



eHealth Network

Conclusions on

eID Governance for eHealth Services

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Fundamental acknowledgements



- Citizens expect cross-borders eHealth services
- Reliable, accurate, secure personal identification is key
- Member States cooperate to facilitate mutual recognition of safe identification mechanisms
- Directive 2011/24/EU – Article 14 on eHealth
 - *the EU supports MS in developing common identification and authentication measure in order **to facilitate transferability of data in cross border healthcare through a voluntary network***

EU Regulations, Policies, Projects and eID Strategy



- Calliope Roadmap orientationson .. e-ID
- Data Protection Regulation proposal
- Digital Agenda for Europe
- eHealth Action Plan 2004 and 2012
- eGovernment Initiatives : 2010 Action Plan, common EU eID Management Roadmap
- Large Scale Pilots epSOS and STORK,...
- **May 2011 High Level Group : eID priority**

Key principles



- Develop Governance principles to ensure trust and consistent treatment of eID, irrespective of originating MS
- Governments recognize every person's need for eID
- Ensure mutual recognition of ID and Authentication
- ID and Authentication provide the basis for services and authorisation processes to access health information
- Privacy and data security are of utmost importance

The eID Governance framework shall be :



- **Federated**

- Respect and interconnect national infrastructure enabling mutual recognition of eID for eHealth services between countries
- Rely on mutual trust and recognition, although methods and even principles for ID and Authentication may vary between MS
- Accommodate countries using “health specific” as well as “cross sectoral” identification processes

- **Multilevel**

- Specific levels of assurance for authentication for particular applications and services
- MS choose and define authentication services levels for each service
- MS accept authentication method for required level of assurance based on a set of criteria

- ...

... The eID Governance framework shall be :



- **Relying on Authentic Sources**
 - Each piece of data in a set of ID traits comes from a single authentic source
 - Each identifier associated with an assigning authority (national or regional)
 - Assurance of quality of source for eID Management data should be publicly available
- **Enabling Private Sector Uptake**
 - MS may choose entrusted private partners, adhering to privacy and data security regulations

Open issues

- **Usability**
 - For professionals offering care to a foreigner, accommodate many different national, even regional, processes is complex, may be a barrier
- **Privacy**
 - Different security levels in MS, lack of harmonised transposition of the Data Protection directive
 - Perception of security needs by stakeholders vary with circumstances
 - Rules to be laid down between MS – testing and certification necessary
- **Technical interoperability** : complexity of systems & IOP
- **Legal certainty**
 - Directive 2011/24/EU to be transposed in 2013, but further specification will be needed → a competent forum to align the regulatory framework
- **Ethical issues**
 - Common approach between regulatory bodies within legal EU framework

The eHealth Network recommends that the eHGI :



- **proposes a trust enhancing policy**
- **elaborates a proposal for**
 - “common identification and authentication measures to facilitate transferability of data across-border HC on the ground of mutual recognition while assuring data security and respecting patient privacy
- **reports on...**
 - the main cross border implications of the common European approach of eID for eHealth and a timeframe for implementation
 - **➔ glossary for common understanding between MS and across sectors**
- **explores...**
 - **models for interoperability between eID mechanisms, taking in account open issues, to enable both eHealth specific and cross-sectoral approaches**

The eHealth Network recommends :



- that the MS, the eHGI and all stakeholders take up an active role, within the appropriate institutional framework, in the decision making process leading to a major reform of EU legislation on data protection, as well as on eID and the eSignature package, **with the aim of raising the specific needs and requirements of the health sector in such crucial domains.**

The next step and way forwards

- 1. What main components need to be added to this eHGI paper :

« *Conclusions on eID EU governance for ehealth services* »

to take it one step further towards decision making in each M.S. ?

- 2. Are there any issues in on the conclusions as they presently stand, that you disagree with ?

Thank you for listening



- The floor is yours...