



# Meeting the requirements of the Electronic Signatures Directive

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# Technology Independence

Directive aims at technology independence

Problem: Directive identifies requirements that fall under the scope of technology (e.g. secure signature creation devices, Annex III)

Solution: Define sets of components that comply with the Directive. Caution needed when defining these sets; they must not conflict with other, underlying regulatory frameworks



# Separation of legislation and standardisation framework

Separation of responsibilities, proposed by EESSI: layered framework for legislation and regulation

- Legislation
- High-level requirements
- Functional and quality standards
- International technical interoperability standards



# Secure signature creation devices: The case of hardware tokens against security requirements and evaluation standards

## Hardware tokens

- easier to deploy
- wide acceptance by public as a «secure» method
- degree of security awareness required: low

## Security requirements and evaluation standards

- harder to deploy; compliance certification (end-user systems)?
- degree of public confidence: low
- degree of security awareness required: high



# Secure signature creation devices: The case of hardware tokens against security requirements and evaluation standards

## Factors to consider:

- Ease of use,
- confidence/acceptance by public,
- cost of implementation, operation and maintenance,
- security level and assurance,
- others...



# Qualified Value-added Services

Need for «Qualified Value-added Services»

Should there be a limit on the kind of services CSPs may develop and offer to the public? Should we ensure that the new services they will be providing in the future will not damage their impartiality?



# A Conflicting Situation

The Directive and the EESSI Expert Team Report provide for CSP interoperability but not for CSP service-level collaboration.

## **Certificate 1**

John Doe

org: X

org unit: Xu

Country: GR

## **Certificate 2**

John Doe

org: Y

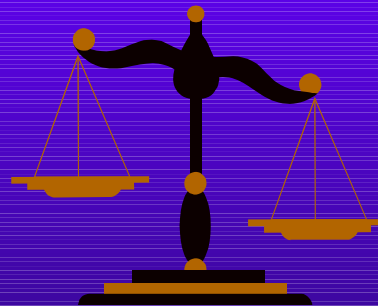
org unit: Yu

Country: GR

# The Case of Greece

Harmonisation of the Electronic Signatures Directive and inclusion into national legislation is an evolving process.

legislation

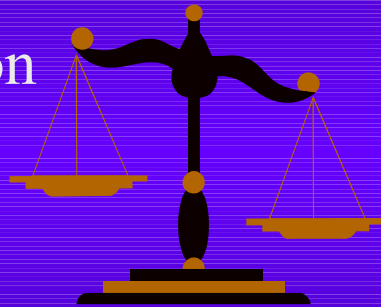


standardisation



# The Case of Greece

security evaluation



hardware tokens

«Qualified Value-added services» could prove to be useful