

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-004426/25
to the Commission
Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR)
(8 November 2025)**

Subject: Protecting citizens who do not wish to digitalise their personal data

The new Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 (known as ‘eIDAS 2.0’) envisages the creation of the European Digital Identity Wallet, which Member States will have to make available by 2026. According to Article 6, the use of the wallet will be based on the voluntary choice of the citizen, while Article 12 underlines that the processing of personal data must fully comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Nevertheless, in some Member States, including Greece, other national identification systems are being developed in parallel, with a personal number linked to all digital services in the public and private sectors, raising concerns about the extent to which participation will be mandatory and the safeguarding of citizens’ consent.

Can the Commission answer the following:

1. How is it ensuring that participation in the European Digital Identity Wallet (eIDAS 2.0) remains voluntary and that Member States provide alternative non-digital solutions to citizens who do not wish to fully digitalise their transactions?
2. Does it agree that it would be incompatible with the principles on consent set out in eIDAS 2.0 and Article 7 GDPR if a national personal number, as is in the pipeline in Greece, were required to access public or banking services?
3. Will it issue guidelines to protect citizens who do not wish to participate in national or European digital identification schemes, ensuring that they are not discriminated against or restricted in their access to services?

Submitted: 9.11.2025

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(17 December 2025)**

Regulation (EU) 910/2014⁽¹⁾ clearly stipulates that the use of the European Digital Identity Wallet is voluntary. Access to public and private services, the labour market or economic activity may not be restricted or made disadvantageous for citizens who choose not to use it.

Member States must ensure that alternative identification and authentication channels, including non-digital ones, remain available. It also strengthens the protection of user’s personal data⁽²⁾ thereby ensuring that the personal data are not used across various services.

The Commission monitors the application of Regulation (EU) 910/2014 and works with Member States and national supervisory authorities to ensure compliance.

The issuance of European Digital Identity Wallets does not require the use of any personal numbers. The use of personal numbers is in the discretion of Member States.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)⁽³⁾ does not prohibit the use of personal identification numbers, subject to specific conditions for the personal data processing and appropriate safeguards to the rights and freedoms to data subjects in the national law.⁽⁴⁾

All other rules of the GDPR must also be complied with, including the principles of purpose limitation, data minimisation, integrity and confidentiality as laid down in Article 5 GDPR.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02014R0910-20241018>.

⁽²⁾ Article 5a(14), Article 5a(17), Article 45h of European Digital Identity Regulation: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02014R0910-20241018>.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation), <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679>.

⁽⁴⁾ Article 87 GDPR: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679>.