

# Company Passport

An exploration towards a digital identity  
for legal entities in relation to eIDAS 2.0

## Phase 2 End Report

October 2023

# Table of Contents



1

## Introduction

About this presentation



2

## Project Background

Vision and mission  
What is the Company Passport?  
Use-cases



3

## Project Overview

Key Stakeholders  
Project timeline



4

## Project Phases

Value Case  
Research Report  
Design Sprint



5

## Results

Legal Aspects  
Tech Aspects  
Customer Experience



6

## Conclusion

Successes and challenges  
Future steps



1

## Introduction

About this presentation

# This slidedeck presents the status quo of the initiative

Based on taken steps and future plans

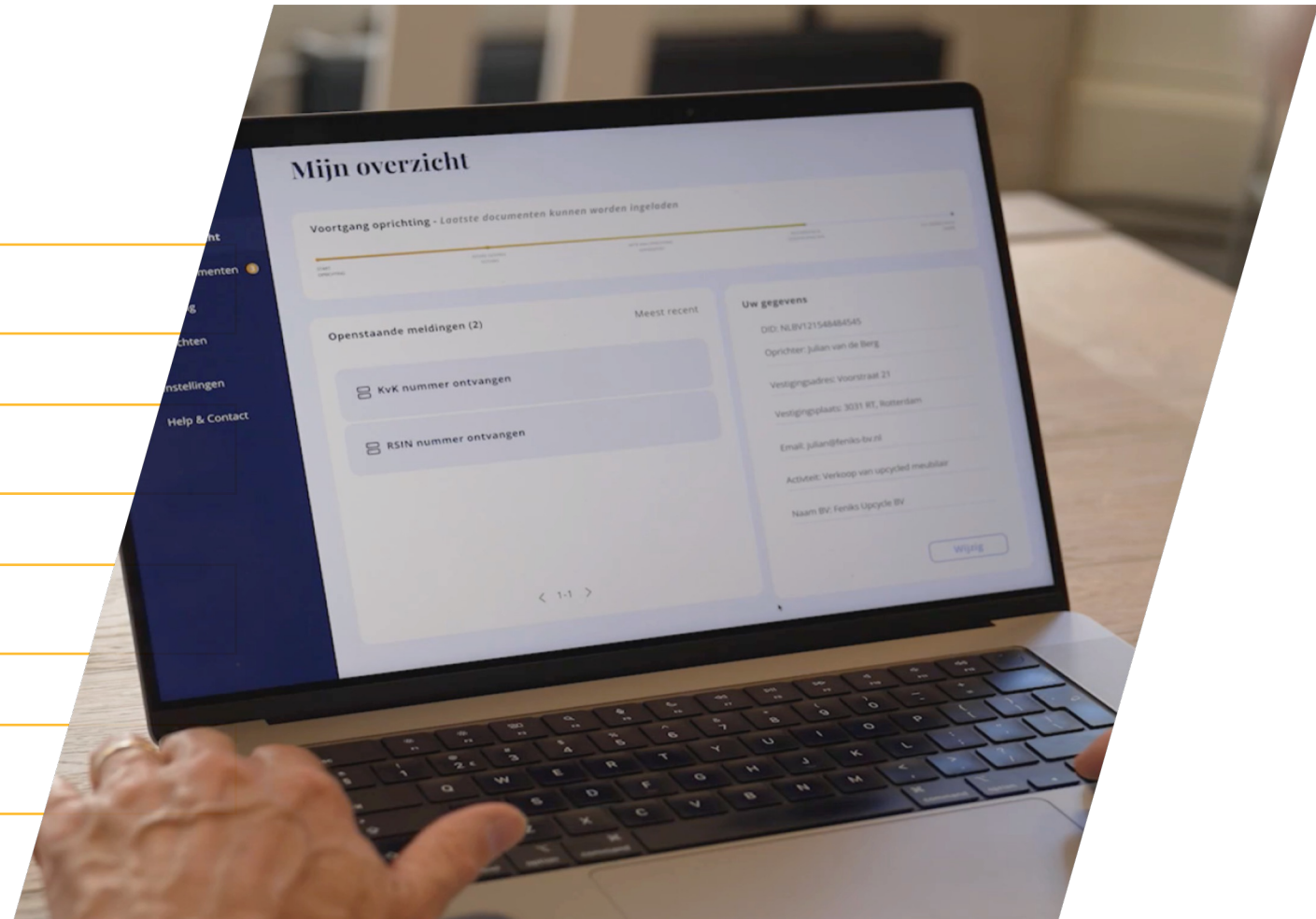
After taking in this slidedeck, you learn:

**What** is the Company Passport?

**Why** do we need the Company Passport?

**How** will the Company Passport work?

**What** is needed for the next phase?





2

## Project Background

Vision and mission

What is the Company Passport?

Use-cases

# Our vision

Using digital data to enhance (legal) trust and convenience for entrepreneurs and society as a whole

- There is a growing need among entrepreneurs, as well as government and public organisations, to be able to identify themselves and each other (individuals or companies) seamlessly and with greater certainty cross-border.
- Processes in service provision can be optimized and automated, providing a chance to enhance collaboration among various parties in the chain.



This desire for convenience and the need for certainty has led to the creation of the Company Passport.

To simplify the process of founding a company and trade with other organisations while guaranteeing (legal) certainty by further digitizing the processes, making use of Self Sovereign Identity and **trust services** embedded in eIDAS.

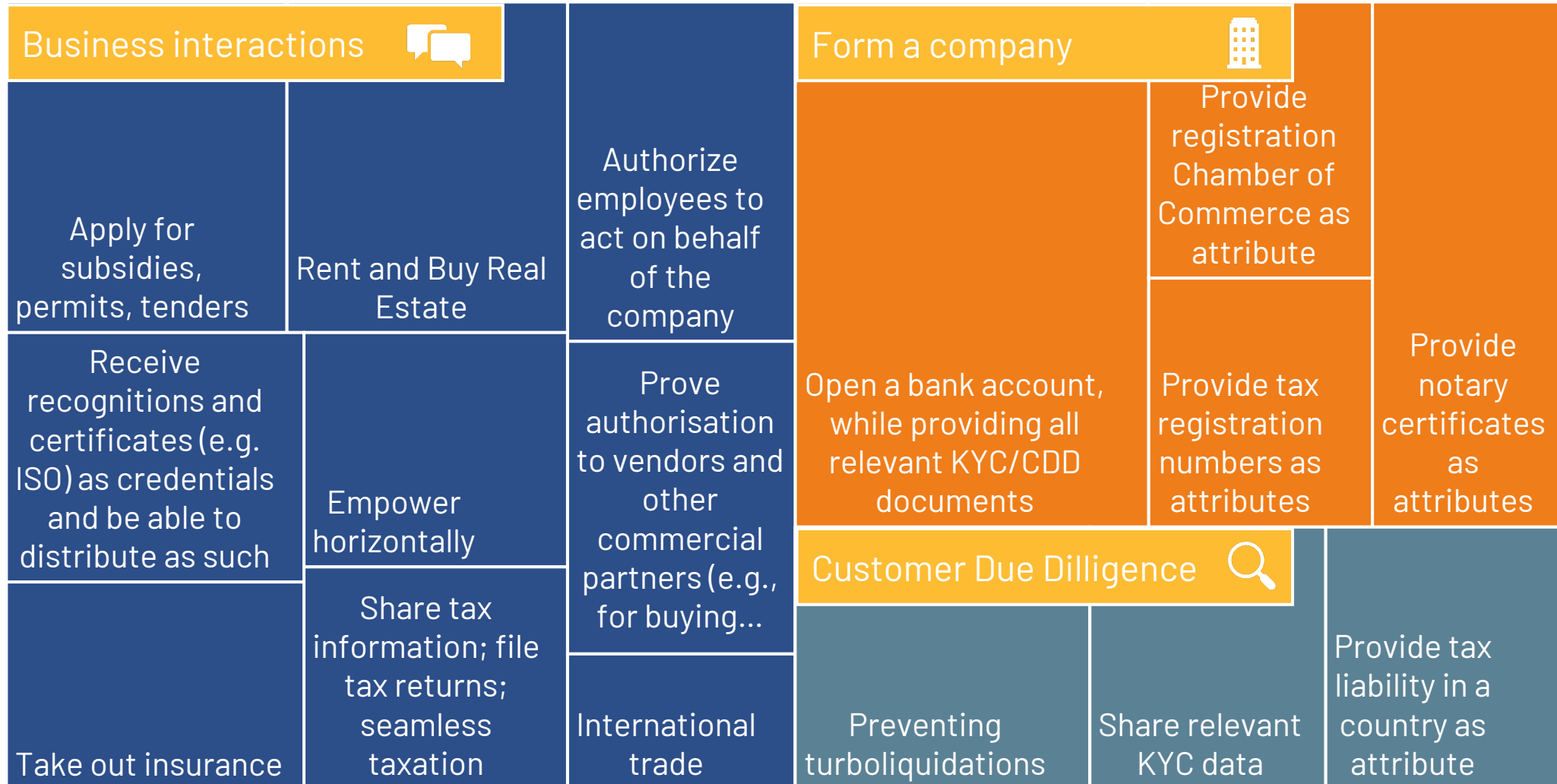


The Company Passport is a  
**Trust Framework (TF)**  
leveraging eIDAS to enable *safe*  
and *seamless* trade with other  
businesses, consumers and  
interaction with public parties.

The Company Passport TF provides  
**Trust Services**  
based upon following efforts:

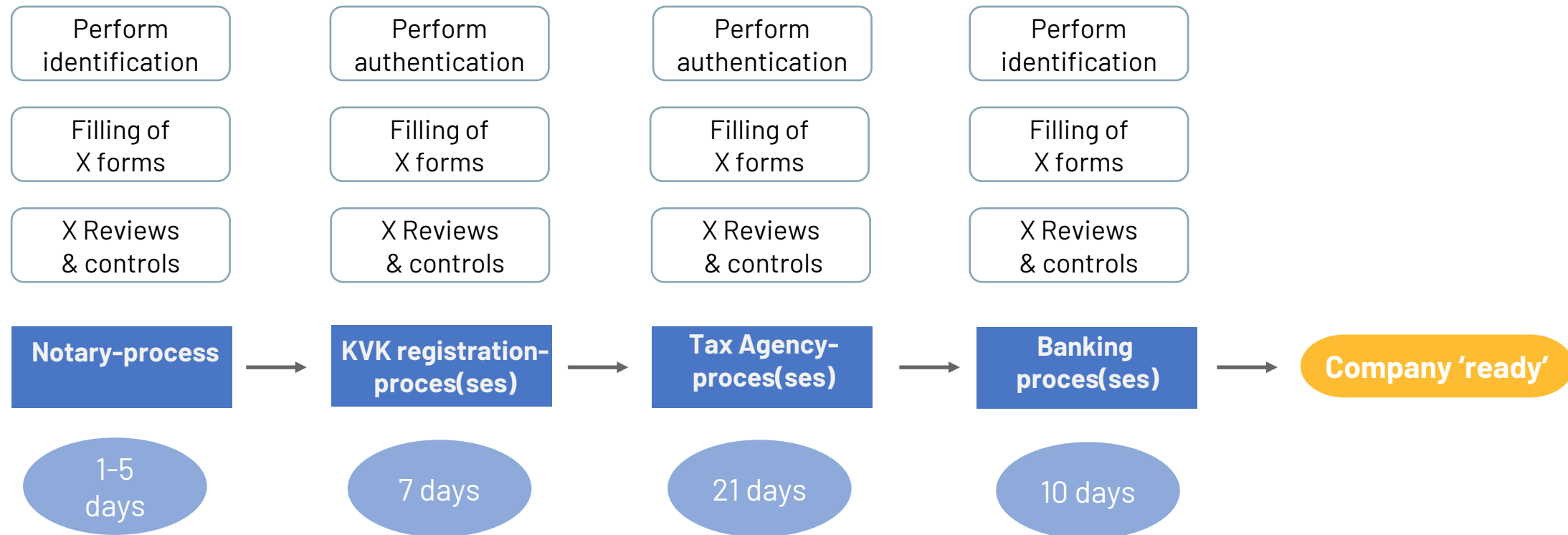
- Established funding model
- Standards, taxonomy
- Technical architecture
- Governance
- Legal framework
- Operational arrangements

# Company Passport can facilitate many use-cases



# Use-case 1: Setting up a company not straightforward

Notary, KVK, Tax Authority, opening bank account and due diligence takes a long time and includes a lot of (duplicate) work

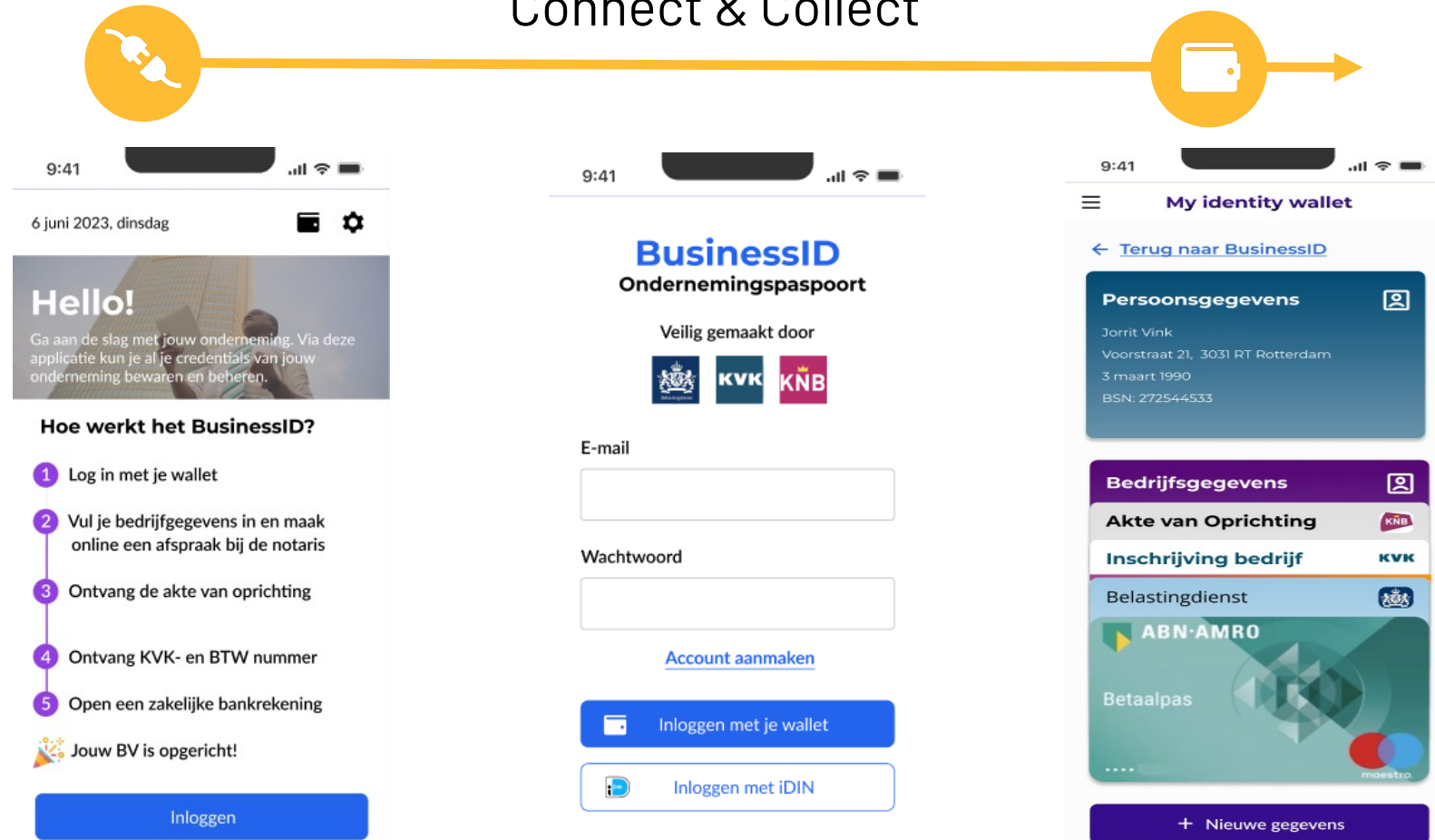


- Each party has own KYCL&AML processes, of which costs and complexity are increasing
- Each party has its own responsibility on preventing fraude and funding of terrorism

# Use-case 1: New company and opening a bank account

## Connect & Collect

- 1 Entrepreneur logs in to the process guidance system (PGS) with preferred wallet
- 2 Entrepreneur follows steps in the PGS to establish a new company
  - Includes notary processes and KVK and receive VAT-number
- 3 Company chooses to open a bank account at ABN AMRO
- 4 Credentials stored in the chosen wallet



# Use-case 2: Authorize an employee

## Consent & Present

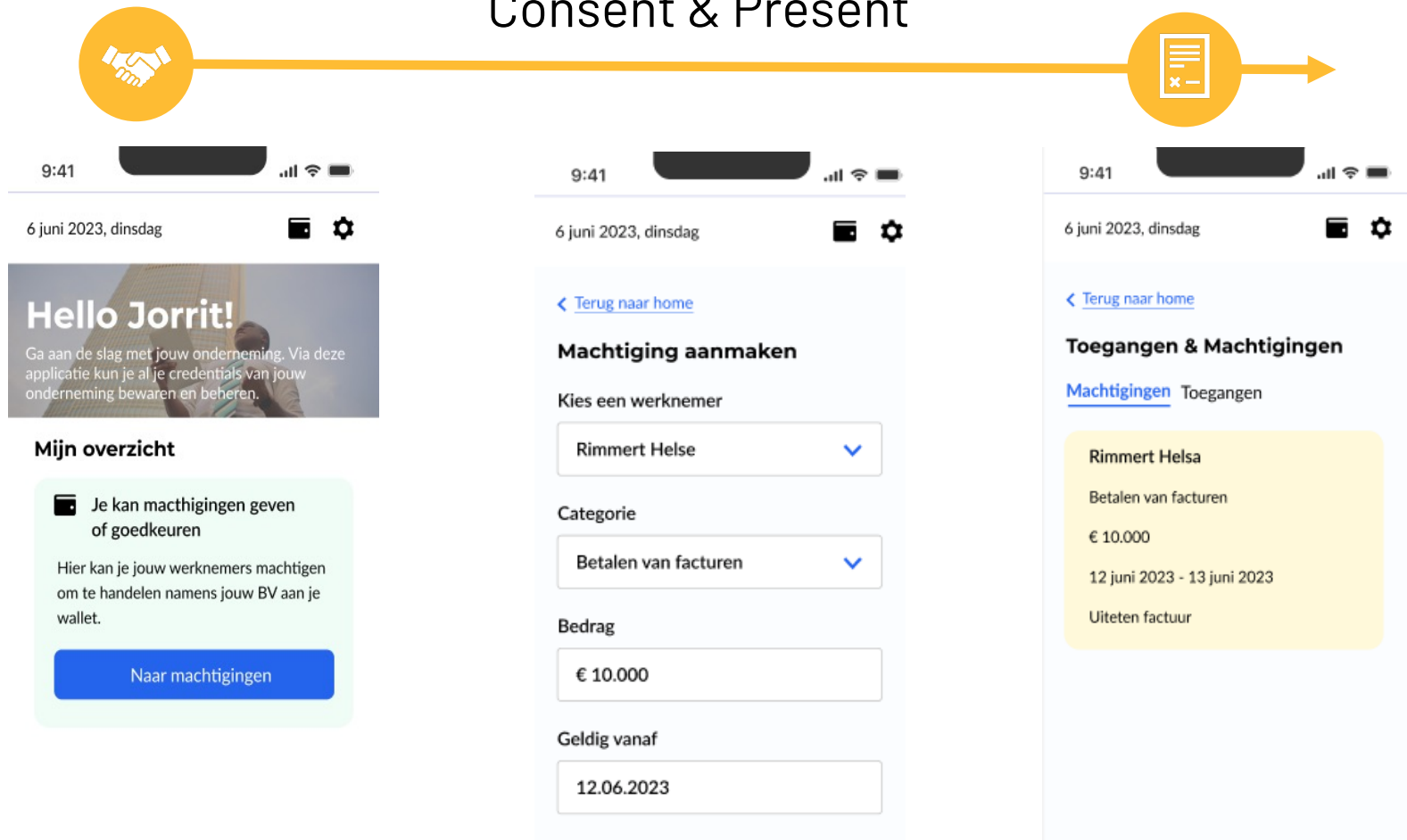
1

Entrepreneur decides the type of transactions the employee is allowed to do on behalf of the company

- Who, what, financial limit, expiration date

2

Employee collects credential with specific authorization and presents when needed



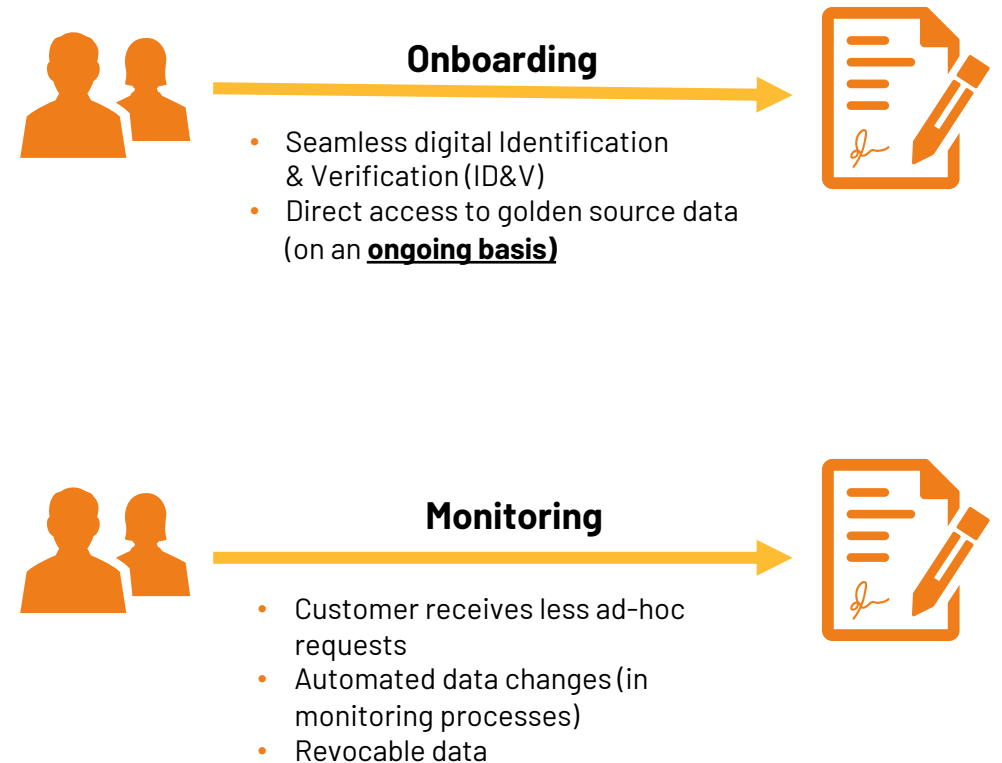
# Use-case 3: The ultimate up-to-date verified KYC exchange

## For customer

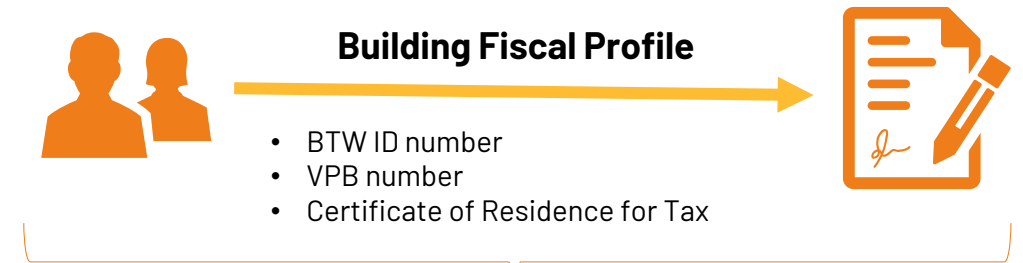
- **Solution to maintain a WWFT compliant KYC record** (feeds existing KYC utilities and relying parties, for immediate and seamless onboarding)
- A straightforward market standard, leveraging the **KYC Taxonomy** for banking (SBR) leads to **less ambiguity** between organizations' processes and standards
- Leverages latest digital ID technology (EIDAS2.0) **for ID&V**
- Self-Sovereign **control over data** sharing (GDPR compliant: Privacy by Design) and consent

## For bank

- **Access to a WWFT compliant KYC record** (feeds existing KYC utilities and relying parties, for immediate and seamless onboarding)
- **Implements a standard** for KYC information, leveraging the **KYC Taxonomy** for banking (SBR)
- Leverages latest digital ID technology (EIDAS2.0) **for ID&V**, improving reliability and efficiency
- Self-Sovereign **control over data** sharing (GDPR compliant: Privacy by Design)
- Add-on to the **GLEIF** (by including up-to-date verified documentation)



Seamless taxation refers to the process of determining and transferring the amount owed to the tax authorities **immediately after a taxable event occurs**, taking into account any relevant prior events that may affect the amount owed. This process ensures a smooth and efficient tax payment system.



Multiple value streams as businesses are able to prove their fiscal identity, including:

- Establishment of a new business
- Digital access to the tax authorities
- International data exchange with tax authorities
- Withholding taxes
- VAT in the country of establishment
- Reliable business practices



3

## Project Overview

Key Stakeholders  
Project timeline



## Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

The PPP has the following strenghts:

- 1 Expertise and Collaboration
- 2 Enhanced Credibility and Trust
- 3 Stakeholder Engagement



# Differing roles in the PPP

## Dutch Blockchain Coalition acts as neutral intermediary



**ABN AMRO** is a Dutch bank with a long history that provides diverse financial services domestically and internationally, while prioritizing sustainability and environmental responsibility.



The **Chamber of Commerce (KVK)** is a Netherlands-based organization that supports businesses through information, services, advocacy, and a company database for business management and growth.



Belastingdienst

The **Dutch Tax Administration (Belastingdienst)** is the government organisation responsible for tax collection, administration, and implementation of allowances for residents in the Netherlands.



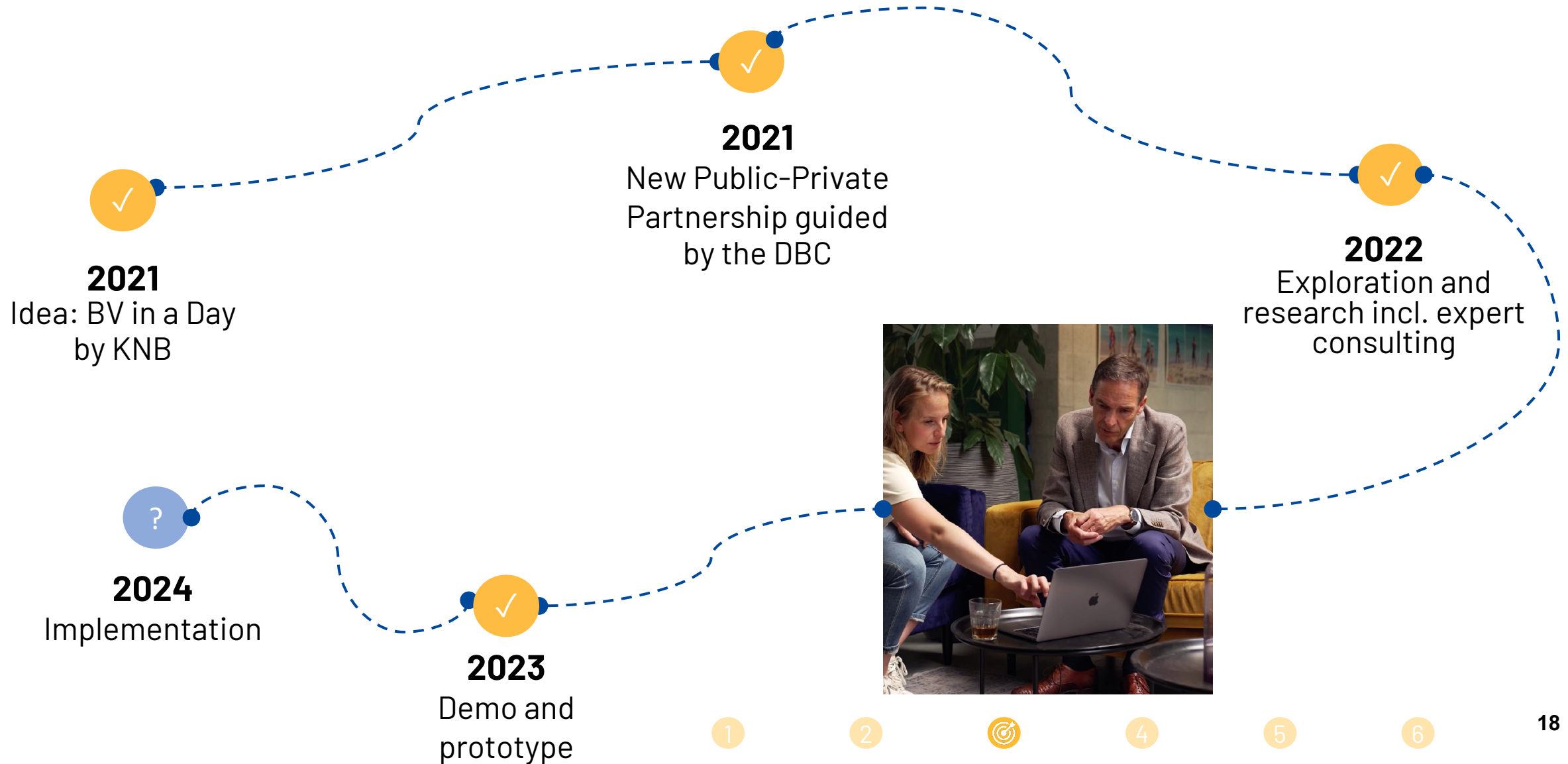
The **Dutch Blockchain Coalition (DBC)** drives blockchain and decentralized technology development for societal and economic advancement through collaboration among government, business, and knowledge institutions.



Koninklijke Notariële  
Beroepsorganisatie

The **Royal Dutch Association of Civil-law Notaries (KNB)** is a professional organisation under public law. All notaries and deputy (civil law) notaries in the Netherlands are members of the KNB.

# Step by step towards realization of the Company Passport





4

## Project Phases

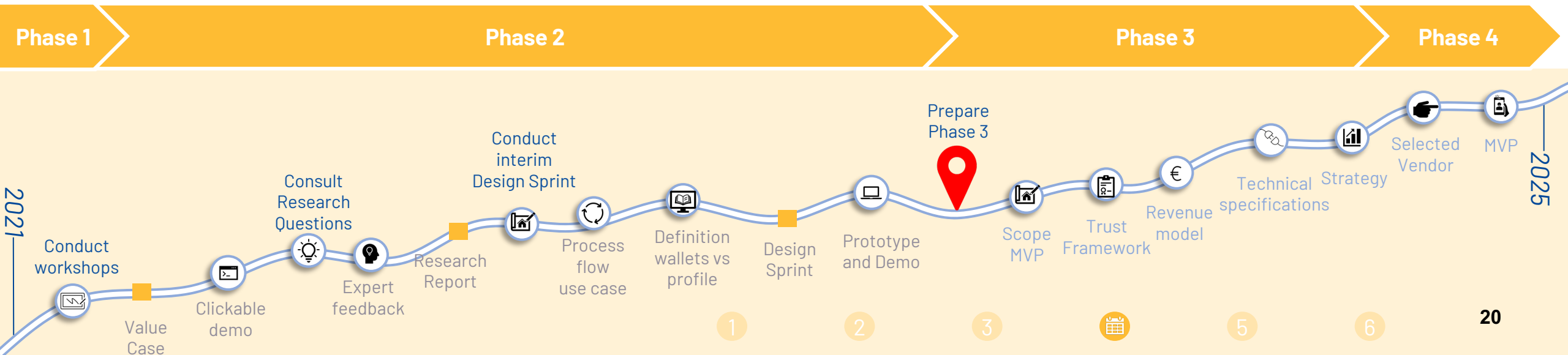
Value Case  
Research Report  
Design Sprint

# Project Phases

The Company Passport (CP) initiative has successfully completed the second phase and is now preparing for Phase 3.

The first two phases entailed 3 key moments/deliverables:

1. Value Case
2. Research Report
3. Design Sprint



# The CP's value for companies and partners

## Efficiency

Single issuing of data

---

Fast sharing of data/ verifiers: ease of use

---

Faster lead times

---

Less mistakes in progress

---

More unambiguous demands

---

Better Customer Journey: more logical, personal  
and easier

---

## Reduce Costs

Who asks pays

---

Less costs /more efficiency through time  
savings: less administration /search time  
/checks and repeat work

---

## Social Impact

Sustainable: 1 x delivery of digital document

---

Mastering your own data: more control and  
independence

---

Transparency: who, what, when

---

## Reduced Risks

Credentials are validated and actual

---

Not mutable, less fraud

---

Privacy by design

---

Probative value (e.g., proofing 'VAT status  
'Active')

---

Compliance by design

---

Less faulty data

---

Secure information transfer

---

Answering **legal**, **technical**, and **general** questions arising from the previously established research agenda, based on:

- 3 workstreams
  - Legal
  - Enabling Environment
  - Technical
- Advice from +20 experts from numerous organisations, including BZK and TNO.
- 2 expert sessions in Q3 and Q4, leading to fruitful discussions.

The [report](#) can be found here.

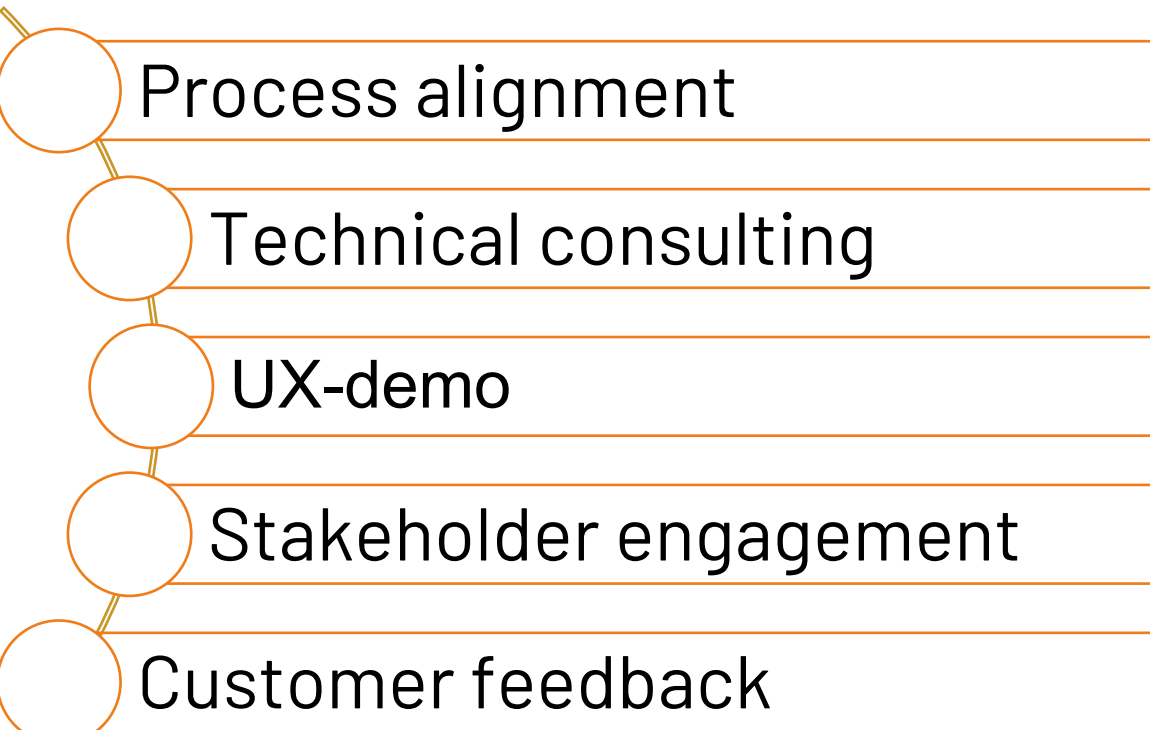


Werkgroep 1  
Juridische implicaties  
Werkgroep 2  
Randvoorwaarden en voedingsbodan  
Werkgroep 3  
Technische eisen

[www.dutchblockchaincoalition.org](http://www.dutchblockchaincoalition.org)

# Design Sprint in May and June 2023

The 5-day Design Sprint resulted in:



**Day 1:** Process alignment (recap, objectives)

**Day 2:** Technical consulting by:

Linckr	—	Experience in Process Guidance System
KPN	—	One of the QTSP*
Microsoft	—	In-depth knowledge about IAM in relation to delegation of authority

**Day 3:** Technical consulting by:

Doccle	—	Digital vault and wallet provider
Sphereon	—	Experience with company profiles

**Day 4:** Prototyping, leading to development of “mobile first” UX-demo and high-level technical blueprint

**Day 5:** Stakeholder engagement (public and private) and customer feedback

\* Quality trust Service Provider as per EIDAS regulation



5

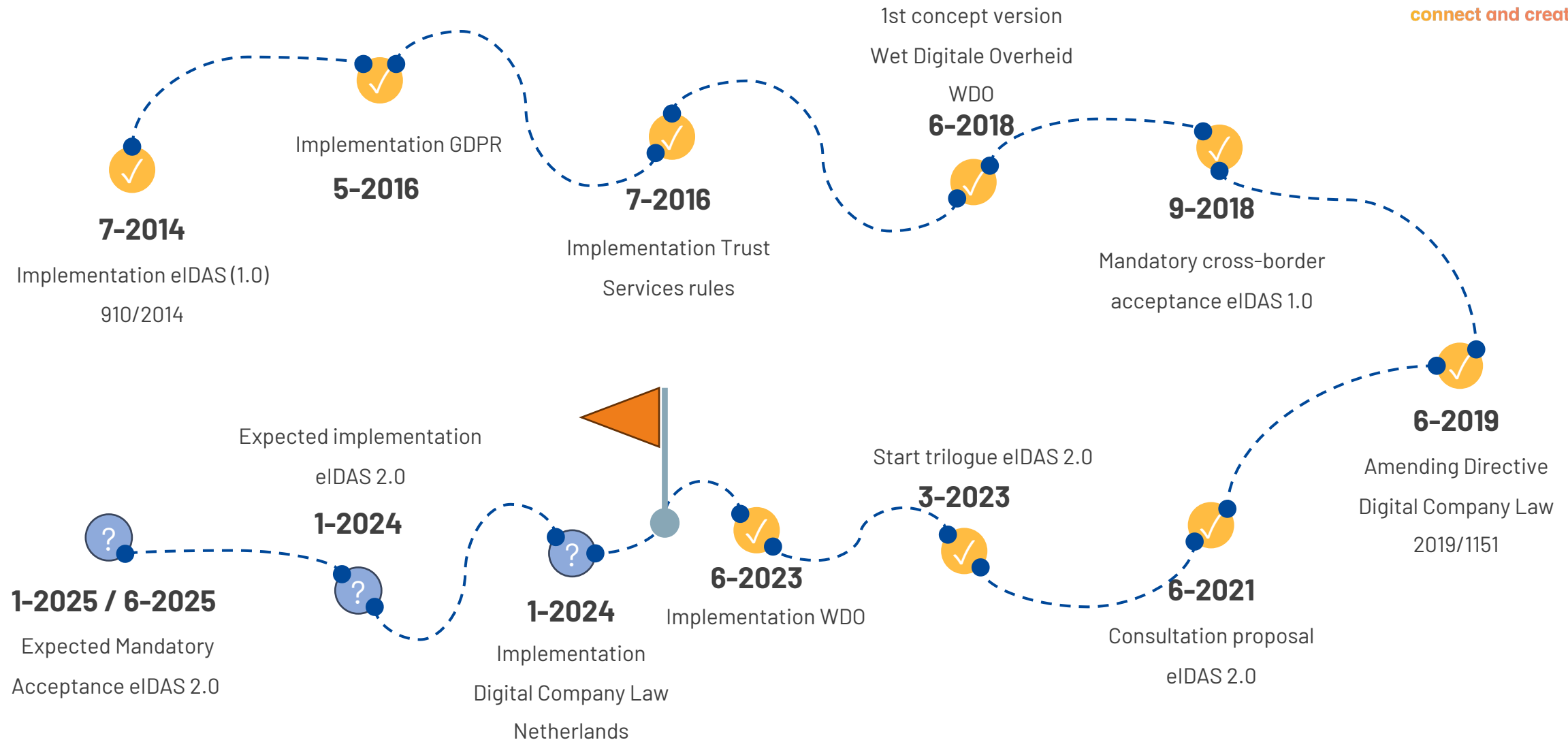
## Results

Legal Aspects

Tech Aspects

Customer Experience

# Regulation timelines



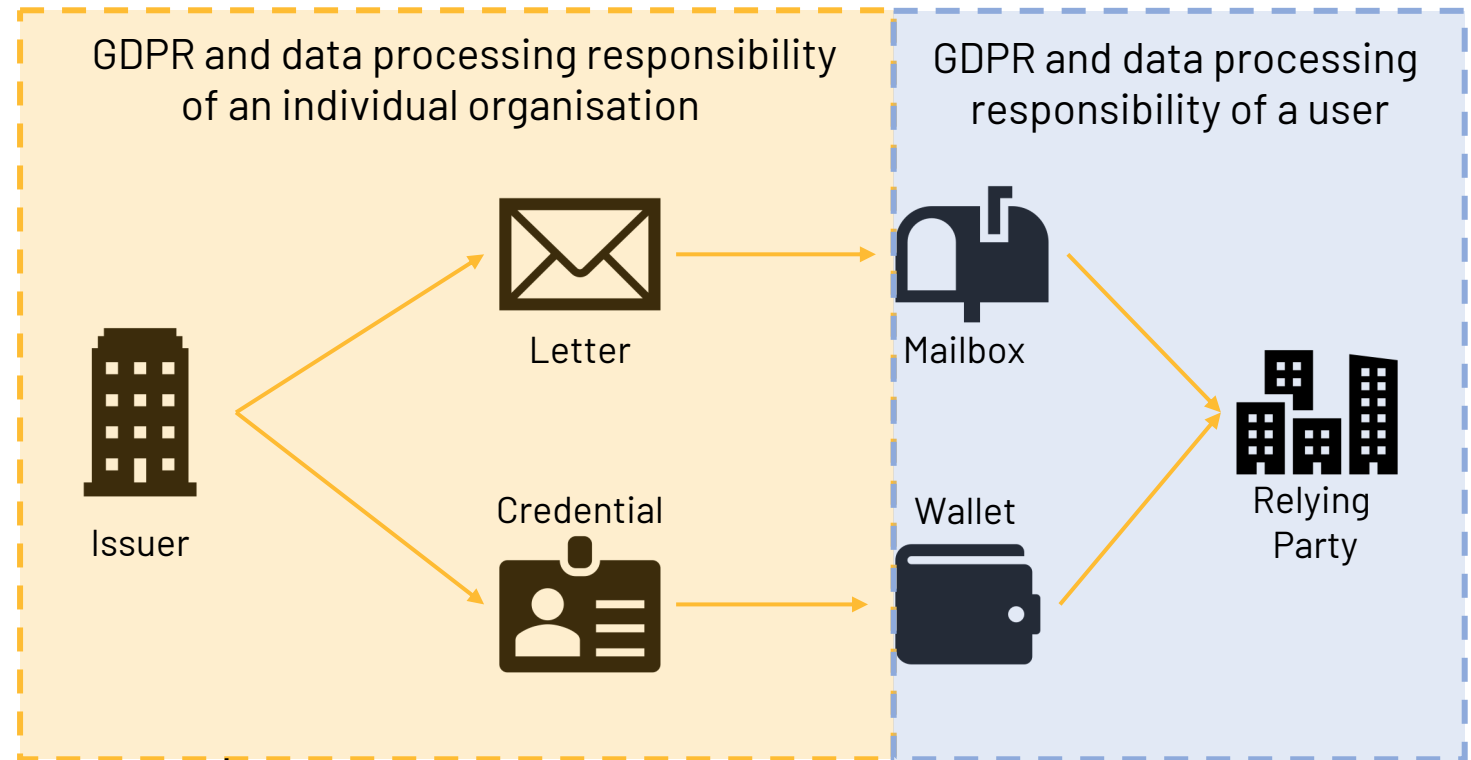
# CP acts upon new and changed laws and regulations



- European regulation enforces the **fully digital establishment of a Limited Company** (in NL per January 2024)
- eIDAS 2.0 regulates the **European Identity Wallet** that provides storage of identity & (personal) data (not just official documents)
- A wallet based on eIDAS 2.0 is able to **proof the role of a person in relation to a company**
- All citizens are able to **use this wallet in and outside country-borders**

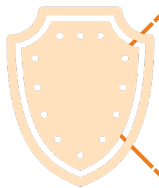
# Main conclusion GDPR in relation to eIDAS 2.0

- Each participant in the Company Passport is – in GDPR-terms – the controller of the personal data of the entrepreneur and draws legal basis from sectoral legislation.
- The entrepreneur (user) is responsible for the storage of his own personal data in his wallet.
- In general, the responsibility of the issuing party ends when the data is delivered safely at the provided address. This is similar to the current paper-based situation.





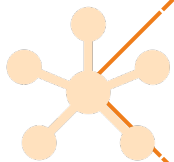
Principles of *privacy by design* should be incorporated into the technology when technical choices are clear.



Participants of the CP should (jointly) prepare a data protection impact assessment (DPIA) for the processing regarding the CP.



With regard to the technical sub-layer of the CP, connection is sought with the upcoming eIDAS 2.0 framework.



If different segments of the CP consist of different legal entities, (e.g., trust framework and process guidance system are separate foundations) the GDPR-implications must be identified per entity; it must be determined per segment whether personal data is processed, who is responsible for it and in what form.



5

## Results

Legal Aspects

Tech Aspects

Customer Experience

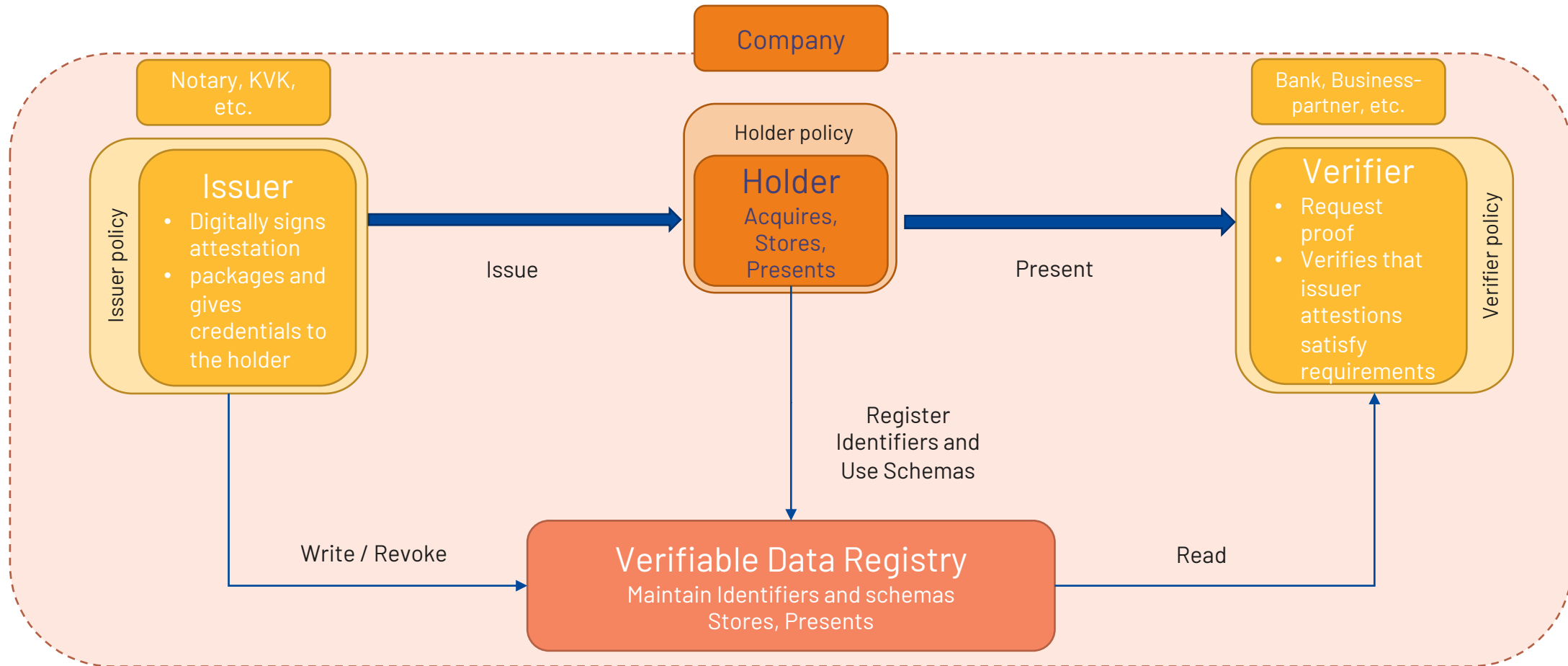
# Identity Sovereign Self

My (company) **identity** mostly consists of knowledge and opinions that others think they know and find about me and is therefore also built by others. They issue their knowledge to me, on my request.

My (company) identity is **autonomous** and **independent** of others. The issuers of my personal data know nothing about my usage of the data they have issued.

I have **self-control** over my (company) identity. I **myself** determine which company data I exchange in negotiations with the party with whom I do business

# SSI applied to the Company Passport use-cases



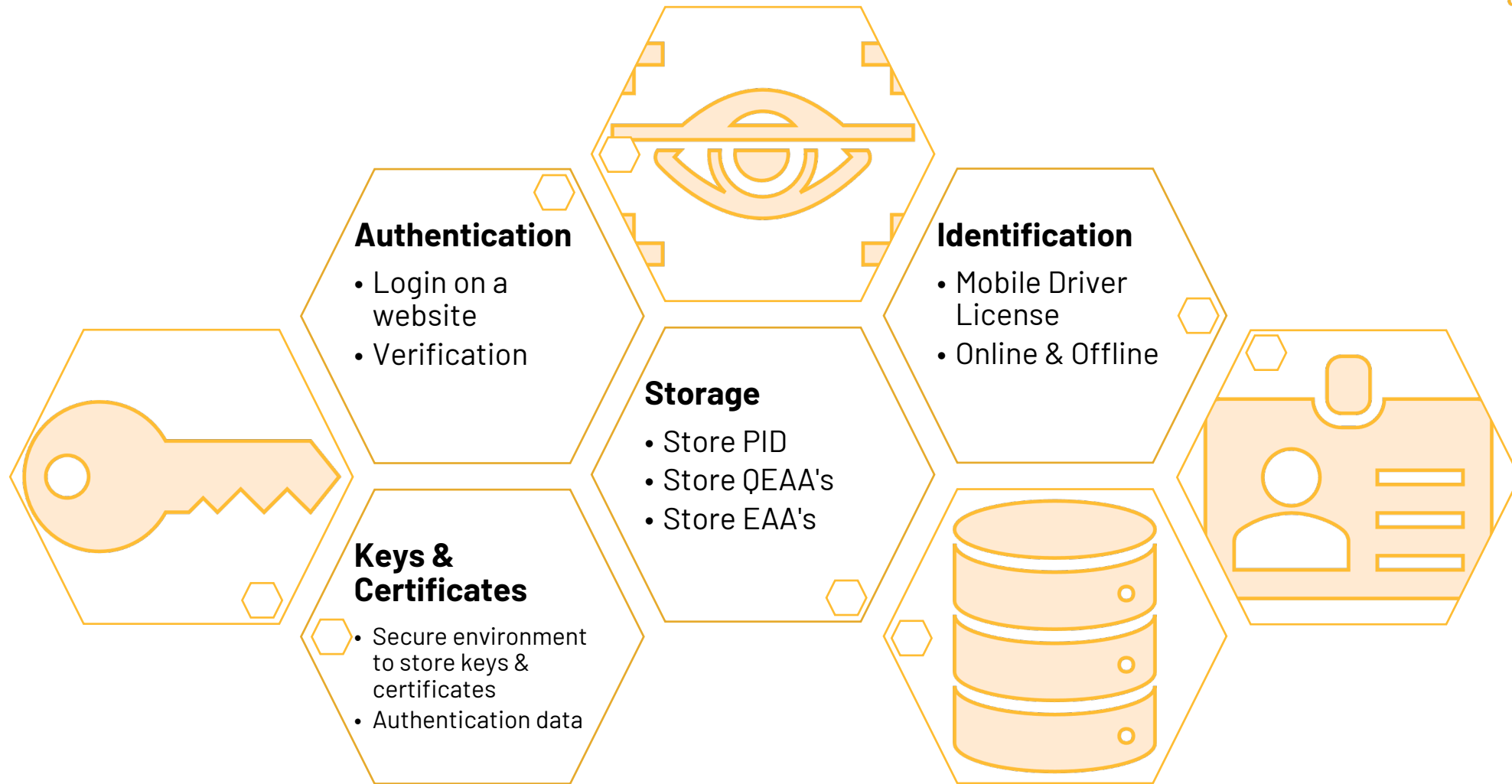
**Assurance community & trust framework with joint policies**

## How

- Organisation itself responsible for issuing
  - Entrepreneur/company must provide correct wallet address (Connection with wallet)
  - Organisation ensures correct delivery to specified wallet address (place credential in wallet) → Qualified Service Delivery → Guarantee of correct delivery
  - File formats in accordance with eIDAS 2.0

## What

- Company Passport Trust Framework
  - A Trust Framework in the whole of technical, functional, juridical and organizational agreements made to enable secure and interoperable data exchange.
  - Data model credential/ Credential schemas → credential IBAN number
  - Information model system → Relationships between concepts
  - Taxonomy → Concepts, definition and textual relationship



# Relation Company Wallet and Private Wallet



## Company Wallet (legal entity)

Certificates	ISO
Notary	By Laws
KVK	Legal Person
Company Seal	Permissions
Certificates	PID of legal person

- Wallet is owned by the legal person
- Contains credentials about the legal person
- Could contain credentials related to mandates of the legal person
- Contains internal mandate and signing structure. Including the bylaws and additional structures.
- Can seal documents on behalf of the legal person
- Can co-sign (seal) documents to prove it is done according to internal policy



## Private wallet

Personal profile

Business profile

PID	WFT basis
Private Profile	KVK Director
Certificates	Permissions



...or separate business phone

- Wallet is owned by the natural person
- Contains "professional" credentials about the natural person
- Contain credentials of the natural person in relation to the legal person
  - KVK staff
  - Employee Badge
  - Employee is mandated €1000

# Possible types of data in a wallet

*"Driver license is still registered as valid."*

## Verifiable Data

- Authenticity and validity
- Qualified Attestation of Attributes
- Drivers License with VIS check

Verifiable data can be used with other authentication measures to associate it with a user, whether an individual or a company, connecting it to the user's identity

Person  
Identification  
Data  
(PID)

Qualified  
Electronic  
Attestation  
of Attributes  
(QEAA)

Non-  
Qualified  
Electronic  
Attestation  
of Attributes  
(EAA)

*"Here is my driver license"*

## Verified Data

- Signed/ Sealed document
- Authenticity
- Verified Excerpt from the Chamber of Commerce

Verified data is information that can be confirmed as true by trusted sources, regardless of who presents it.

*"I can drive a car"*

## Unverified Data

- Self Declaration
- Chat logs
- vCard business

Any piece of data that needs to be shared from one party to the other, e.g., personal identifiable data of a customer to a service provider

# Prototype proved technical viability

- During Phase 2, a **prototype** of the electronic attestation of attributes to a wallet was developed
- The prototype proved the technical viability of SSI applied to the Company Passport.
- Currently, it only works with Trinsic (iOS). In the future, we will explore PiM (KPN) and Entra (Microsoft).
- During the Design Sprint a **"mobile-first" demo** of the Process Guidance System was developed
- This demo guides a would-be-entrepreneur through 2 use cases:
  1. Setting up a limited liability company in the Netherlands
  2. Authorize an employee to act on behalf of the company

## Get a PID attestation

First you will need to get some 'core identity' information. This information is loosely equivalent to the data that appears on your physical passport. Using this Personal Identity Data (PID) you can identify yourself to any service provider.

DigiD: Issuer of Personal Identification Data

## Get a company in establishment

The actual establishment of your new company will be done by a notary. The notary will verify your identity and process the desired data for your company. Like company name and its bylaws.

KNB: Dutch Royal Notary Association

## Get a company registered

Now your company still needs to be registered by the chamber of commerce. Next to official registration, sector codes will be provided as well to denote what your company does.

KVK: Dutch Chamber of Commerce

## Get a VAT number

After the registration the company needs to get fiscal identifiers for tax purposes.

BD: Dutch Tax Services

## Get an IBAN number / Bank account

Now your company is ready from the governments point of view. However, without a bank account a company still cannot do anything. The following banks accept the Company Passport.

ABN AMRO Bank

Rabobank

ING Bank

Volksbank



5

## Results

Legal Aspects

Tech Aspects

Customer Experience

A **mobile**-first demo to test the concept and customer journey with real-life business customers.

Tested use-cases were:

- 1) Setting up a new company
- 2) Authorize an employee to make transactions up to 10 000 euro.



# A variety of business customers have tested the customer journey



**Patrick van Kalken** is CDO of Nutreco and has experience with digital identity. He has no experience with establishing companies.



**Bob Timmers** is the CEO of W3S and has experience with establishing a company as well as digital identity.



**Eric Wetzels** is CEO of Polyfluor and has experience with establishing a company as well as digital identity.

Work-IT

**Lennon van Lunteren** recently started his first own private company, Work-IT, and has experience with digital identity.

# The customer experience was positive....

- + All the users confirmed the potential of the company passport and would recommend its usage.
- + The application was rated as very user friendly.
- + The users felt comfortable to use the application to upload and provide access to their personal and legal entity data.
- + The involvement of the KVK, Notary and Tax Administration made the application feel safe.



## ...with some constructive recommendations

- A commercial party may not be trusted as much with personal and legal entity data.
- The application makes it very easy to do very essential and important things, almost too easy.
- The user of the application could be given more guidance and explanation so that it is clear why certain data is required and/or shared with the KVK and Tax Authority (automatically).
- The functionality of the demo is too limited and almost one off.





6

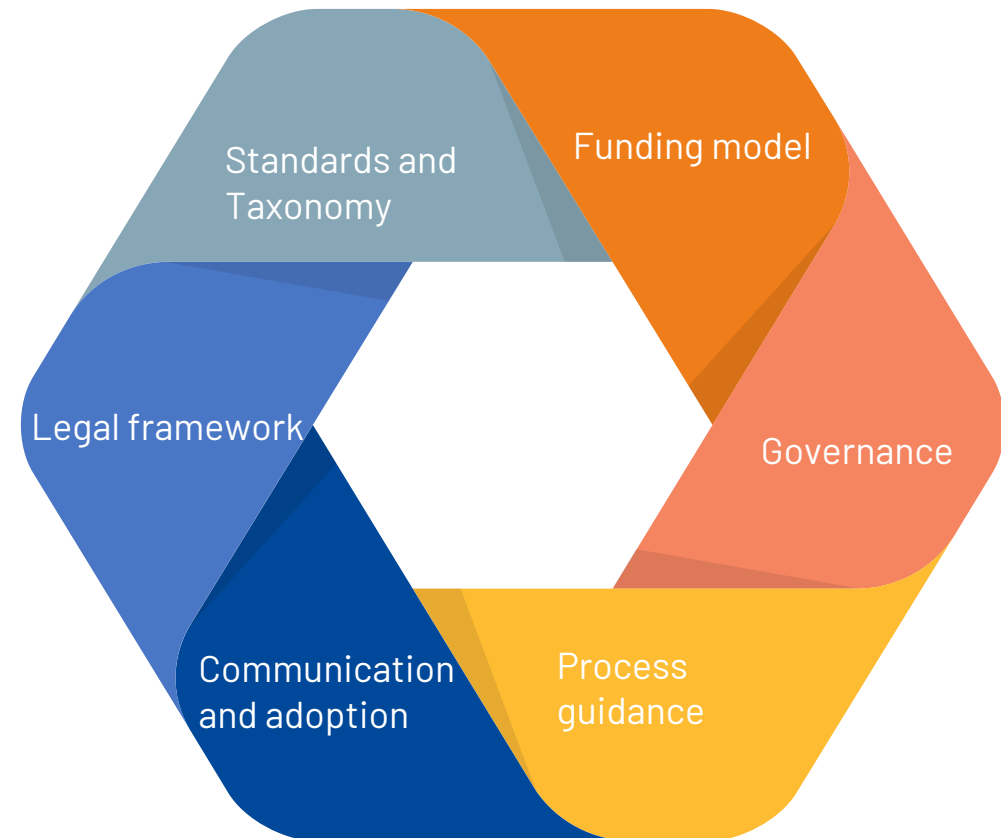
## Conclusion

Successes and challenges  
Future steps

# The broader ecosystem endorsed the concept



# Building The Trust Framework (TF) is key



**Governance:** The TF will be founded on a proper Governance structure, which will guarantee its activities are executed in a sustainable, risk aware and qualitative way, taking into account the viewpoints of the participating partners, law and regulation

**Process guidance:** It is foreseen that the adoption of the digital process for entrepreneurs will need to be supported by introducing a “step-by-step” Process Guidance System. Although this will preferably be offered by one of the relevant market players the TF will aim to offer a reference app for this purpose

**Communication and adoption:** Company Passport is a new phenomenon, based on new technological solutions. Therefore, communication about the initiative is key, both to gain the interest of parties and to promote adoption.

**Legal Framework:** The cooperation between partners needs to be established according to a proper Legal model. At the same time the TF also carries responsibility for ensuring that partners can operate within a clear legal framework and that any changes in (international) law and regulation are communicated timely and will lead to necessary adaptations

**Standards and Taxonomy:** One of the main roles of the TF is defining the standards and profiles that participating parties need to adhere to. Although this will largely be based on existing Dutch and European laws and regulations and commonly accepted profiles the TF will need to list down the applicability and relevance for the use case. Also, the TF will aim at defining and maintaining a joint Taxonomy

**Funding Model:** The Company Passport Initiative will not be commercially driven. However, the TF and its activities will need to be funded. For this purpose, a funding model needs to be developed and maintained and the financial flows need to be accounted for

# Core elements of Phase 3



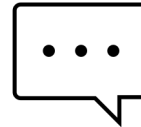
Governance of the Trust Framework



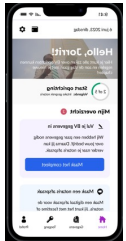
Funding model



Operational arrangements and standards



Data modeling and Taxonomy



Reference Process Guidance System



Communication Strategy

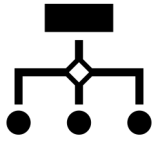


Legal Framework



Architectural requirements based on existing regulations and standards (EIDAS, DIIP, etc.)

# Phase 3: Way of Working



Project Governance en Resourcing



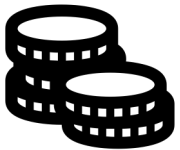
Standard Documentation and Library



Cooperation Agreement en Terms of Reference



Procurement <> Antitrust



Budget and Control



To be determined

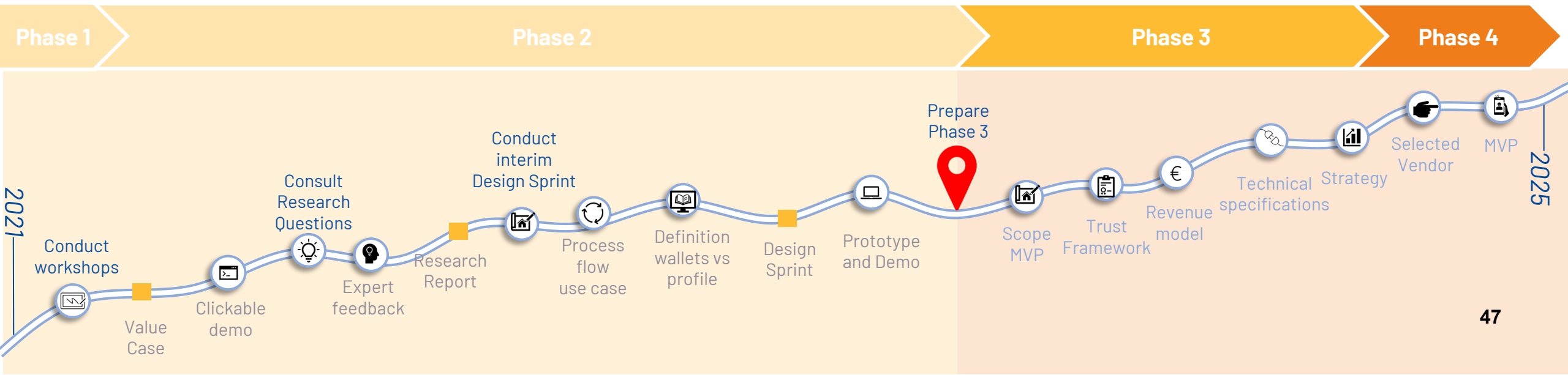
# Phase 3: Timelines

## Phase 3a (November 2023 – June 2024)

- Building the Trust Framework
- Proof of Concept Company Passport

## Phase 3b (June 2024- June 2025)

- Establishing the Trust Framework
- MVP Company Passport



Want to collaborate? Contact us:

[robertjan.vanpelt@dutchblockchaincoalition.org](mailto:robertjan.vanpelt@dutchblockchaincoalition.org)

[nina.huijberts@dutchblockchaincoaliton.org](mailto:nina.huijberts@dutchblockchaincoaliton.org)

## Appendix

Use-case 4: Possible variants  
Simplified ARF model in relation to  
Company Passport  
Types of wallets

# Use-case 4: Seamless taxation

By adding various concepts to the Company Passport, real-time tax collection and payment become possible. There are different variants and possibilities for further development.

## **Variant 1: Company Passport & Linked Business Software**

The figure on the next slide illustrates how the data points required for e-invoicing calculations are transferred to the wallet. The linked business software loads this data directly and calculates the tax consequences of these transactions. The outcome of this calculation can be immediately remitted to the entrepreneur's current account with the tax authorities.

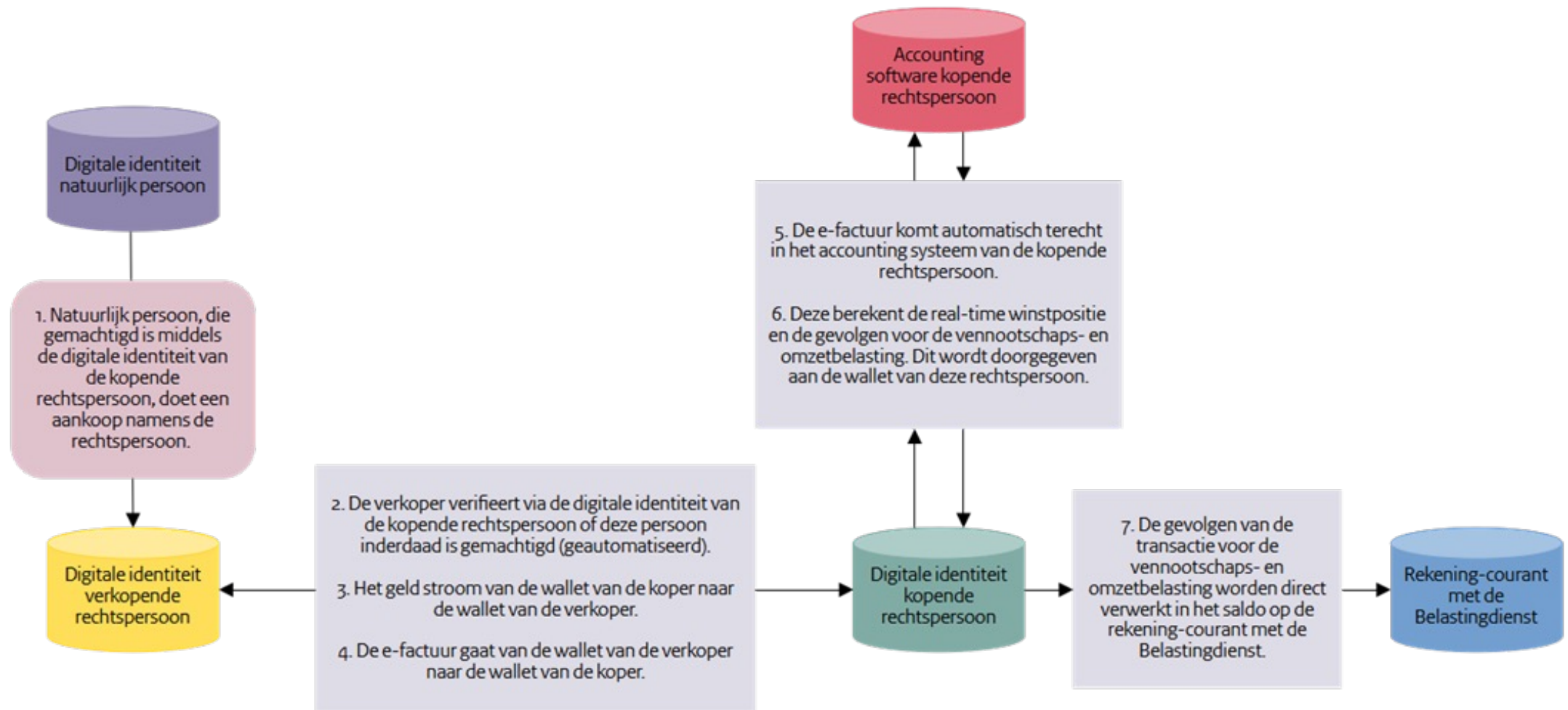
## **Variant 2: Company Passport & e-invoicing & open banking**

When it comes to VAT payments, it is also possible to share e-invoices directly with the tax authorities. The tax authorities link the VAT position of the business back to the Company Passport, and the amount owed can be paid via PISP.

## **Variant 3: Company Passport & Programmed Tokens**

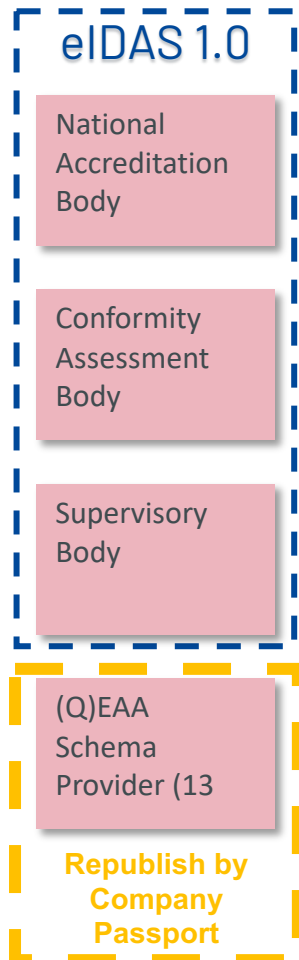
In a further future, when digital euros or other cryptocurrencies are used for payments through wallets, they can be programmed in such a way that VAT is directly remitted to the tax authorities within the transaction. This can also be programmed so that if a wallet linked to a Company Passport is used, no VAT is remitted. This would eliminate the need for entrepreneurs to reclaim paid VAT.

# Use-case 4: Variant 1 – Linked Business Software



# Simplified ARF Model in relation to Company Passport

## Governance Role



National  
Accreditation  
Body (NAB)

The NAB is the only body mandated by the member state to perform accreditations of qualified services.

Conformity  
Assessment  
Body (CAB)

The CAB is a body that performs the conformity assessment activities on the qualified trust service provider and its provided services

Supervisory  
Body

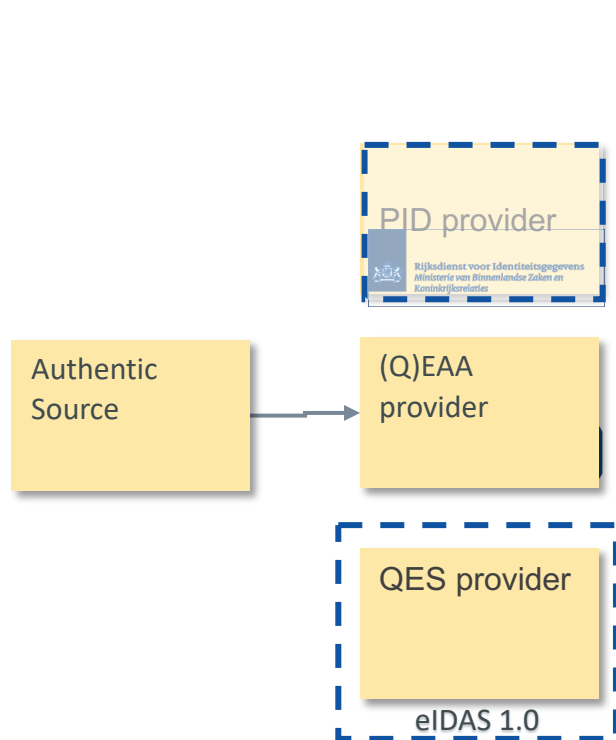
The Supervisor Body is tasked by the member state to supervise QTSP's

(Q)EAA  
Schema  
Provider (13)

The (Q)EAA schema provider publishes the schemas and vocabularies describing the (Q)EAA structures. Also makes (Q)EAA discoverable to Relying Parties  
The Company Passport Trust Framework is a potential suitable platform to republish the schemas of participating parties.

# Simplified ARF Model in relation to Company Passport

## Primary Role



Authentic  
Source

Public or private entity which contains attributes about a natural or legal person. It is up to the member state to designate an entity as Authentic Source

PID provider

The PID provider is tasked with verifying the identity of the EUDI wallet user, issue the PID and support validity check of the PID.  
The RVIG has stated their intent to be the PID provider of the Netherlands.

(Q)EAA  
provider

The (Q)EAA provider is a (Qualified) Trust Service Provider which issues a (Qualified) Electronic Attestation of Attributes to the wallet of a user.

QES  
provider

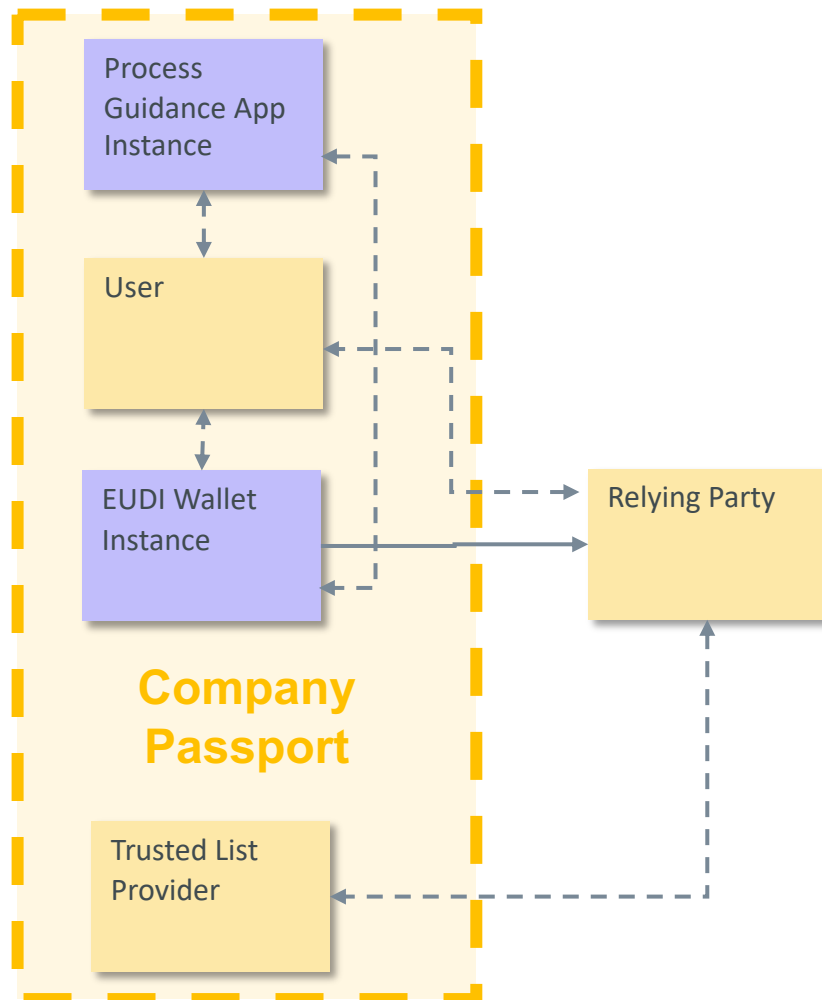
There are two options for a Qualified Signature, the EUDI Wallet acts as signature creation device or it uses a remote signing option.

Relying Party

A natural or legal person which relies on the presented (Q)EAA to provide a service to the wallet user.

# Simplified ARF Model in relation to Company Passport

## Component



Process  
Guidance  
App  
Instance

An application separate of the wallet which assists the user with setting up a company and acting in the economic environment

User

The legal or natural person who operates the wallet

EUDI  
Wallet  
Instance

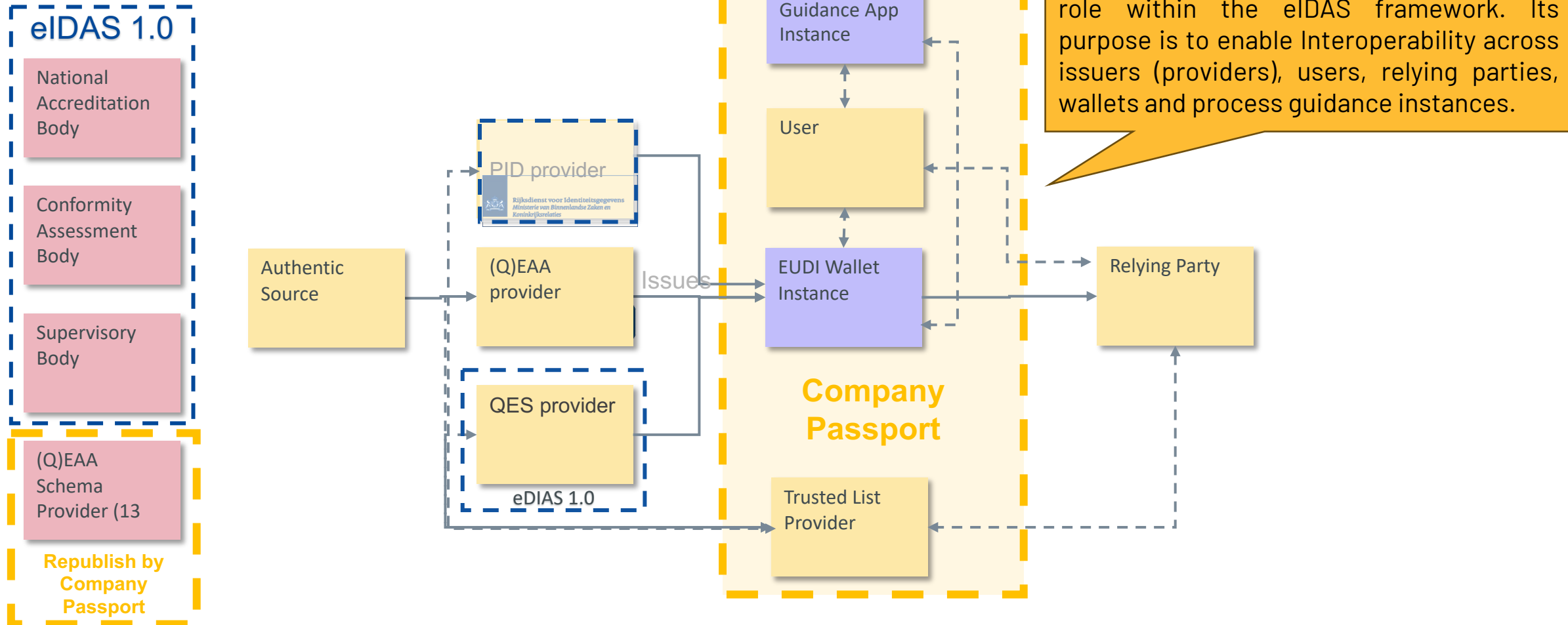
The EUDI Wallet installed app on a smartphone

Trusted List  
Provider

A registration service for all relevant entities, it enables the verification of relying and issuing parties as rightful.

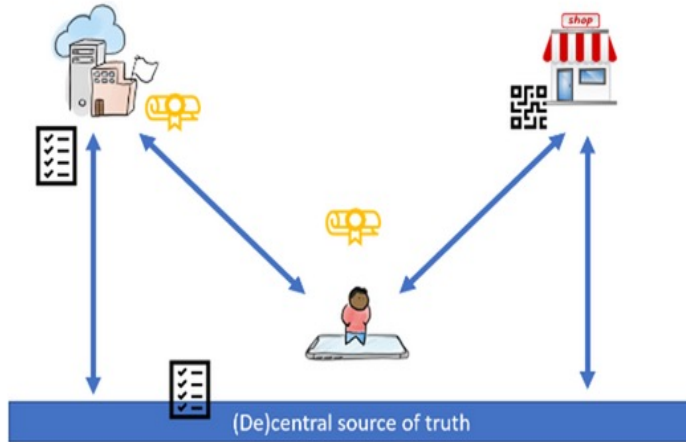
# Simplified ARF Model in relation to Company Passport

## Total overview

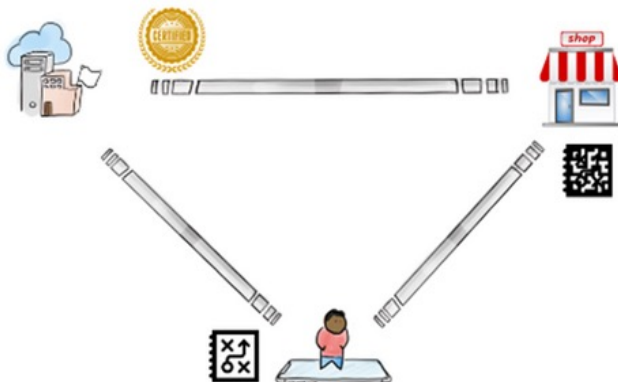


# Types of wallets

## Local Wallet



## Source Wallet



	Local	Source
Data minimalization	✓	✓
Use and Permission	Ad-hoc user interaction provides explicit consent to action.	User has full control over datalinks.
Publications (to ledger)	Hashing and anonymization for publications.	No publications.
Over-identification	Control mechanism in wallet application.	Issuer checks target and application of relying party.
Storage	Risk: information honeypot.	No local data on device.



# Dutch Blockchain Coalition

connect and create

 [dutchblockchaincoalition.org](https://dutchblockchaincoalition.org)

 @BCcoalitionNL

 Dutch Blockchain Coalition

## Kern- partners



## Partners



## Kennis- partners

