Letter of Endorsement

Wednesday, April 28

Main Incubator GmbH

Mainzer Landstraße 33a
60329 Frankfurt am Main

Endorsement of the statement of ESSIC

To whom it may concern,

This is the formaly endorsement regarding the statement and the project of ESSIC - the European Self-Sovereign Identity Consortium. We main incubator the R&D unit of Commerzbank AG and consortium leader of the IDunion project align with the given concept and principles of ESSIC and endorse their Intention.

Main Incubator is a 100% subsidiary of Commerzbank and its R&D unit. It has been conducting research and development in the field of SSI for more than 3 years, developing its own agents and wallets under the Lissi brand and is the consortium leader of the IDunion project.

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Matthias Lais

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Signature Endorser

Position Statement toward EBSI

Proposed by esatus, Danube Tech, TNO

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The following paper outlines our approach on connecting various existing European blockchain networks including EBSI, and thereby increasing the interoperability between these blockchains. Only if all existing networks join forces and are supported by the appropriate regulations is it possible to improve the role of Europe in the overall blockchain space and the digital life of European citizens.

The European Blockchain space is ready for improvement

At the moment, we can observe that the whole topic around Self-Sovereign Identity (SSI) in connection with blockchain is gaining a lot of momentum in e.g., Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Spain, as well as on the European level (EBSI-ESSIF). It is great to see all the different approaches each SSI project and their communities are taking, observing that they even create use cases to fight the current world pandemic, which means that these innovations are needed today and are already helpful to society. Currently, several different initiatives and use cases are being developed that need to be linked together. These initiatives are working on their own products and ecosystems and intend to hit the market with their use cases in 2021. Now it is time to help those use cases to reach mainstream by enabling them to communicate and to connect with one another, in order to exchange identity information with each other, including Verifiable Credentials (VCs) and Decentralised Identifiers (DIDs).

How a "network-of-networks" can unite the existing European blockchains

Already today, several blockchain solutions exist that focus on different sectors such as education. Two such examples are the IDunion identity network (Germany) and the DTN identity network (Netherlands), on which multiple use cases are being piloted. However, current use cases are mostly focused on a regional or national level. This means that exchange between networks is only given secondary consideration. The authors of this paper propose to provide this link between the networks, to help establish a trustworthy digital identity infrastructure via a "network-of-networks" approach, to facilitate international adoption and to provide a better governance framework. Therefore, the clear focus should be on achieving interoperability and on finding a solution regarding a European Governance structure, ensuring the same level of technology across the EU and enabling cross-border use cases. Based on the fact that multiple sector-specific blockchain solutions already exist, it will be essential to achieve such a consistent level of technology at the European level in the medium term. A lack of inclusion of blockchain solutions does not only mean an important loss of knowledge and experience but can also lead to poor interoperability between the EBSI solution and those already existing. In addition, this might mean for companies, citizens as well as for authorities that the same identity data (only in a different format) would have to be kept for many different solution providers. This would not make life any easier for all users. The authors' ambition is therefore to build a network-of-networks that enables identity exchange between the different solutions.
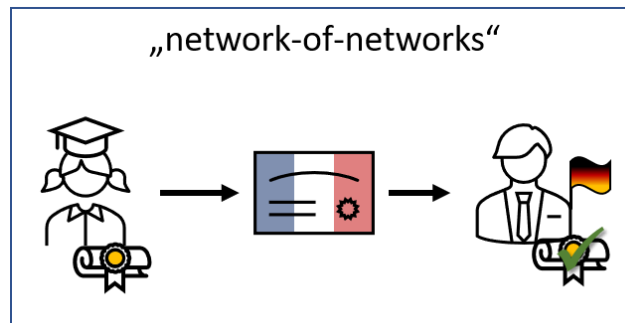
Figure 1: Example of interoperable Credential through use of the „network-of-networks": French student can prove her Dutch diploma to a German employer

Already existing projects focus on building an identity system which shall provide the ability for institutions (Issuers) to issue their Verifiable Credentials on the device of the Holder and give them the opportunity to enable verification with the given Verifiable Credentials towards other institutions (Verifier). Please refer to the [attached] document with the letters of Endorsement.

The example given above is intended to illustrate that the use of a "network-of-networks" facilitates the exchange of identity data across solutions. In the above example, a French student receives a diploma from a Dutch university (via DTN blockchain). With this diploma, the person applies to a German employer (IDunion user), who can verify the authenticity and validity of the diploma based on the "network-of-networks".

Relevant technical standards are also inherently aimed at the concept of network-of-networks. For example, the DID Core specification (https://www.w3.org/TR/did-core/) at the World Wide Web consortium (W3C) has not only been written to define a new decentralized identifier technology, but also to act as an abstraction and compatibility layer on top of many different types of identifiers and networks. This mechanism ensures that no matter what the underlying technology or governance of a network looks like, applications can use all types of DIDs via a universal, standard interface that avoids lock-in to any given network. Applications that use this technology are therefore able to work across different networks. Not making use of this inherently interoperable design would be like building web browsers that can only access certain websites or certain top-level domain names.

Statement: EC funding needed for network-of-networks experiments

Complementary to the one-blockchain-that-rules-them-all approach proposed by the EC Blockchain PCP, this effort would be pursued by implementing a network-of-networks. Due to the complexity and associated workload, funding for this effort would be immensely beneficial. This funding would be used for research, development, and interoperability testing of missing topics:

- Supported SSI networks should include at least the European EBSI ESSIF and national SSI networks such as DTN (NL), IDunion (GER), Alastria (ESP), Findy (FIN), Meine Sichere ID (AT)
- Wallet solutions (mobile, edge, cloud) that can hold verifiable credentials from multiple SSI networks
- Interoperability solutions between SSI networks that reduce the integration effort to add SSI networks to multi-SSI-network wallet solutions
- Issuer solutions that support the issuing of verifiable credentials on multiple SSI networks, in line with what is supported by a specific user's wallet
- Verifier solutions that support the verifying of verifiable credentials on multiple SSI networks, in line with what is supported by a specific user's wallet

- Tooling support and governance of SSI assurance communities of issuers of a similar type (e.g. education institutes, driver's license issuers, ...) for registration and accreditation, including the diversity of SSO networks that these are registered on.
- Tooling support and governance of SSI assurance communities of verifiers of a similar type (e.g. employers hiring graduates, car rental companies, ...) for coordination of which issuers and SSI assurance communities thereof to trust for what types of credentials, including the diversity of SSO networks that these are registered on.
- DID resolution and registration solutions that support different types of DIDs on different networks, in a way that is extensible and trustable.
- Economic models for value exchanges between SSI networks

It is important to us to join forces for the benefit of the European data economy and to support projects at a high level. To achieve rapid usability and pave the way for market entry, the European blockchain community should focus on interoperability. In this regard, the cooperation of existing blockchains is beneficial. However, this does not mean replacing existing networks with an EBSI blockchain. Rather, it is about leveraging the strengths that come from the diversity of existing European blockchain networks (including EBSI). Indeed, this implies making interoperability between blockchain networks a key objective. This is the "network-of-networks" approach. In addition, European legislation and respect for fundamental beliefs such as data protection and data sovereignty should be considered. Alignment with European legislation and strategy on data protection and data security, as well as independence from market-dominant single sign-on (SSO) solutions, should be achieved to meet the challenge of a decentralized, self-managed digital identity. In this way, technological independence can be achieved. The economic use of blockchain can be evaluated at a later date.

"Network-of-networks" as a focus for a European blockchain ecosystem to thrive
- Support EU SSI experts in advancing existing use cases
- Enhance network interoperability with respect to existing blockchains and their use cases
- Improve interoperability and exchange of information to reduce barriers to market entry
- Integrate the wallet into the existing ESSIF infrastructure
- Provide basic cryptographic algorithms and processes to the EBSI
- Leverage high level of expertise on European regulations such as GDPR and eIDAS regulation
- Involve the "network of-networks" in the ESSIF process to improve the existing ecosystem
- Enhance European data and identity management and promote digital identity and the positive aspect by using a European based system
- Enable insights and feedback from the European SSI community, experts and projects

What needs to be done on a European layer
- Funding for network-of-networks pilots that include both EBSI-ESSIF and national SSI networks
- Usage of relevant technical standards in European blockchain projects to improve the interoperability.
- Alignment of the work with *Trust over IP (https://trustoverip.org/)*. ToIP defines a complete architecture for internet-scale digital trust, a requirement to implement SSI in practice. This includes on the one hand the technical and on the other hand the practical governance and policy side that has to be taken care of in order to drive business, legal, and social acceptance. The Foundation will work together with other groups and consortia in order to bring together their open standards and protocols to create a full stack so it can be used for any digital infrastructure that needs certain digital trust.

ESSIC: The European Self-Sovereign Identity Consortium (ESSIC) – esatus, Danube Tech, TNO (alphabetic order). We are an international consortium consisting of SSI Experts of their respective countries. The main goal of this consortium is to bring together all the existing blockchains in Europe and improve their adoption and the overall regulation.

esatus is an IT consultancy based in Langen, Germany, that specialises in Identity and Access Management I&A). Since 2016 esatus is highly involved in SSI solutions and ISO standardization. Its I&A integration solution SeLF enables companies to integrate SSI technology into their IT infrastructure without having to adapt existing IT applications, directory services or management systems. esatus is co-founder of the German ID Union blockchain for self-sovereign identity. esatus will initiate collaboration between the German IDunion blockchain and the "network-of-networks" and invite solution providers to pilot use cases on this blockchain. esatus will also provide their wallet solution, as well as complementary SSI functionalities, and work with Danube Tech and TNO to connect their wallet solution to both the ID Union and DTN blockchains. Find out more information about esatus at www.esatus.com.

Danube Tech is a start-up from Vienna, Austria, that specializes in SSI solution for decentralized identifiers (DID). Danube Tech has been active contributor to standards for Decentralized Identifiers (DID) in W3C and the Decentralized Identity Foundation (DIF). Danube Tech has been a contractor and subgrantee to the EBSI ESSIF program, to the American DHS Silicon Valley Innovation Program (SVIP), and NGI eSSIF-Lab. Danube Tech is also a member of the EBSI4Austria consortium, which will implement a digital diploma use case based on EBSI, together with two Austrian universities. Furthermore, Danube Tech will contribute its Universal DID Resolver, extend it for DIDs from ID Union and DTN, and integrate it into the esatus SSI wallet, and other wallet and SSI solutions in later phases. Find out more information about Danube Tech at www.danubetech.com.

TNO is a national research institute based in The Hague, Netherlands, with a decade-long past performance in identity technology, including more than five years of blockchain and self-sovereign identity. TNO has actively contributed to SSI standards and initiatives, including W3C-CCG, W3C-DID, Hyperledger Aries and Trust-over-IP. TNO is founding Steward of the Sovrin SSI blockchain, and active contributor to its governance, its economic model and its guardianship vision. TNO is partner of the Dutch Trust Network (DTN) blockchain and TNO is involved with solution provider projects that are piloting use cases on this blockchain. TNO has also developed an open-source prototype SSI Service, that enables connecting to multiple SSI blockchain in a network-of-networks way. Finally, TNO has the expertise to contribute to the development of the commercial offer and the legal/governance aspects. Find out more information about TNO at https://blockchain.tno.nl/blog/.