

**Question for written answer E-003114/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Regina Doherty (PPE)

Subject: EUDI Wallet

The revised electronic Identification, Authentication and Trust Services Regulation (eIDAS Regulation)¹ establishes the framework for the European Digital Identity (EUDI) Wallet. Given that the EUDI Wallet will be used to store and present highly sensitive personal identity credentials, cybersecurity and user protection are of paramount importance. Strong customer authentication, including multi-factor authorisation, is widely recognised as an effective safeguard against unauthorised access, identity theft and fraud.

At the same time, the implementation of the regulation is progressing at different speeds across the Member States, raising questions about the timetable for the availability and interoperability of EUDI Wallets throughout the EU.

In the light of the above:

1. Why did the Commission not require phishing-resistant multi-factor authentication and hardware-backed security as mandatory minimum security requirements for access to and use of all EUDI Wallets under the revised eIDAS framework and its implementing acts?
2. Does the Commission consider the current security requirements sufficient to protect users against sophisticated cyber threats and is it considering introducing mandatory multi-factor authentication requirements in future implementing acts or legislative revisions?
3. Which Member States are on track to meet the applicable deadlines, which have yet to complete the necessary legislative or technical preparations, and how will Commission ensure timely and consistent implementation?

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¹ Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing the European Digital Identity Framework (OJ L, 2024/1183, 30.4.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1183/oj>).