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EU4Digital: supporting digital economy and
society in the Eastern Partnership

eTrust and eID framework: conceptual paper





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List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Definition
CAB	Conformity Assessment Body – a body defined in point 13 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, which is accredited in accordance with that Regulation as competent to carry out conformity assessment of a qualified trust service provider and the qualified trust services it provides
CIR	Commission Implementing Regulation
Eastern partner countries	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine
eID	Electronic identification – the process of using person identification data in electronic form uniquely representing either a natural or legal person, or a natural person representing a legal person
eID mean	Electronic identification mean – a material and/or immaterial unit containing person identification data and which is used for authentication for an online service
eID scheme	Electronic identification scheme – a system for electronic identification under which electronic identification means are issued to natural or legal persons, or natural persons representing legal persons
eIDAS Regulation	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/E
EU	the European Union
EU4Digital Facility, EU4Digital	EU4Digital: supporting digital economy and society in the Eastern Partnership – Phase II
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
LoA	Level of Assurance
LOTL	List of Trusted Lists
MRA	Mutual recognition agreement
QTSP	Qualified trust service provider
SP	Supervisory body – a body assigned to supervise qualified trust service providers established in the country to ensure that those providers and the qualified trust services that they provide meet the requirements laid down in the legislation, as well as to take action when they do not.
TSP	Trust Service Provider
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier



Executive summary

Aiming to provide support for the mutual recognition of eID and trust services between the Eastern partner countries, the EU4Digital Facility developed this eTrust and eID framework conceptual paper. The framework uses the eIDAS regulation and other EU practices as a basis to set common principles and requirements for eID and trust services that are fit for the Eastern partner countries' context. The framework consists of three key parts:

- Principles and components of eTrust and eID framework;
- Requirements and conditions for eID schemes and trust services;
- Mutual recognition agreements process.

In 2024, as a result of an updated eIDAS regulation, otherwise known as EUDI or eIDAS 2.0 regulation¹, significant developments occurred in the eID and trust services landscape. The updated regulation introduced new concepts, such as the European Digital Identity Wallet and additional trust services, as well as amended previously established legal requirements and technical specifications. It is important to note that eIDAS 2.0 builds on the existing eIDAS, aiming to address previous legislation's shortcomings, improve effectiveness and provide more benefits to the private sector.² Therefore, while the updated regulation was not yet available during the preparation of the eTrust and eID framework, the eTrust and eID framework captures common principles and requirements of the EU's eID and trust services landscape.

Principles and components of eTrust and eID framework

The eID and trust services legislative framework of the Eastern partner countries is based on various EU practices, most prominently, the eIDAS regulation. However, the EU and the Eastern partner countries legislative contexts differ significantly. Thus, eTrust and eID framework aims to clarify the relationship between the two contexts as well as illustrate the process of mutual eID and trust services recognition between the Eastern partner countries.

Requirements and conditions for eID and trust services

There are several requirements and conditions for eID and trust services to be taken into account when aiming for the mutual recognition between the Eastern partner countries. For trust services, the requirements range from legal and technical compliance, supervision and auditing as well as trust representation topics. The specific levels of the requirements will be aligned in the mutual recognition agreements after the discrepancies between eIDAS regulation and national Eastern partner countries' trust services legislative frameworks are identified.

In the case of eID schemes, the level of assurance evaluation will suggest specific conditions to be taken into account when aligning for the mutual recognition agreements. For example, it is suggested that eID schemes should meet "substantial" or "high" level of assurance, assure access to public services and personal identification data. As a prerequisite, the Eastern partner countries shall decide to accept the evaluated level of the counterparties' eID scheme before engaging into the mutual recognition process.

Mutual recognition agreements process

The process of mutual recognition agreements for eID and trust services consist of preparatory, execution and monitoring and termination phases. As there are different legal basis for eID and trust services in the Eastern partner countries, two separate mutual recognition agreements' processes shall be established. They include steps description for trust services self-assessments and level of assurance evaluations of eID schemes, formation of country pairs / groups, preparation of mutual recognition agreements templates and their approval, as well as signing, monitoring and termination processes.

¹ [Regulation - EU - 2024/1183 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

² <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/eudi-regulation>



1 Introduction

Since 2019, the EU4Digital Facility has been supporting the Eastern partner countries³ in key policy areas of the digital economy and society, including the eTrust and Cross-border Digital Services. Digitalisation of electronic services is the key element for establishing well-functioning cross-border relations. It also brings many benefits to citizens and businesses, for instance, authentication with electronic identification (eID) cards or recognition of electronic signatures would enable better and faster cooperation between the Eastern partner countries.

Under the eTrust and Cross-border Digital Services stream, EU4Digital Facility aims to provide support for the mutual recognition of eID and trust services between the Eastern partner countries. In its activities, EU4Digital takes the eIDAS regulation and other EU practices as a reference to build a harmonised eTrust and eID framework in the Eastern partner countries.

The eIDAS regulation, which took effect in the EU Member States in 2014, provides a common legal framework on eID and trust services in the EU. The eIDAS regulation is the leading legal practice for eID and trust services worldwide. It is also referenced as a good practice by countries outside the EU when setting principles and requirements for their national eID and trust services. However, as the eIDAS regulation was established for the EU context, in such cases it is necessary to adapt eIDAS principles to foreign legislative frameworks.

The eTrust and eID framework aims to set common principles and requirements for eID and trust services that are fit for the Eastern partner countries' context. The conceptual paper presents the principles and components of eTrust and eID framework and describes the mutual eID and trust services recognition process in the Eastern partner countries.

³ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine



2 Principles of eTrust and eID framework

The key principles of **eTrust and eID framework** are based on the EU best practices, established by the eIDAS regulation. While the Eastern partner countries already use the eIDAS Regulation as a reference in developing national legislative acts in the area of eID and trust services, the eTrust and eID framework will set the foundational base for the Eastern partner countries engaged in the mutual recognition process of eID and trust services.

The framework includes the connection between the EU and Eastern partner countries' contexts, as well as separate preparatory steps to achieve mutual recognition agreements for eIDs and trust services. The framework and its steps are presented in the conceptual scheme shown in Figure 1.

Hereby are the main principles of eTrust and eID framework depicted in the conceptual scheme:

1. **The eIDAS Regulation⁴**, set by the EU, establishes a standardised regulatory framework for eID and trust services in the EU Member States. It sets **obligations for the EU Member States (1)** and **obligations for the European Commission (1)** to assure the implementation of the standardised framework in the EU.
2. Along with the eIDAS regulation, the **Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) Cookbook⁵ (2)** serves as a guide to facilitate international cooperation via MRAs between the EU and non-EU countries, enabling alignment or/and mutual recognition of trust services.
3. Based on the principles established by the eIDAS regulation and MRA Cookbook, **eTrust and eID framework for Eastern partner countries (3)** outlines common principles and requirements for the Eastern partner countries engaged in the MRA process. There are two separate sets of guidelines established to reflect the differences between eID and trust services recognition, as the legal framework for trust services has a stronger basis compared to eIDs legislations, established in the Eastern partner countries.
4. **Guidelines for mutual eID recognition. (4)** The guidelines focus on the **evaluation of the Level of Assurance (LoA)** by the Eastern partner countries of eID schemes (4.1). In cases when the Eastern partner countries identify preliminary interest to engage in the cross-border recognition of eID schemes, a technical pilot, including a high-level LoA assessment of a selected eID scheme shall be conducted. In the further process, after conducting piloting activities, Eastern partner country pairs with concrete interest and possessing technical capabilities to fulfil cross-border eID recognition, shall carry out an in-depth LoA assessment based on the guidance published by the European Commission⁶. The evaluated LoAs form the basis of trust between the country pairs for **a commitment to engage in cross-border recognition of eID schemes (4.2)**. The level of commitment is to be defined in the bilateral agreement, as a sign of political will of relevant countries' stakeholders. The commitment will serve as a foundation for the MRAs on eID recognition.
5. **Guidelines for mutual trust services recognition. (5)** The guidelines are based on the principles of the eIDAS regulation. To identify legal discrepancies between eIDAS and Eastern partner countries' legal frameworks, **trust services self-assessment (5.1a)** shall be carried out. In parallel, the Eastern partner countries may engage in **bilateral discussions on mutual trust services recognition (5.1b)**. Based on the legal discrepancies identified and outcomes of bilateral discussions, **a commitment to engage in cross-border recognition of trust services (5.2)** can be established by the Eastern partner countries.
6. To support the mutual recognition, separate eID and trust services' **common mutual recognition agreement templates are developed for the Eastern partner countries. (4.3 & 5.3)** The exact scope of the MRAs are subject to the Eastern partner countries bilateral/multilateral negotiations.

⁴ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2014.257.01.0073.01.ENG

⁵ <https://eidas.ec.europa.eu/efda/intl-pilot/#/screen/home/demo>

⁶ Guidance for the application of the levels of assurance which support the eIDAS Regulation, <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/sites/display/EIDCOMMUNITY/Guidance+documents?preview=/40044784/400785722/LoA%20guidance.docx>

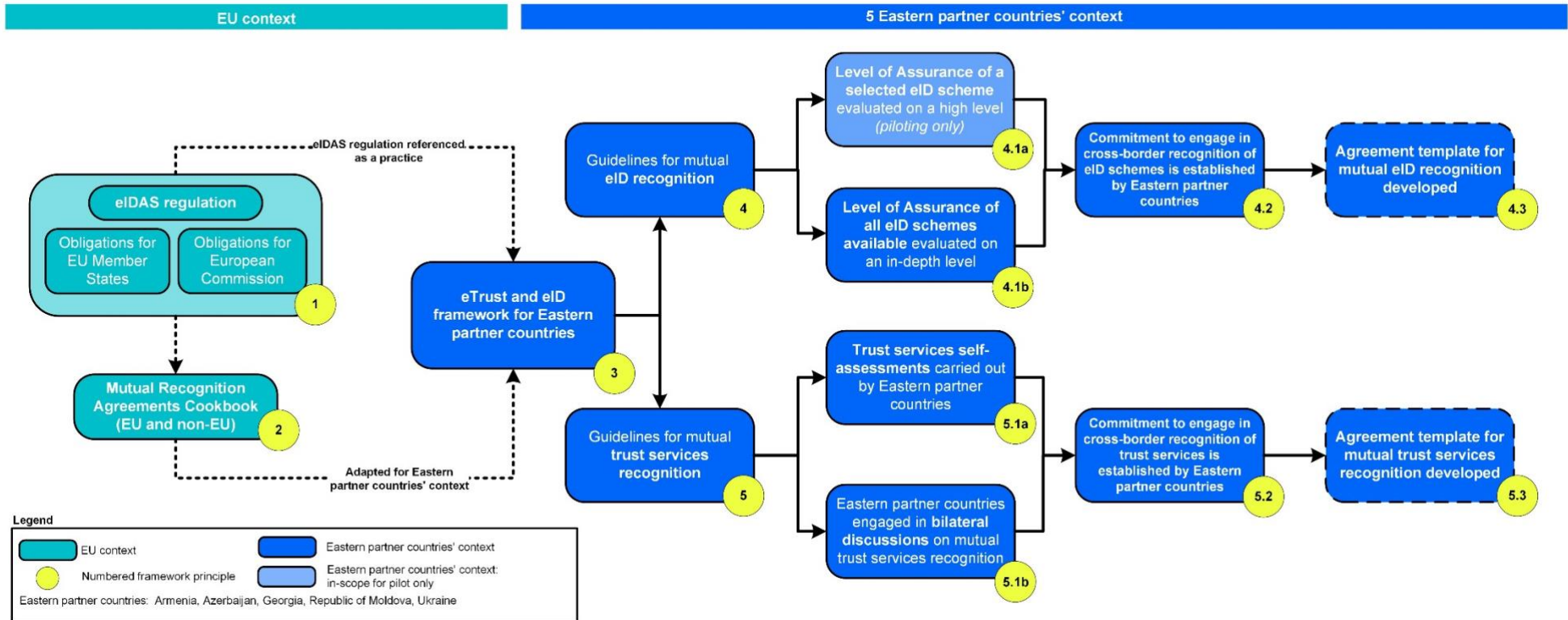


Figure 1: eTrust and eID framework conceptual scheme



3 Components of the eTrust and eID framework

In this section, the components illustrated in the eTrust and eID framework conceptual scheme will be described in detail to explain their role.

3.1 The role of eIDAS regulation

The eIDAS regulation is taken into consideration as a commonly accepted leading practice and a set of requirements on eID and trust services for the EU Member States. In the eTrust and eID framework for the Eastern partner countries, eIDAS regulation plays an important role in the following aspects:

1. **Legislative model.** eIDAS regulation has influenced the principles and requirements established for eID and trust services in the Eastern partner countries. However, the national legislations are not designed and operated in full alignment with eIDAS regulation.
2. **Interoperability and mutual recognition.** The regulation sets legal precedent for the mutual recognition of trust services between the EU and non-EU countries through Article 14. Similarly, the eIDAS principles can be adapted for the mutual recognition of trust services between the Eastern partner countries.
3. **Organisational and technical requirements.** eIDAS regulation establishes not only legal, but also organisational and technical setup for eID and trust services. For trust services, several articles of eIDAS Regulation aim to assure that trust service providers and other relevant bodies comply with high-level security requirements and obligations, while for eID means the minimum technical specifications and procedures for assurance levels are identified in the Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/1502.⁷

In 2024, the European Commission published the updated eIDAS regulation, otherwise known as EUDI or eIDAS 2.0 regulation⁸. It was updated to address the shortcomings of eIDAS 1.0, improve effectiveness and offer more benefits to the private sector. The eIDAS 2.0 introduces the European Digital Identity Wallet and extends the definition of trust services along e-certificates for authentication, electronic seals and e-registered delivery services to include electronic archiving, electronic attestation of attributes, electronic signature creation devices, electronic seal creation devices, and electronic ledgers. It also amended existing framework and updated technical specifications via the review of implementing acts. It has to be noted that during the preparation of the eTrust and eID framework, the updated regulation was not yet available. However, eIDAS 2.0 builds on the foundation established by the previous legislation, thus the paper encompasses common principles and requirements. Beyond the scope of the paper, the Eastern partner countries should consider the expanded regulation to ensure robustness of the national eID and trust services landscape.

3.2 Re-use of Mutual recognition agreement cookbook

Mutual recognition agreement (MRA) cookbook is a guide outlining the procedure for achieving mutual recognition of trust services between the EU and third countries. It has to be noted that since the MRA Cookbook is created for the EU and non-EU country mutual recognition, the guidance has to be adapted to fit the Eastern partner countries' context. The mapping is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. MRA cookbook topics mapping to Eastern partner countries' context

#	MRA cookbook topics	Re-use of MRA cookbook for EaP context
1.	Overview of eIDAS regulation and Article 14	eIDAS regulation is the leading international legislative practice on eID and trust services. In the Eastern partner countries' context, it influences the legislative model, interoperability and mutual recognition as well as organisational and technical requirements for the eID and trust services. The role of eIDAS regulation is described more in detail in section 3.1.
2.	MRA process flow and methodology	To reflect the different maturity levels, two separate MRA processes – for eID and trust services – are described. The MRA process is adjusted to reflect the bilateral track of MRAs between the Eastern partner country pairs. The

⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R1502>

⁸ [Regulation - EU - 2024/1183 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)



#	MRA cookbook topics	Re-use of MRA cookbook for EaP context
		preparatory phase and preparation of the MRA process steps updated. The updated MRA process is described in Chapter 5.
3.	Minimal mutual recognition requirements for a third country	Based on the trust services self-assessments and LoA evaluations, the minimal legal, organisation and technical requirements will be aligned in the bilateral MRAs between the Eastern partner country pairs.
4.	Key technical recommendations for third countries	The MRA cookbook provides technical guidance, which can be used by the Eastern partner countries' trust service providers for the implementation of technical standards, for instance, implementation of trusted lists.
5.	Technical implications of mutual recognition and its operationalisation through the List of Trusted Lists (LOTL) and the third country trusted list	Not applicable to the Eastern partner countries' context. MRAs to be signed between Eastern partner country pairs, thus no technical implications for the EU Member States trust services and the LOTL, which is managed by the EU bodies.
6.	eIDAS Article 14 Assessment checklist	Updated to trust services self-assessment checklist for the Eastern partner countries, see section 3.3.1 for full description.
7.	MRA element specification and usage	Not applicable to the Eastern partner countries' context. MRA element specification and usage will not be aligned to EU LOTL as MRAs will be signed between Eastern partner country pairs.

3.3 eTrust and eID framework for the Eastern partner countries

Based on the eTrust and eID conceptual scheme, there are two separate guidelines for achieving trust services and eID recognition between the Eastern partner countries. This is to reflect the different legal maturity of trust services and eID in the Eastern partner countries. The following section will review the specific guidelines in more detail.

3.3.1 Guidelines for mutual trust services recognition

This section will review how eIDAS regulation is adapted for the Eastern partner countries' context by discussing the updating of eIDAS regulation and trust services self-assessments.

eIDAS regulation fit for the Eastern partner countries context

For eIDAS regulation to be used as a good practice for trust services recognition, the Eastern partner countries' context has to be taken into account. Due to varying legal maturity levels in the trust services area, several points set in the regulation have to be carefully considered when designing the mutual recognition agreements to ensure compatibility between the countries.

These can be categorised by the following topics:

- **Applicability of eIDAS provisions for the Eastern partner countries' context:** certain provisions, included in the eIDAS regulation, do not directly apply to the Eastern partner countries. Some examples include provisions on penalties, supervisory bodies and Conformity Assessment Body's (CAB) competency. Also, eIDAS legislation is a part of the EU legislative framework, meaning, that the EU Member States also implement related EU regulations and directives, for instance, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)⁹ standards for personal data protection for its citizens globally. The coherence cannot be assured among the Eastern partner countries, resulting in legislative gaps.
- **Lack of common definitions/ terminology:** certain definitions and terminology imply the common standards and requirements already reached or established in the EU operational agreements by the EU Member States. Due to the different situation in each Eastern partner country, some definitions and terminology can be revised and/or defined in the mutual recognition agreements to become applicable in the signatories' legal systems. the Eastern partner countries' context. Moreover, the commonly established definitions should adhere to the national legislation of each Eastern partner country, as the legislative environment takes precedence over previously established standards or/and principles.

⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679>



- **Different levels of maturity:** Eastern partner countries have varying levels of experience with eID and trust services.
- **Monitoring and incident management:** in the EU, the European Commission monitors and assures compliance of eIDAS regulation in the EU Member States. In the Eastern partner countries' context, monitoring and incident management will be developed under the MRAs.
- **Other aspects:** effective implementation of MRAs depend on the skills and resources of the Eastern partner countries.

Trust services self-assessment

In the context of eIDAS, eIDAS self-assessment was created as part of the MRA Cookbook to help third countries to identify the eIDAS compatibility of their applicable trust service providers (TSP) and trust services framework in comparison to the EU qualified trust service providers (QTSP).

Based on the areas defined by approximation of eIDAS regulation, the self-assessment was adjusted for the Eastern partner countries context, focusing on trust services review. It takes into account the different principles necessary for mutual recognition of trust services between the Eastern partner countries. The self-assessment will enable the countries to identify discrepancies between eIDAS regulation and their national legal frameworks for trust services (please refer to Annex 1 for full document version).

Based on the discrepancies identified, the Eastern partner countries may decide on the principles and requirements for trust services to be included in the MRAs.

3.3.2 Conditions for mutual eID recognition

Under the eIDAS regulation, EU Member States are recommended to notify and recognise national electronic identification schemes in their Member States (full list of supporting documents for notifying eID scheme EU are defined in the Annex 4). As per current practice, eIDAS regulation does not require EU Member States to develop or implement a national eID scheme. For this purpose, EU Member States use a peer review process to evaluate a notification of an eID scheme. This process includes, among other required documentation, the LoA evaluation of the notified eID scheme. A similar approach can be applied in the context of the Eastern partner countries, as the LoA evaluation can ensure the compatibility of eID schemes where no common legal ground exists.

Level of Assurance evaluation

Level of Assurance (LoA) refers to the degree of confidence in the claimed identity of a person, in other words, how certain a service provider can be with persons' identity accessing the service. There are three levels of assurance – low, substantial and high. The European Commission Implementing Regulation (CIR) 2015/1502¹⁰ defines the requirements of eIDs to assess the LoA in terms of eID means' enrolment, management, authentication.

The LoA evaluation form, provided by the European Commission, is adapted to the Eastern partner countries' context (please refer to Annex 2 for full document version). Also, the European Commission has published an official guidance¹¹ which shall support the Eastern partner countries to self-determine if descriptions, established by CIR 2015/1502, satisfy the corresponding claimed level of their eID schemes. To enable cross-border recognition of eID schemes, a peer review shall take place between the Eastern partner countries which aim to engage in the MRA. For the peer review purposes, the evaluation shall also be analysed based on the Commission's guidance (please refer to Annex 3 for guidance document).

Additionally, the Eastern partner countries may test the technical interoperability of the eID schemes by completing a technical pilot. For commencing pilot testing, a high-level LoA evaluation is required.

¹⁰ Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/1502. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R1502>

¹¹ Guidance for the application of the levels of assurance which support the eIDAS Regulation: [Guidance documents - eID User Community - \(europa.eu\)](#)



4 Key requirements and conditions for Eastern partner countries

The aim of this chapter is to outline common requirements and conditions for eID and trust services in the Eastern partner countries. It will serve as a basis for the MRA templates, discussed further in the next chapter.

4.1 Requirements for trust services

Legal compliance

As the eIDAS regulation is considered to be a leading legal practice of trust services, it is suggested to be applied by the Eastern partner countries when agreeing on specific legal requirements. The adapted eIDAS self-assessments will allow the Eastern partner countries to identify legal discrepancies, thus certain requirements may be excluded or tailored from eIDAS regulation to fit the Eastern partner countries context. The national laws of the Eastern partner countries may reflect the selected requirements.

Supervision and auditing

Based on the eIDAS practice, trust services are regularly supervised and audited, with qualified trust service providers being audited every 24 months. For the Eastern partner countries' governments, a supervisory body as well as CABs, can be appointed for this purpose. The countries may decide to either:

- Select EU certified auditor; or
- Establish national accreditation and auditing structure.

The exact auditing structure is subject to the MRAs between the Eastern partner countries.

Also, a conformity assessment of trust service providers and trust services can be completed to assess the ability to apply eIDAS principles in their operations. In that case, the conformity assessment can be based on the eIDAS principles. Alternatively, the national conformity assessment system for trust service providers and trust services should be evaluated and demonstrated to be equivalent. In either scenario, the roles and obligations of the body conducting conformity assessments have to be clearly defined in the agreement.

Technical compliance

For the Eastern partner countries, the requirements for technical compliance may arrive from the MRA Cookbook, eIDAS self-assessments and EU ETSI/CEN/ CENELEC standards for trust services, that are included in the eIDAS regulation. Specific technical requirements shall be described in the MRAs.

Trust representation

Establishment and maintenance of national trust list, preferably backed by national legislation, can be considered the basis for trust representation in the Eastern partner countries. The ETSI TS 119 612¹² standard for trusted lists can be used in the mutual recognition agreements to ensure uniform format between the signing countries. The webpage containing national trust list can also include information behind Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI). For mutual recognition purposes, the Eastern partner countries may need to accept foreign trust list by incorporating of neighbouring domain names in URIs.

4.2 Conditions for cross-border recognition of eID schemes

Conditions for eID schemes

It is suggested for the selected eID scheme, meant to participate in a cross-border relation, to:

1. Meet LoA level "substantial" or "high";
2. Assure that the eID means under the eID scheme can be used to access at least one service which is provided by a public sector body;
3. Assure that personal identification data, derived from eID authentication process, may provide unique and persistent identification.

When engaging into the mutual recognition process, the Eastern partner countries shall decide to accept the evaluated level of the counterparties' eID scheme.

¹² ETSI TS 119 612 [TS 119 612 - V2.2.1 - Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures \(ESI\); Trusted Lists \(etsi.org\)](https://www.etsi.org/standards-store/119612)

Additional conditions

There are several additional conditions, that can be taken into account by the Eastern partner countries when engaging in cross-border recognition of eID schemes:

1. Acceptance of LoA: the Eastern partner countries decide to accept the evaluated level of the counterparties' eID scheme;
2. Security and privacy: conditions in the event of breach of security of the eID means are agreed upon;
3. Liability: damages caused to natural or legal person due to failure to comply with obligations set by the MRA between engaged Eastern partner countries;
4. Interoperability: engagement of information, experience and good practices is discussed in the MRA;
5. Data specification and attestation of identity attributes: interface specifications (implemented by the eIDAS nodes) and the minimum data set to be provided in the cross-border attestation of identity attributes shall follow standards of Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/1501.¹³

5 Mutual recognition agreements' process

In this chapter, the process of mutual recognition agreements for eID and trust services will be presented. Since the Eastern partner countries have a legal basis for trust services already established, the preparatory phase and preparation of the MRA differs for trust services and eID recognition. In Table 2, the process for mutual recognition of eID and trust services is described in detail.

¹³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32015R1501>

Table 2: Mutual recognition agreements process for eID and trust services recognition in Eastern partner countries

Trust services recognition			eID recognition		
#	Process step	Description	#	Process step	Description
Preparatory phase					
1	Updating trust services self-assessment template	Self-assessments are updated to fit the Eastern partner countries context	1	Level of Assurance evaluation	Eastern partner countries evaluate level of assurance of their chosen / all eID schemes
2	Completing trust services self-assessments	Eastern partner countries undergo self-assessments to identify discrepancies between eIDAS regulation and their national legal frameworks for trust services	2	Peer review of Level of Assurance evaluations	Eastern partner countries review LoA evaluations from the counterparts
3	Exchange of documentation	Countries exchange documentation from self-assessments	3	Acceptance of conditions for eID schemes	Eastern partner countries align on the conditions for eID schemes, i.e. acceptance of LoA level agreed upon, public body's services accessibility to users; unique and persistent identification of personal data
4	Country pairs or groups established	Eastern partner countries establish pairs or groups with whom the MRA shall be initiated	4	Country pairs or groups established	Eastern partner countries establish pairs or groups with whom the MRA shall be initiated
5	Commitment to engage in cross-border recognition of trust services	Commitment to engage in cross-border recognition of trust services is signed by relevant Eastern partner countries' representatives	5	Commitment to engage in cross-border recognition of eID schemes	Commitment to engage in cross-border recognition of eID schemes is signed by relevant Eastern partner countries' representatives
6	MRA templates preparation	General MRA template for trust services is prepared	6	MRA templates preparation	General MRA template for eID schemes recognition is prepared
7	Bilateral/multilateral negotiation of MRA content	Based on the discrepancies identified during trust services self-assessments, the Eastern partner countries negotiate the terms of MRA content	7	Bilateral/multilateral negotiation of MRA content	Eastern partner countries negotiate the terms of MRA content
8	Informal approval of the MRA	Relevant EaP stakeholders informally approve the negotiated MRA	8	Informal approval of the MRA	Relevant EaP stakeholders informally approve the negotiated MRA
9	Formal approval from EaP Ministries	Formal approval for MRA is received from the relevant Eastern partner countries' ministries.	9	Formal approval from EaP Ministries	Formal approval for MRA is received from the relevant Eastern partner countries' ministries.

Trust services recognition			eID recognition		
#	Process step	Description	#	Process step	Description
Execution and monitoring					
10	Formal signing of the MRA	Eastern partner countries' government officially sign mutual recognition agreements – as agreed during the negotiations	10	Formal signing of the MRA	Eastern partner countries' government officially sign mutual recognition agreements – as agreed during the negotiations
12	Practical implementation of the MRA	MRA takes effect practically, e.g. one Eastern partner country citizen recognizes trust services of another Eastern partner country	12	Practical implementation of the MRA	MRA takes effect practically, e.g. one Eastern partner country citizen can authenticate using its national eID scheme in another Eastern partner country
13	Continuous monitoring of MRA	Continuously monitoring of MRA execution by each Eastern partner country	13	Continuous monitoring of MRA	Continuously monitoring of MRA execution by each Eastern partner country
14	Surveillance review	Surveillance review as established by the MRA, for instance, yearly with exchange of annual reports, incl. identification of changes, litigations, security breaches, report, etc.	14	Surveillance review	Surveillance review as established by the MRA, for instance, yearly with exchange of annual reports, incl. identification of changes, litigations, security breaches, report, etc.
15	Formal review (e.g. 3 yearly or ad hoc)	Formal in-depth review of MRA implementation as established by the MRA	15	Formal review (e.g. 3 yearly or ad hoc)	Formal in-depth review of MRA implementation as established by the MRA
16	Decision on MRA update / termination	Decide on MRA update or termination based on monitoring results	16	Decision on MRA update / termination	Decide on MRA update or termination based on monitoring results
MRA termination					
17	MRA termination (if decided)	Execute termination plan, as established by the MRA	17	MRA termination (if decided)	Execute termination plan, as established by the MRA



Annex 1. Trust services self-assessments for the Eastern partner countries



EaP TS
Self-assessment

Annex 2. Level of Assurance evaluation form for the Eastern partner countries



LoA evaluation form

Annex 3. Guidance on Levels of Assurance evaluation



European
Commission - Guidance

Annex 4. List of supporting documents for notifying eID scheme:

1. Overview of domestic legislation which relates to electronic identification
2. Interoperability (CIR 2015/1501) and technical and operational security requirements (CIR 2015/1502)
3. Overview and description of the technical architecture and implementation of the electronic identification and authentication capabilities of the notified scheme
4. Signed letter of the mandated government representative
5. Completed annex of CID 2015/1984