EU Business Wallet

Comparison with the EUDIW & presentation of use cases

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Key Question(s)

"What becomes possible when wallets are designed for businesses rather than people?"

Why This Discussion Now

- EUDI Wallets are reaching deployment phase
- EU Business Wallet proposal published by the **European Commission**
- Risk: replicating *mobile identity thinking* in *business contexts*
- Opportunity: move from **identity presentation** to **automated business processes**

EU Business Wallet (EBW/EUBW) vs EUDI Wallet (EUDIW)

Dimension	Mobile EUDI Wallet	EU Business Wallet
Primary subject	Natural person	Economic operator (legal and natural persons "doing business")
Attestation sources	Public registers	Public registers and self-issued business documents
Runtime	Human-in-the-loop	Machine-to-machine
Usage pattern	Episodic	Continuous
Automation potential	Limited	High

Origins of the EU Business Wallet Idea

- Emerged from **business-to-business and business-to-government** needs

- Early conceptual work in:
  - Nordic public sector co-operation (born through NSG&B)
  - Finnish Real-Time Economy program
  - EWC (European Wallet Consortium) papers & outputs
  - Large-scale pilots during EWC (mainly KYC and Public Procurement)

- Core insight:
  Business processes cannot depend on human wallet interaction

1) Natural person wallet to legal person wallet

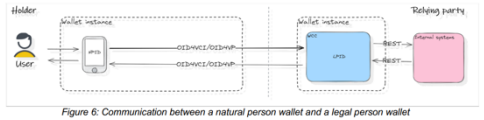
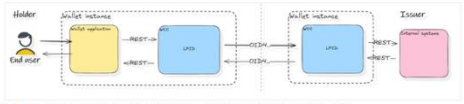


Figure 6: Communication between a natural person wallet and a legal person wallet

2) End user operated legal person wallet-to-wallet communication



3) End user operated internal system with legal person wallet-to-wallet

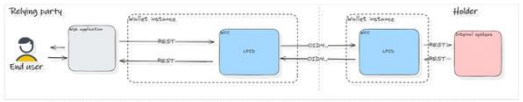


Figure 8: Organisational wallet-to-wallet communication with an end user in an internal system

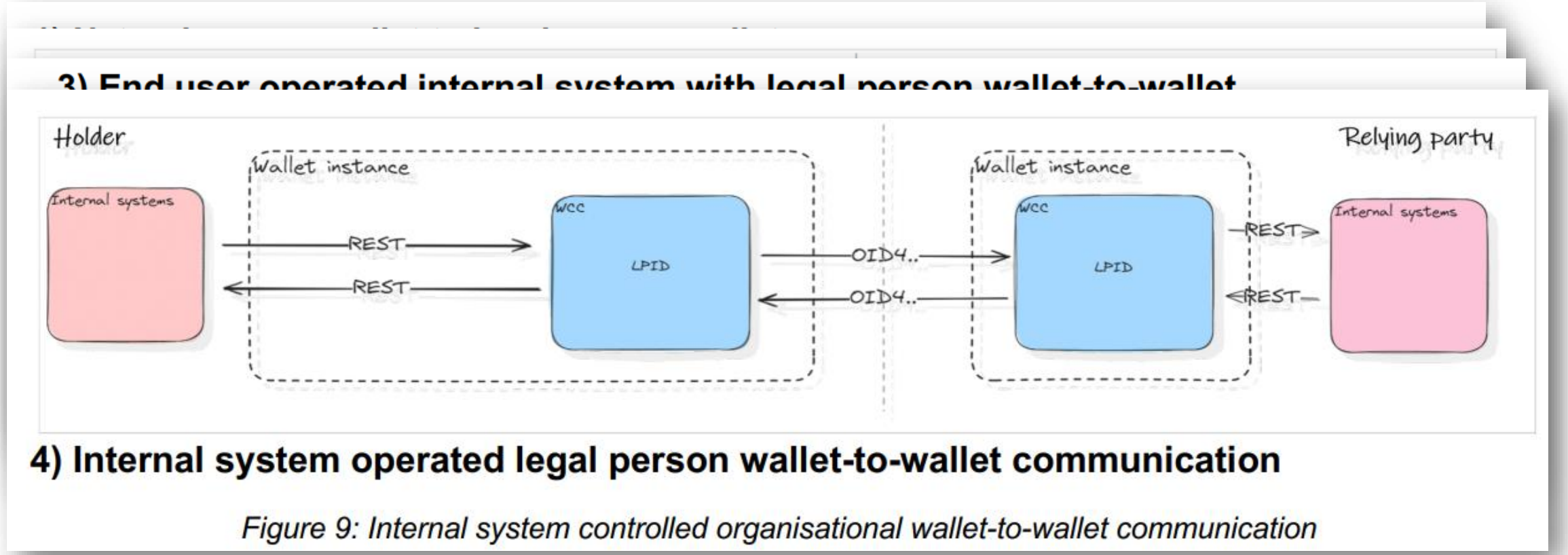


Figure 9: Internal system controlled organisational wallet-to-wallet communication

EWC: Wallet-to-wallet interactions

EWC Vision vs Commission Proposal

High-level comparison

EWC outputs (White Papers, RFCs, proposals)

- Wallet as a *business system component*
- Emphasis on **automation, semantics, event-driven processes**
- Strong role for Verifiable Credentials beyond identity

Commission EBW Proposal

- Clear legal anchoring and governance
- Broad functional scope
- Includes some **legacy trust services assumptions**

WE BUILD LSP:
Semantics and Technical Format for Attestations

mDOC | IETF SD-JWT | W3C VCDM

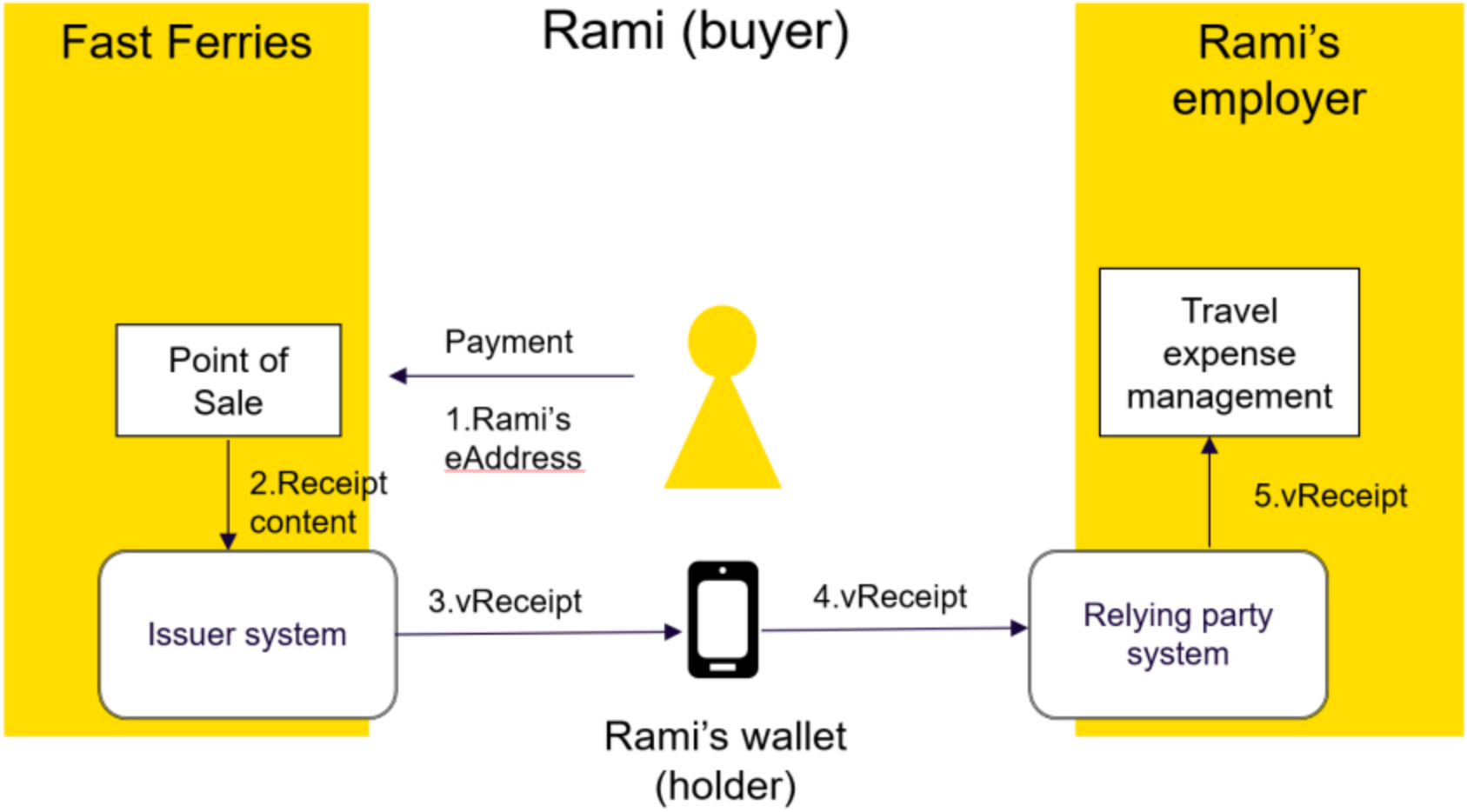
Why W3C Verifiable Credentials Are Essential

- W3C VCs enable:
  - Structured, machine-interpretable claims
  - Selective disclosure
  - Cryptographic verification

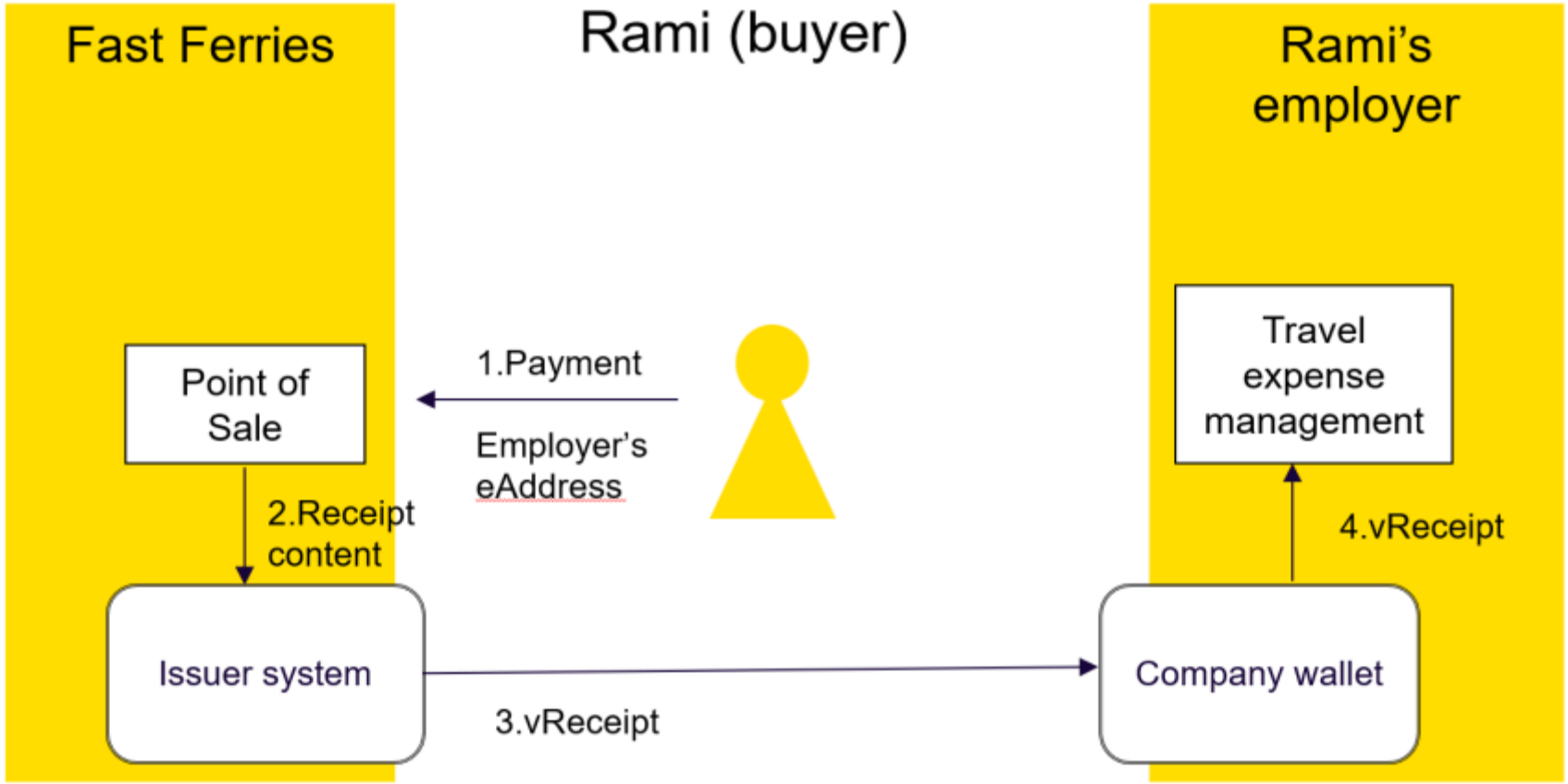
- Crucially:
  - **Alignment with business vocabularies and ontologies**
  - Semantic precision needed for automation

Use Cases (EWC and WE BUILD)

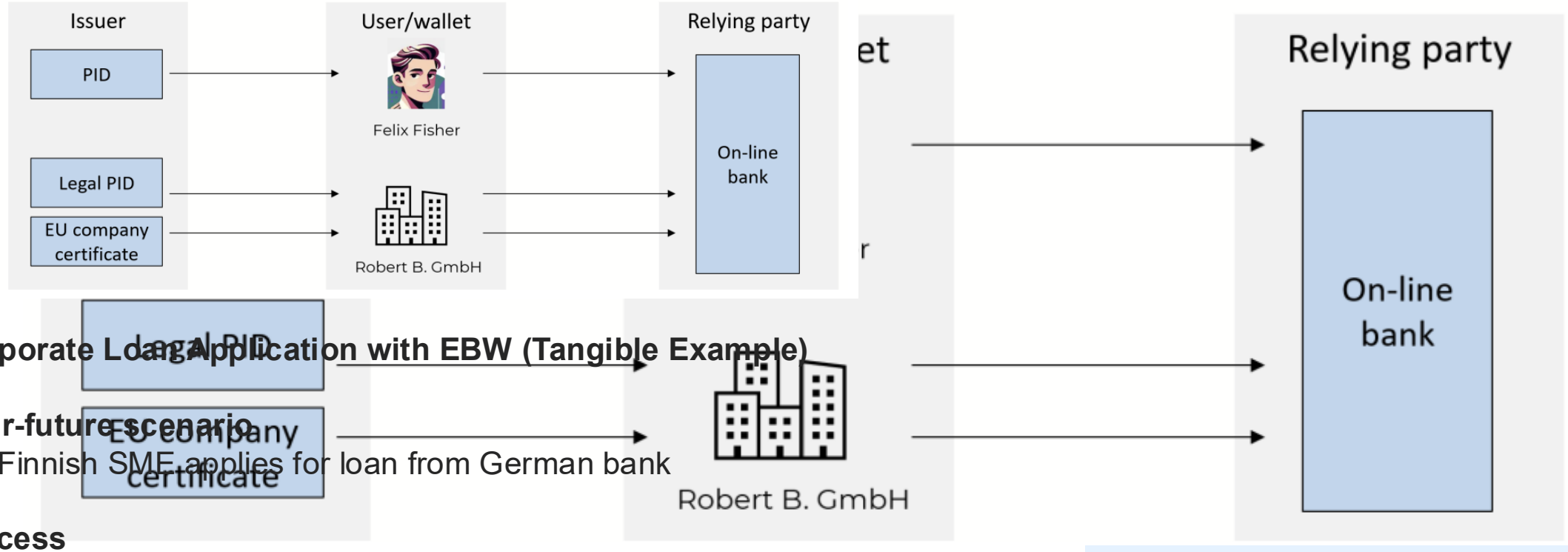
EWC: Verifiable Receipt issued to an EUDIW



EWC: Verifiable Receipt issued to an EUBW



EWC KYC:
Opening a Corporate Bank Account in another country



Corporate Loan Application with EBW (Tangible Example)

Near-future scenario

- Finnish SME applies for loan from German bank

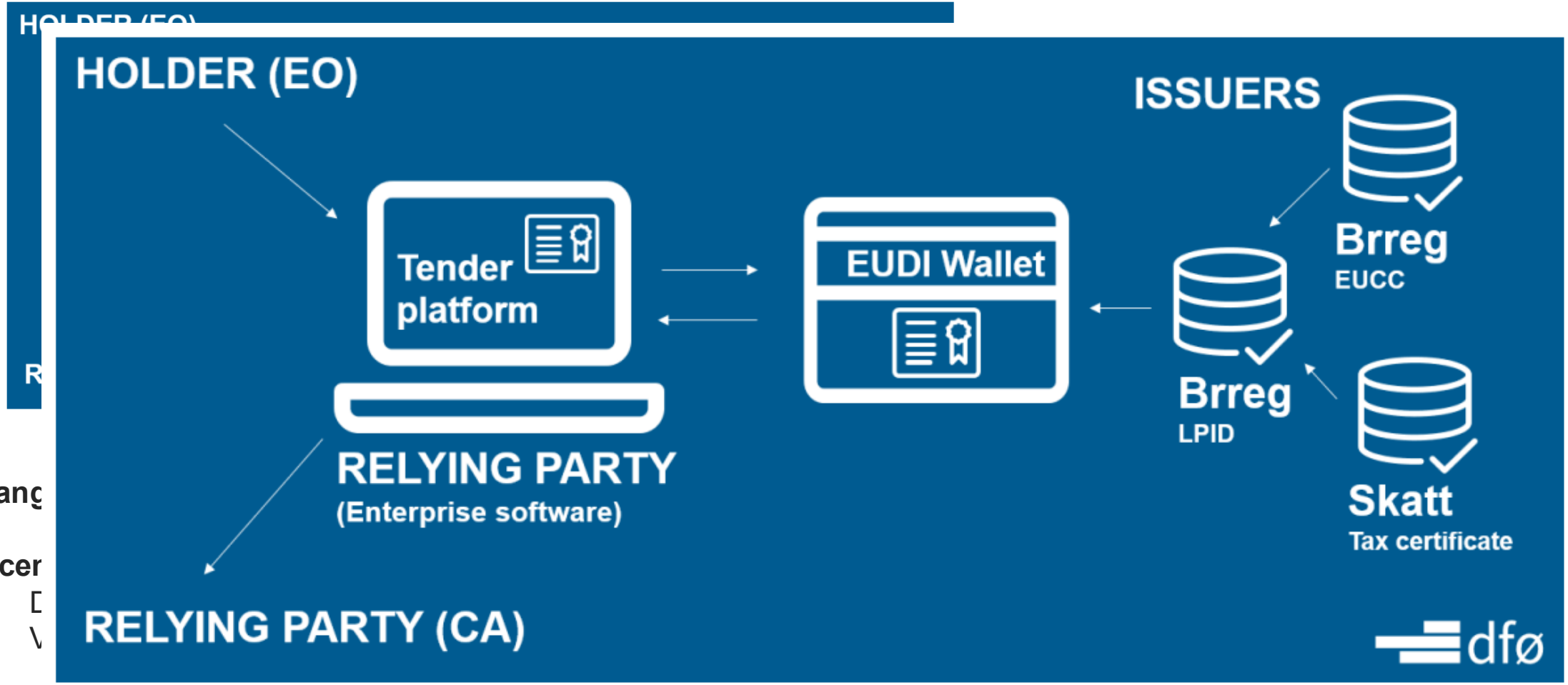
Process

- Bank queries EBW credentials **via API** (*key question: do present technical standards support this?*)
- **Automated verification**: company identity; UBO thresholds; authorised signatory
- **AI agent** checks compliance rules
- Human review only for credit risk

Result

- Days → minutes
- Onboarding reused, not repeated

EWC: Public Procurement



What exists beforehand

- Companies hold EBW credentials:
  - exclusion grounds clearance; tax & social compliance
  - sector-specific qualifications; authorised bidding mandates

checks.

WE BUILD & other Use Cases

WE BUILD LSP (13 use cases)

- KYC/KYS/KYBP/DD
- Create a Branch
- Private and Business Payments
- Business Access to OOTS
- Authentication and Access to Transports (eFTI)
- eInvoicing (PEPPOL)

Outside WE BUILD

- Digital Product Passports (DPP)
- Public Procurement (cross-border)
- International Trade (UN/CEFACT et al)

Conclusions

Why Mobile-First Thinking Falls Short

Business processes are:

- Long-lived
- Parallel
- System-to-system

Mobile wallets assume:

- User presence
- Consent per interaction

EBW must be:

- Server-side
- Policy-driven
- API-accessible

Strategic Takeaways

Design Principles for EU Business Wallets

EU Business Wallet is not “EUDI Wallet for companies”

- Machine-readable by default
- Semantic layer
- Event-driven, not message-driven
- Wallet as infrastructure, not apps
- Designed for **automation first**,
  - Verifiable by design
  - Shared vocabularies
  - AI-compatible semantics

Otherwise: risk of digitising paper, not processes

>> It is a **new execution layer for the Single Market** <<

Success depends on

Finnish Government standpoints on the EBW proposal

- The **greatest benefits** of business wallets are achieved when they are **widely used** in information exchange **between economic operators (B2B as well as B2G/G2B)**
  - While broad public-sector adoption can help catalyze the business wallet ecosystem, an appropriate and cost-effective balance should be found between public sector obligations and enabling the use of business wallets by economic operators.
- The legislative initiative **does not currently promote** the development of **interoperable procedures** for structured data exchange; instead, these are assumed to emerge through sector-specific legislation
- To **advance structured data exchange**, it should be ensured that—at least for key business documents—there are **governance, trust, and data model specifications** guaranteeing interoperability in shared catalogues of electronic credentials
- A **key capability** of business wallets is **access-rights management**, which should also **allow external systems—such as AI agents—to be authorized** to use the wallet's capabilities. This would be a prerequisite for enabling automated use of business wallets.

From Digital Identity to Digital Capability

EBW can unlock:

- Fully automated cross-border business
- SME inclusion
- AI-driven efficiency

The **design choices** made now will ***define the next decade***


VERO
SKATT