

# STANDARDISATION IN E-ARCHIVING

### DIGITAL TRUST AND E-ARCHIVING

Alain Wahl



### **OBJECTIVES OF THIS PRESENTATION**

Understand the concept of digital trust

- Definition
- Digital trust department of ILNAS
- European elDAS regulation on e-id and trust services

Understand the national context of electronic archiving

Understand the objectives of the law on e-archiving

Understand the supervision scheme for digitisation and e-archiving service providers



### SUMMARY

#### **Digital trust**

- Definition and concept
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- Supervision scheme for qualified PSDCs
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- Grand-ducal regulation of 25 July 2015 on digitization and preservation of documents



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### **DEFINITION OF TRUST**

Li, F., Pieńkowski, D., Van Moorsel, A., Smith, C. (2012) A holistic framework for trust in online transactions

Li et al. show that trust can be classified into three categories:

- Interpersonal trust, which is the trust that one agent has in another agent. It is based on specific characteristics of the agents involved
- System trust, or Impersonal trust, which is based on the perceived reliability of a system or institution
- Dispositional trust, also referred to as 'basic trust', which describes the general trusting attitude of the trustor



### THE CONCEPT OF TRUST

Yan, Z., Holtmanns, S. (2007), "Trust Modeling and Management: from Social Trust to Digital Trust"

- Related to trustor's objective properties:
  - Assessment
  - Set of standards
- Related to trustor's subjective properties:
  - Confidence
  - Expectations
- Related to trustee's objective properties:
  - o Competence, ability, security, dependability, integrity, predictability, reliability
  - Timeliness, observed behavior, strength
- Related to trustee's subjective properties:
  - Honesty, benevolence, goodness, probability, willingness, belief, disposition
  - Attitude, feeling, intention, faith, hope, trustor's dependence and reliance
- Related to the context:
  - Situations entailing risk, structural, risk
  - Domain of action



### THE CONCEPT OF DIGITAL TRUST

Wang, Y. D., Emurian, H. H. (2005). An overview of online trust: Concepts, elements, and implications.

- Similar characteristics of digital and "traditional" trust
- Trustor and trustee
  - Trustor e.g. consumer who is browsing a web site on the Internet
  - Trustee e.g. governance organization or merchant that the website represents
  - Establishing and maintaining a trust relationship
- Anonymity of doing business using the Internet
- Trustees: may behave in an unpredictable manner
- Consumers
  - Uncertain about the risks and its consequences when passing information or executing online transactions
  - More vulnerable to specific trust violations such as privacy violations or loss of money



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### **DIGITAL TRUST DEPARTMENT**

- National supervisory body for
  - Qualified trust service providers
  - Qualified digitization or e-archiving service providers
- Management and publication of Luxembourg's trusted list
- Promotion of good practices for trust service providers and digitization or e-archiving service providers
- Member of the European Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) on ICT Standardization
- www.portail-qualite.lu/fr/confiance-numerique/index.html



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### ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION AND TRUST SERVICES INCLUDING E-SIGNATURES

- European legislation: Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS regulation)
- Related ongoing standardisation and research activities
  - ETSI EN 319 401, ETSI EN 319 411 Requirements for Trust Service Providers
  - ETSI EN 319 421 Policy and Security Requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing Time-Stamps
  - ETSI SR 019 050 Rationalized framework of Standards for Electronic Registered Delivery Services Applying Electronic Signatures
  - ETSI TS 119 612 Trusted Lists
  - Signature formats (CAdES, XAdES, PAdES, CAdES profile, ASiC, and ASiC profile)



### **EIDAS REGULATION (EU) NO 910/2014**

#### **Objective**

• Strengthen EU Single Market by boosting **TRUST** and **CONVENIENCE** in **secure** and **seamless cross-border** electronic transactions







### **EIDAS REGULATION (EU) NO 910/2014**

- Mutual recognition of e-identification means
- Electronic trust services
  - Electronic signatures
  - Electronic seals
  - Time stamping
  - Electronic registered delivery service
  - Website authentication.
- Electronic documents







### **EIDAS REGULATION (EU) NO 910/2014**

- Provides legal certainty and fosters the usage of eID means for on-line access (not regulated at EU level before)
- Addresses all the stages of a generic e-transaction, from the authentication of a web site to preservation
- Provides the legal framework for a comprehensive "toolbox" of mechanisms and services to boost trust and confidence in electronic transactions
- Takes a risk management perspective, not based on normative rules but on principles:
  - Transparency and accountability: well-defined minimal obligations for TSPs and liability
  - Trustworthiness of the services together with security requirements for TSPs
  - Light-touch reactive monitoring for TSPs vs. full-fledged supervision for QTSPs
  - Technological neutrality: avoiding requirements which could only be met by a specific technology
  - Market rules and building on standardisation
- Provides one set of rules directly applicable across all EU MS (regulation, 1 DA and 28 IA)





### EIDAS REGULATION (EU) NO 910/2014

## Mandatory recognition of electronic identification



"<u>Cooperation</u> <u>and</u> interoperability" mechanism Assurance Levels: "high" and "substantial" (and "low")

Interoperability framework <u>Access to</u> <u>authentication</u> <u>capabilities</u>: free of charge for public sector bodies & according to national rules for private sector relying parties





**EIDAS REGULATION (EU) NO 910/2014** 

**Trust services** 

<u>Horizontal principles</u>: Liability; Supervision; International aspects; Security requirements; data protection; Qualified services; Prior authorisation; trusted lists; EU trust mark



2016

### **EIDAS REGULATION (EU) NO 910/2014**

#### **Timeline of implementation**

2014

Entry into force of the Regulation

2015

Voluntary recognition elDs

Date of application of rules for trust services

2017

2018



Mandatory recognition of eIDs

2019

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### NATIONAL LAW OF 25 JULY 2015 ON ELECTRONIC ARCHIVING

#### **Objectives**

- Establish a trust relation between users
  - External verification
  - Promote the quality of products and services
  - Restitution of documents in case a qualified PSDC ceases its activities
- Legal value of the electronic documents
  - Given by the law on electronic archiving
- Promote the activities of e-archiving
  - Marketing effect
  - Good image of qualified PSDCs
- Cost reduction
  - Reduce paper archives
  - Reduce time to find and access an information
  - Reduce security incidents



ILNAS

### NATIONAL LAW OF 25 JULY 2015 ON ELECTRONIC ARCHIVING

#### Definitions

- Accredited Conformity Assessment Body (CAB): independent body of assessors accredited by a National Accreditation Body as having the competence to carry out conformity assessment activities
- Copy with probative value: copy which preserves its integrity (property of accuracy and completeness, ISO/IEC 27000:2014)
- Preservation: archiving of digital files in an electronic medium for long-term use
- Qualified PSDC: Prestataire de Services de Dématérialisation ou de Conservation supervised and qualified by the Digital trust department of ILNAS



### NATIONAL LAW OF 25 JULY 2015 ON ELECTRONIC ARCHIVING

#### About the legal value of electronic copies

 Presumption of conformity with the original of electronic copies done by a qualified PSDC

-> Electronic copies have the same legal value as the original document, except when there is a prove of the opposite

- An electronic copy cannot be rejected by a judge, because of its electronic format
- An electronic copy cannot be rejected by a judge, because it has not been realised by a qualified PSDC



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### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

#### **Preparation of the PSDC**

- Conform to the grand-ducal regulation of 25 July 2015 on execution of article 4 paragraph 1
  - Specify a policy
  - Risk evaluation
  - Specify the practices of digitization and e-archiving
  - Implement an ISMS
  - Document & implement the procedures
  - Realize internal audits
  - Implement corrective actions
  - Realize management review
- Apply for certification at an accredited Conformity Assessment Body



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

#### **Conformity assessment**

- According to the grand-ducal regulation of 25 July 2015 on execution of article 4 paragraph 1
- Technical and documentary assessment
- Intermediary report
- Corrective actions and their assessment, final assessment report
- The CAB does not decide on the qualified PSDC status
- Conformity assessment cycle
  - Initial audit
  - Surveillance audit at least every 12 months
    If more than 12 months between 2 audits, the certification is lost
  - Every 3 years: re-assessment



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

Accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)

- CAB has to be accredited by OLAS or by any other accreditation body recognized by OLAS in the context of European or international mutual recognition
- According to ETSI EN 319 403 V2.2.2
  - Requirements for conformity assessment bodies assessing Trust Service Providers
  - ISO/IEC 17065 specifies general requirements for CABs performing certification of products, processes, or services

Not focused on any specific application domain where CABs work

- General requirements are supplemented to provide additional dedicated requirements for CABs performing certification of Trust Service Providers (TSPs)
- Does not repeat requirements from ISO/IEC 17065:2012 but follows its document structure
- Incorporates many requirements relating to the audit of a TSP's management system, as defined in ISO/IEC 17021 and in ISO/IEC 27006



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

#### Accreditation of CABs according to ETSI EN 319 403 V2.2.2

- Conformity assessment: process demonstrating whether specified requirements relating to a product, process, service, system, person or body have been fulfilled
- Conformity assessment body: body that performs conformity assessment services which is accredited as competent to carry out conformity assessment of a qualified trust service provider and the qualified trust services it provides
- National accreditation body: sole body in a State that performs accreditation with authority derived from the State
- Trust service: electronic service which enhances trust and confidence in electronic transactions NOTE: Such trust services are typically but not necessarily using cryptographic techniques or involving confidential material
- Trust Service Provider (TSP): entity which provides one or more electronic trust services



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

Accreditation of CABs according to ETSI EN 319 403 V2.2.2

- General requirements
  - Legal and contractual matters
  - Management of impartiality Activities not conflicting with impartiality
  - Liability and financing
  - Non-discriminatory conditions
  - o Confidentiality
  - Publicly available information
- Structural requirements
  - Organizational structure and top management
  - Mechanism for safeguarding impartiality



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

Accreditation of CABs according to ETSI EN 319 403 V2.2.2

- Resource requirements
  - Conformity Assessment Body personnel Management of competence Training of audit teams

Resources for evaluation
 Competence of Conformity Assessment Body personnel
 Competences for all functions
 Competences for application review
 Competences and prerequisites for auditing
 Competences for review
 Competences for certification decision
 Competences for Technical Experts
 Audit team
 Audit team leader



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

Accreditation of CABs according to ETSI EN 319 403 V2.2.2

- Process requirements
  - Application
  - Application Review
  - o Audit
  - o Review
  - Certification decision
  - Certification documentation
  - Directory of certified products
  - Surveillance
  - Changes affecting certification
  - Termination, reduction, suspension or withdrawal of certification
  - Records
  - Complaints and appeals



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

Accreditation of CABs according to ETSI EN 319 403 V2.2.2

- Management system requirements
  - Options
  - General management system documentation
  - Control of documents
  - Control of records
  - Management review
  - Internal audits
  - Corrective actions
  - Preventive actions



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

#### Validation of notification by ILNAS

- Analyse of the audit report
- Validity of accreditation of the CAB and its scope
- Validity of certification of the PSDC and its scope
- Competence of assessors in regard to the law on electronic archiving and the grand-ducal regulations
- Compliance of the assessment to the grand-ducal regulation of 25 July 2015 on execution of article 4 paragraph 1
- Assessment report written in one of the administration languages according to the law on legal languages of 24 February 1984 or in English
- All major non-conformities reported during assessment are corrected



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

#### **Supervision by ILNAS**

- PSDCs shall notify all changes in their infrastructure and organization to ILNAS
- At least biannual meetings between ILNAS and the PSDC
- Voluntary cessation of supervision on demand of the PSDC
- Revocation of PSDC status in case of major non-conformity



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

#### **Trusted List**

- Registration of the supervision status in the national trusted list
- Publication of the trusted list on <u>www.portail-qualite.lu</u>
- Service type identifier ETSI TS 119 612 V2.1.1
  - URI: <u>http://uri.etsi.org/TrstSvc/Svctype/Archiv</u> Description: an Archival service.
  - URI: <u>http://uri.etsi.org/TrstSvc/Svctype/Archiv/nothavingPKlid</u>
    Description: an Archival service that cannot be identified by a specific PKI-based public key
- Service information extensions ETSI TS 119 612 V2.1.1
  - Additional Service Information Extension specifies additional information on a service.
  - PSDC-D, PSDC-C, PSDC-DC (National Law of 25 July 2015 on electronic archiving)



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

#### PSDC statuses – ETSI TS 119 612 V2.1.1

- http://uri.etsi.org/TrstSvc/TrustedList/Svcstatus/recognisedatnationallevel
  - Recognized at national level
  - In compliance with the provisions laid down in the applicable national legislation
  - Indicates that the Supervisory Body has granted an "approved" status
- http://uri.etsi.org/TrstSvc/TrustedList/Svcstatus/deprecatedatnationallevel
  - Deprecated at national level
  - In compliance with the provisions laid down in the applicable national legislation
  - Indicates that the previously "approved" status has been withdrawn by the Supervisory Body



### SUPERVISION SCHEME FOR QUALIFIED PSDC

#### **Conformity Assessment Guidance**

- Practical advice for any participant of the assessment
- Based on return of experience
- Promote understanding of the requirements and controls established in the grand-ducal regulation of 25 July 2015 on execution of article 4 paragraph 1
- Promote the evaluation and implementation of the controls
- Assure that requirements and controls comply to their objectives
- Published on <u>www.portail-qualite.lu</u>



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**GRAND-DUCAL REGULATION OF 25 JULY 2015 ON EXECUTION OF ARTICLE 4 PARAGRAPH 1** 

Requirements and controls for certifying digitisation or e-archiving service providers

Unique reference containing all the conditions for obtaining the qualified PSDC status

#### **Based on international standards**

- ISO/IEC 27001:2013
- ISO/IEC 27002:2013
- ISO 30301:2011

Published in the Mémorial A – N° 150 of 4 August 2015



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### **GRAND-DUCAL REGULATION OF 25 JULY 2015 ON DIGITIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS**

#### Copy with probative value

- Copy which preserves its integrity (property of accuracy and completeness ISO/IEC 27000:2014)
- Identical image of the original
- Systematically executed without gaps
- Executed according to procedures, which are archived as long as the copies
- Preserved with care
  - In a systematic order
  - Integrity assured



### **GRAND-DUCAL REGULATION OF 25 JULY 2015 ON DIGITIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS**

#### Digitization

Authenticity of the copy with probative value has to be assured

- Digitization process has to preserve the integrity of the content and appearance of the original
- Every copy with probative value has to contain a timestamp of its creation
- An updated log file containing the history of the copy with probative value is instantly available

44



### **GRAND-DUCAL REGULATION OF 25 JULY 2015 ON DIGITIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS**

#### **Digital preservation**

- Electronic copies with probative value and digital original files have to be permanent
  - Preservation of the integrity of the file or
  - Archived as an secured electronic document or signed with a qualified signature
- If e-documents with probative value are transferred from one support to another or if the format is changed, the owner has to prove the concordance
- Preservation systems for e-documents with probative value have to
  - Contain the security to preserve integrity of the e-documents
  - Allow instantly access to the e-documents and assuring authenticity and integrity with the original document



# THANK YOU For Your Attention

For more information:

ILN4S



ILNAS – Département de la confiance numérique 1, Avenue du Swing L-4367 Belvaux



(+352) 247 743 50 (+352) 247 943 50



www.portail-qualite.lu



alain.wahl@ilnas.etat.lu