

Peer learning sessions of the 2021 Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the UNECE Region

Presentation of policy practices as a basis for the peer learning discussion

Session 4.2. Digital Transformation for SDG implementation

Title of intervention, country and name of presenter	Importance of Digital Identity, Italy, Mr. Stefano Quintarelli – Chair of the Advisory Group on Advanced Technologies in Trade and Logistics
Brief description	In the current state of digital transformation, one of the key needs that supports United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to have trustworthy and widely recognized digital identity – for citizens of member States, as well as for goods and products in international value and supply chains.
Policy goal(s) or challenge(s) to be addressed	<p>Policy goals should focus on establishing and promoting use of trustworthy digital identification, which can be used in secure and efficient sharing of information within relevant scope, while giving data owners transparent view and appropriate control over ways their data are shared and used.</p> <p>Policy attention also needs to focus on the data itself — to have regulations focused on its nature and its limits. There is also a need to focus on what to do with the data and their quality, during their capture, cleaning and processing phases. Decision-makers in government and international organizations need to know what data is, what to do with it.</p>
Instruments and proposals	<p>One of the approaches to address this is the traditional PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) approach. Another is a blockchain approach, which is excellent for integrity but not necessarily for identity and not for confidentiality. There are advantages and disadvantages in both approaches. Solutions will generally require a combination of these technologies.</p> <p>SPID meets the requirements for assurance level “Low”, “Substantial” and “High” in line with the requirements of Article 7, Articles 8(1)-(2) and 12(1) of the eIDAS Regulation and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1502. SPID has been recognized eIDAS compliant.</p> <p>Art. 64 of the Codice Amministrazione Digitale - Digital Administration Code (CAD) provides that SPID is mandatory and that all government services should replace any previous authentication models with the exception of Electronic Identity Card (CIE).</p>

<p>Constraints and difficulties</p>	<p>Within information security challenges, there are three pillars: authentication (identify the origin of the transaction and only genuine parties have access); confidentiality (of all or part of the data); and integrity (to ensure that no one can contest the data).</p> <p>Technical solutions must address all the tree main pillars and adhere to relevant policies and regulations (e.g. eIDAS, GDPR, HIPAA), while being compatible with other established frameworks, for example European Self-Sovereign Identity Framework (ESSIF).</p>
<p>Lessons</p>	<p>Lesson from implementation of SPID: Establishment of roadmap - Italy published the goals, defined the organization, and the roadmap of its national eID system https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2014/12/09/14A09376/sg</p> <p>Definition of Digital Identity’s data scope and applications (identification of holder, authentication for services). Inclusion security aspects of data protection and digital communication.</p> <p>Review and reflect national policies (possibly making Digital identity mandatory for government services) as well as broader regulations (eIDAS) and frameworks (ESSIF)</p>
<p>Links to additional materials</p>	<p>Report on the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on international trade and logistics and the ways advanced technologies can help overcome such disruptions</p> <p>SPID (Public Digital Identity System) of Italy https://www.spid.gov.it/?lang=en-001 Enabling platform of SPID https://developers.italia.it/en/spid/</p> <p>Overview of pre-notified and notified eID schemes under eIDAS – SPID of Italy https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital/wiki/display/EIDCOMMUNITY/Italy+-+SPID</p> <p>The requirements for assurance level “Low” in line with the requirements of Article 7, Articles 8(1)-(2) and 12(1) of the eIDAS Regulation and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1502 https://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/repository_files/documentazione/spid-avviso-n4-livelli-servizio-minimo-funz-omogenee.pdf</p>