

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002581/26
to the Commission
Giuseppe Antoci (The Left)
(23 June 2026)**

Subject: European Digital Identity Wallet: economic reliability and preventing mafia infiltration

The EU is preparing to introduce the European Digital Identity Wallet, scope for which is provided under Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183. The measure is designed to simplify the digital interactions between businesses and public authorities across the EU and make them more secure. The proposal forms part of a series of Commission reforms devised in line with the Beneficial Ownership Registers Interconnection System (BORIS), which was established pursuant to the Anti-Money Laundering Directive ((EU) 2015/849) ⁽¹⁾.

The proposal will provide an interoperable environment in which legal persons and professionals can exchange data and official documents across the EU, store certified credentials, and make use of qualified electronic signatures. It is in line with the ‘once only’ principle ⁽²⁾.

Given the strategic importance of the European Digital Identity Wallet and the risk of economic identity takeover in digital administrative and economic procedures in the EU:

1. What steps will the Commission take to stop the European Digital Identity Wallet from becoming susceptible to criminal infiltration, money laundering and malpractice?
2. In the context of EU tender procedures and other public funding schemes, could the European Digital Identity Wallet be used as an official tool for digital identification and certification purposes?
3. Will the Commission consider introducing EU red flag mechanisms in order to combat the fraudulent use of digital identities on the part of organised crime?

Submitted: 23.6.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(7 September 2026)**

Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 ⁽¹⁾ introduced the European Digital Identity Wallets (EUDIWs). Although not itself an anti-money laundering instrument, EUDIWs will contribute to the prevention of fraudulent uses of digital identities by enabling secure digital identification.

The EUDIWs will be provided under an electronic identification scheme certified against Level of Assurance high requirements, making them a reliable alternative to less robust identification solutions.

EUDIWs will be secure-by-design, and the regulation establishes advanced security features to protect against identity and other data theft, denial of service and other cyber threats.

Those security features include state-of-the-art encryption and storage methods that are accessible and decryptable only by the user and end-to-end encrypted communication with other EUDIWs and relying parties. The regulatory framework does not provide a legal basis for introducing functionalities such as a red flag mechanism.

However, Wallets will use strong cryptographic authentication and robust device-bound protections to ensure credentials cannot be easily duplicated, tampered with, or misused, even by highly capable attackers.

The Commission has also proposed the regulation on the European Business Wallets ⁽²⁾ to complement the EUDIWs in digital identification, interactions and procedures for economic operators.

The Commission intends to propose revised public procurement legislation this year. The digitalisation of procurement is an essential feature of the revision, and the Commission is considering all possible avenues for its secure implementation. The Business Wallets shall be accepted for any administrative procedure that requires identification.

¹ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/docs_autres_institutions/commission_europeenne/com/2025/0838/COM_COM\(2025\)0838_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/docs_autres_institutions/commission_europeenne/com/2025/0838/COM_COM(2025)0838_EN.pdf);
<https://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/cos-e-business-wallet-europeo-e-perche-potrebbe-semplificare-vita-imprese-AINt3QcC>.

² <https://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/cos-e-business-wallet-europeo-e-perche-potrebbe-semplificare-vita-imprese-AINt3QcC> , spiega il principio dell’‘once only’, ovvero, ‘una volta sola’. Significa fornire una determinata informazione una sola volta senza doverla ripetere a ogni sportello, pubblico o privato.

⁽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>).

⁽²⁾ Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of European Business Wallets (COM/2025/838 final).