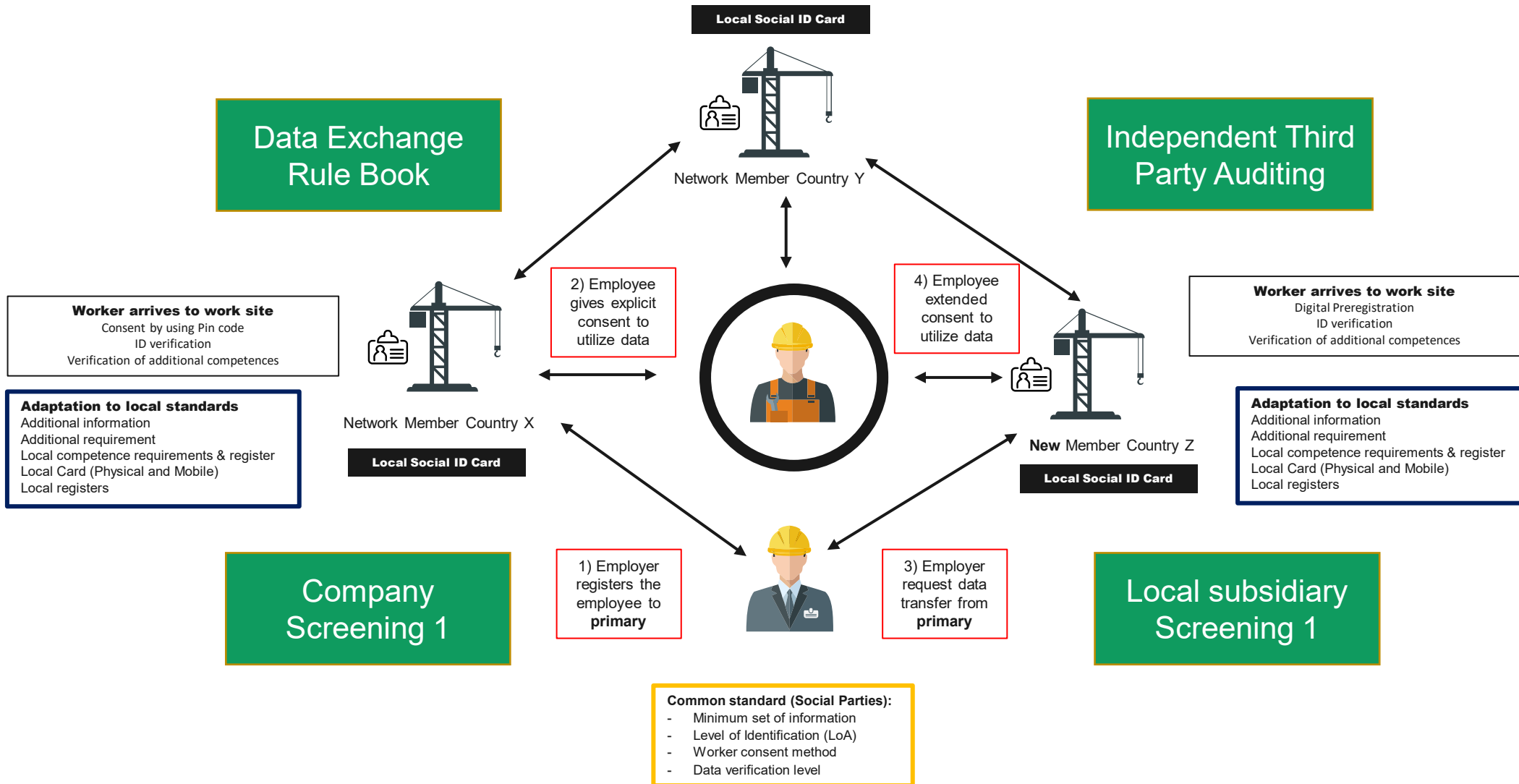
## 3. Technical Interface (API) layer standard

- Security (API key)
- Data Integrity assurance (Block Chain)
- Data quality assurance

## 4. Company Screening standard

- Public data
- Non public data using separate proxy (corporate consent)

# European SIDE CIC Network





# Summary

- Common rule book creates the necessary legal framework
- Technological components exist for operating the data in a harmonized and secure way
- Core Identity data creates the common ground and additional data can be added according to local needs
- Huge effectivity gains can be achieved

“It’s about trusted Social ID Data NOT the card 😊”

# Building the Future.

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