# Bank Identity in the Czech Republic

**Presentation for the Roundtable** 

OPEN BANKING OUTSIDE THE EUROZONE: ARE WE THERE YET?

organized by ELSOBA & Juraj Dobrila University of Pula



- PSD2 has initiated transformative changes not only in payment services and the connected area of banking but also in other areas reaching far beyond the financial sector.
- Let's have a look at the case of the Czech Republic where the concept of Open Banking has caused a small (or perhaps not so small) revolution in the sectors of eGovernment\* and identification services.
- The idea of eGovernment has been slowly put in practice in the Czech Republic over the last decade or more, with not very many convincing successes.

<sup>\*</sup> eGovernment = public administration with the use of modern electronic and communication tools (such as computers, smartphones and the Internet) that make public administration more user friendly, accessible, efficient, quick and less costly for the citizens.



 One of the main reasons for the slow progress has been certain conservatism and lack of enthusiasm on the part of citizens in obtaining and using modern technical tools for individual identification towards organs of public administration.

• Often, the obtaining of the necessary technical tools has been connected with burdensome demands for time, efforts and money (e.g., the need to buy a hardware encryption token).

And then came ... the BANK IDENTITY!



- The idea of the Bank Identity is based on the following facts:
  - About 5,5 million individuals (in the Czech Republic with total population of circa 10,7 million) have a bank account with electronic banking;
  - For this purpose, all such individual bank clients have been sufficiently identified and their ID data is stored and updated by the relevant banks;
  - For accessing their bank accounts such clients use multi-factor strong authentication procedures;
  - The bank account access and authentication are essentially free of charge for the clients.
- With proper legislative and technical facilitation, individuals can use the very same authentication procedure that they are using to access their bank accounts, for accessing (I) the government, and (2) private commercial service providers.



• The relevant laws (and in particular the Act on Banks) were amended effective I January 2021.

 Necessary technical and organizational infrastructure was built during 2020 and 2021.

 Resulting in the project of the Bank Identity being launched in the first quarter of 2021.



 Out of the circa 45 banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the Czech Republic

• 5 are offering Bank Identity as of today;











• 5 other are preparing to launch the service later in 2021.







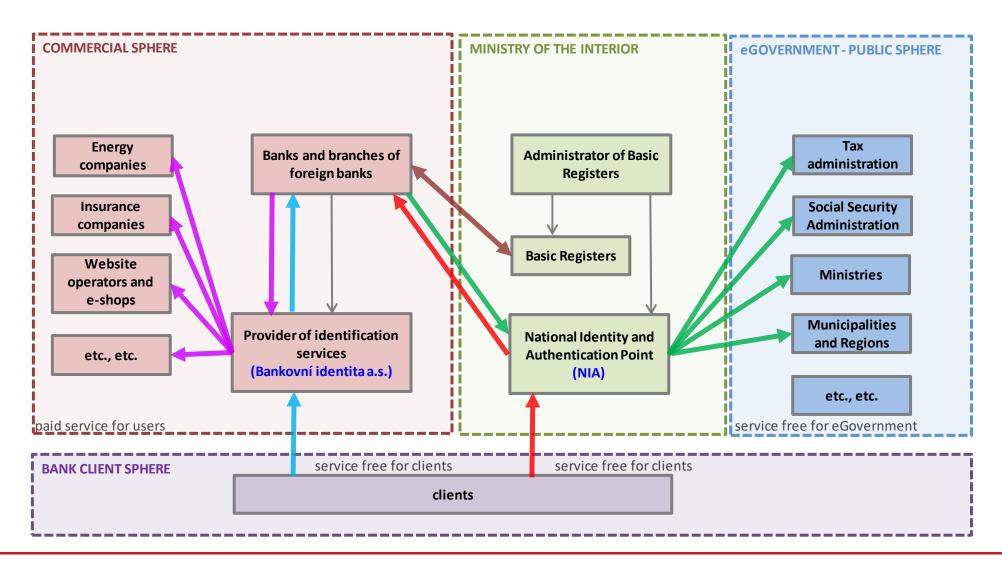






### •How does the Bank Identity work?





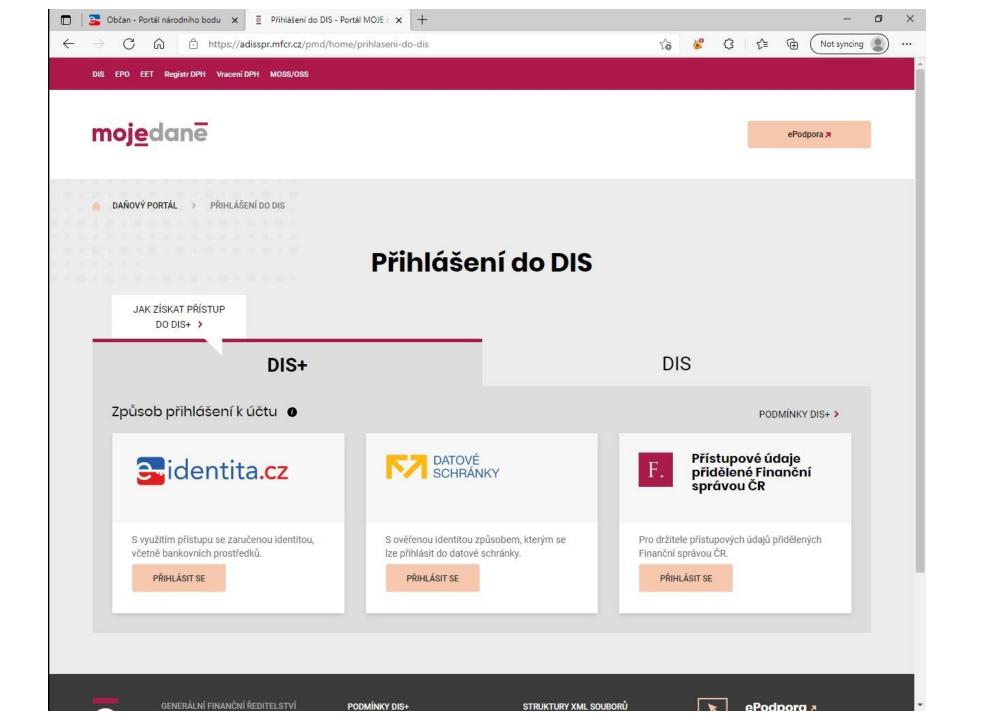


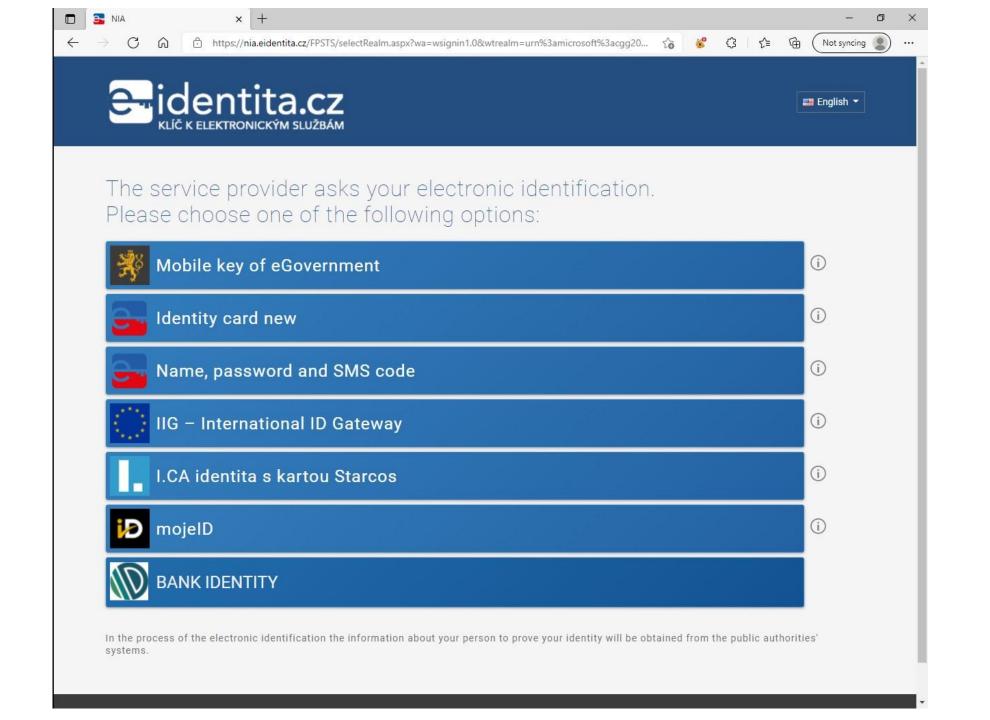
- Currently, the Bank Identity can be used for the following eGovernment services and activities:
  - electronic tax returns and other tax filings
  - electronic customs declarations (some)
  - electronic filings regarding social and health insurance
  - register of road vehicles
  - driving license renewal
  - register of unmanned aerial systems
  - census of people, houses and apartments
  - purchases of and other operations with retail governmental bonds
  - registration for Covid-19 testing, vaccination and Covid-Pass
  - access to ePrescription (electronic medical prescriptions)
  - online notarial protocols (e.g. re establishing companies)
  - etc., etc.
- Furthermore, usage for commercial services is on the rise (on-line gambling)

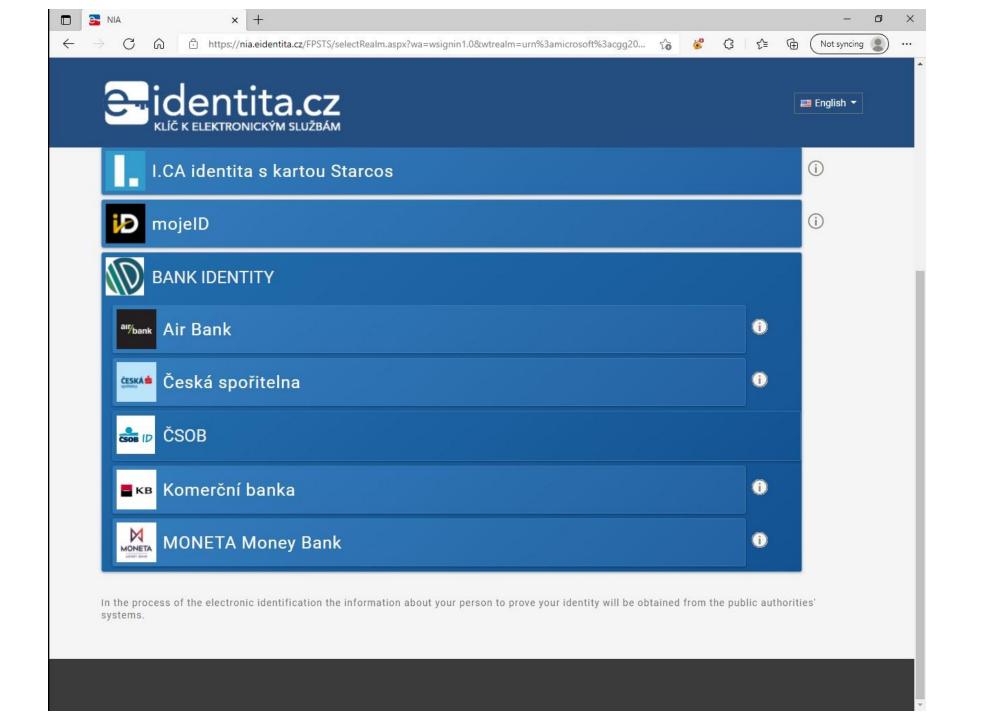


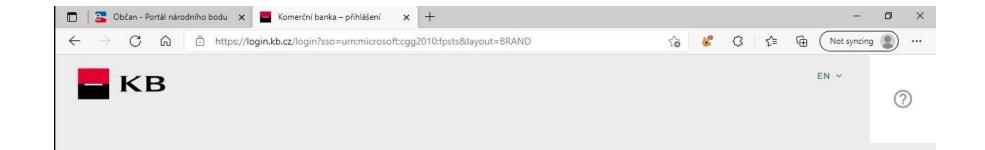
## Let's look at an example...



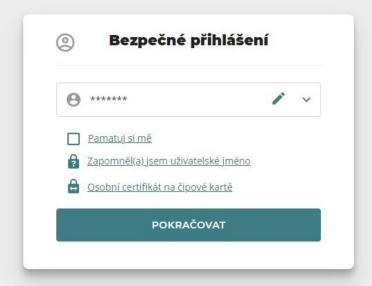


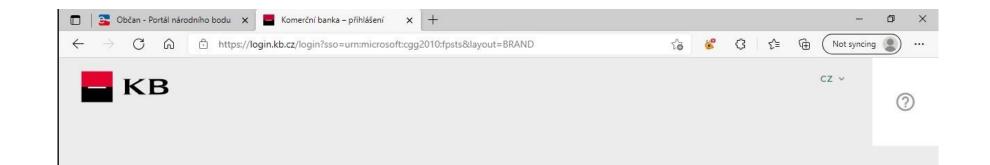




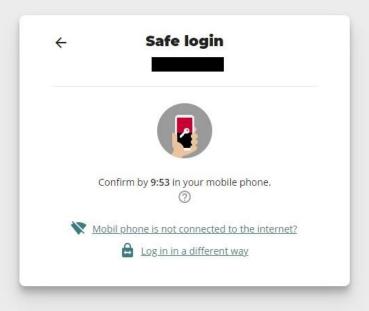


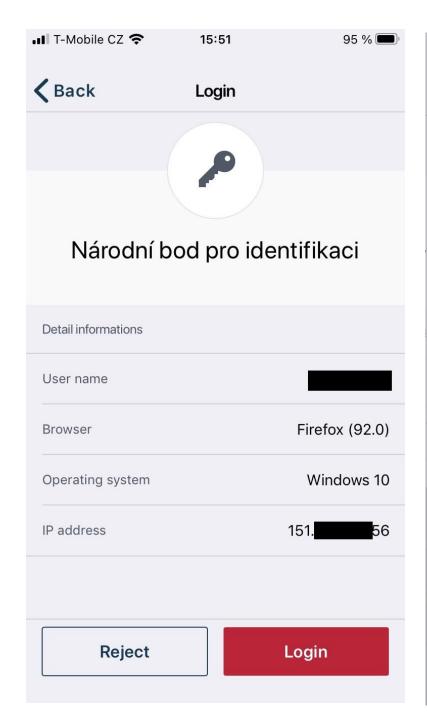
#### Národní bod pro identifikaci

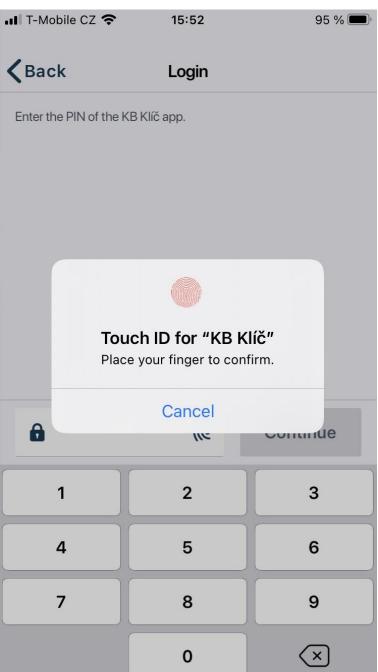


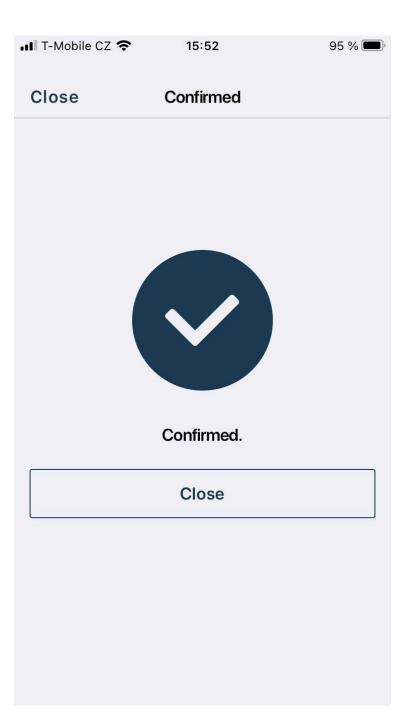


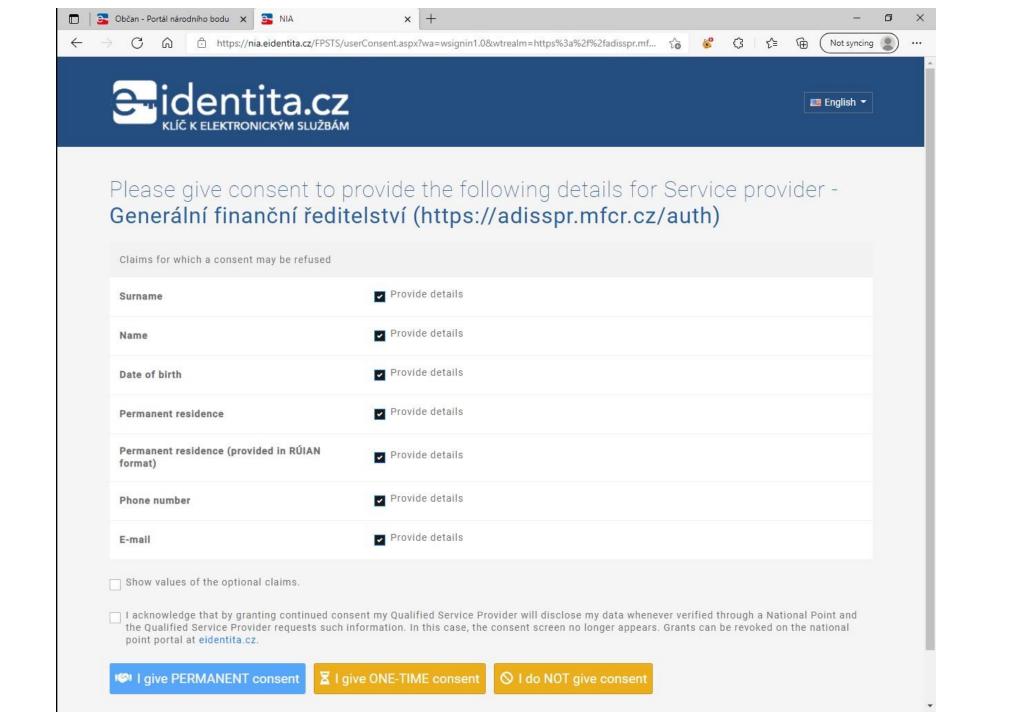
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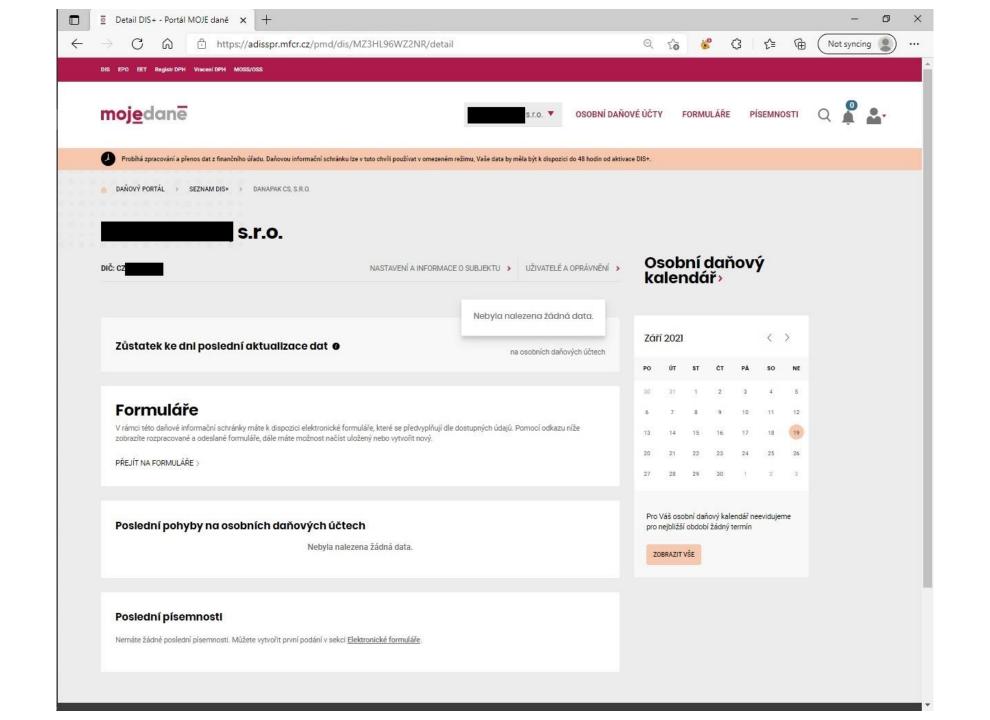


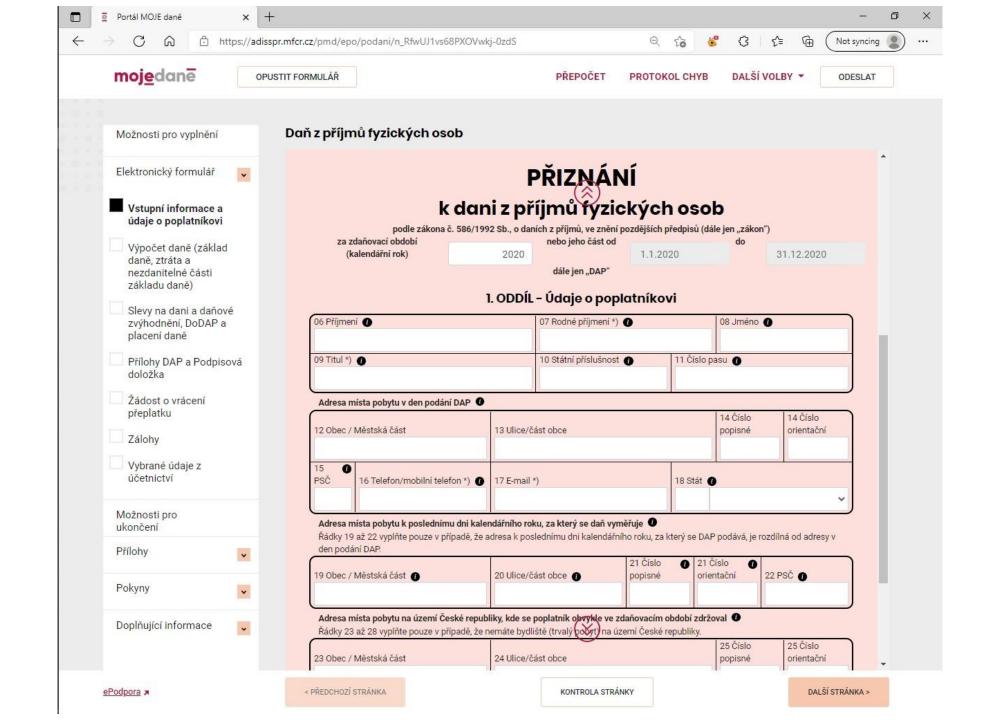


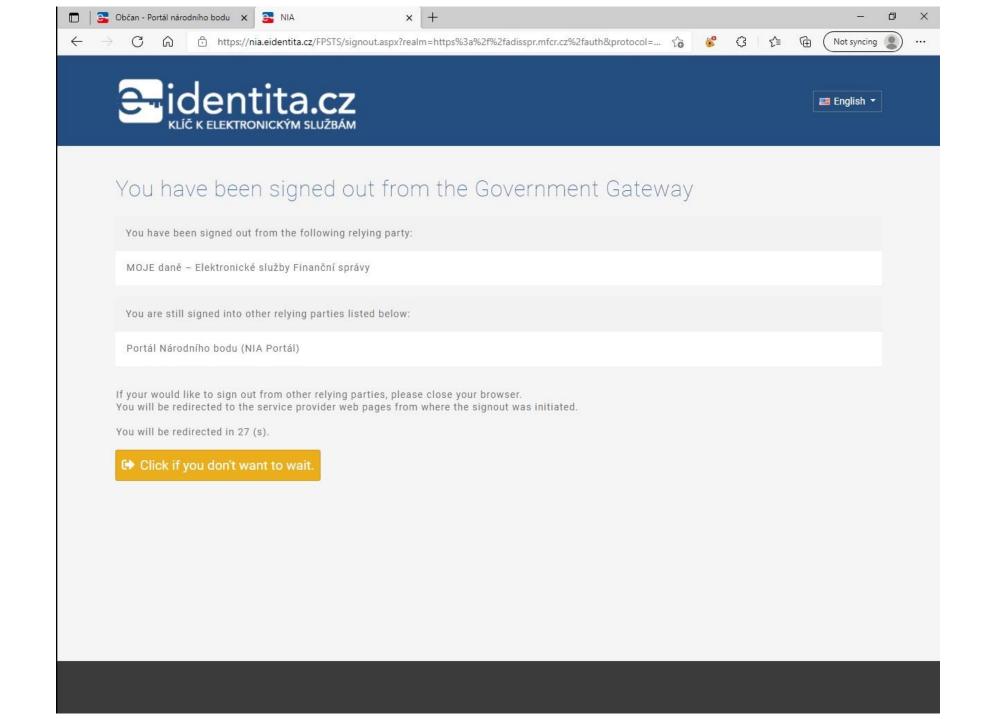


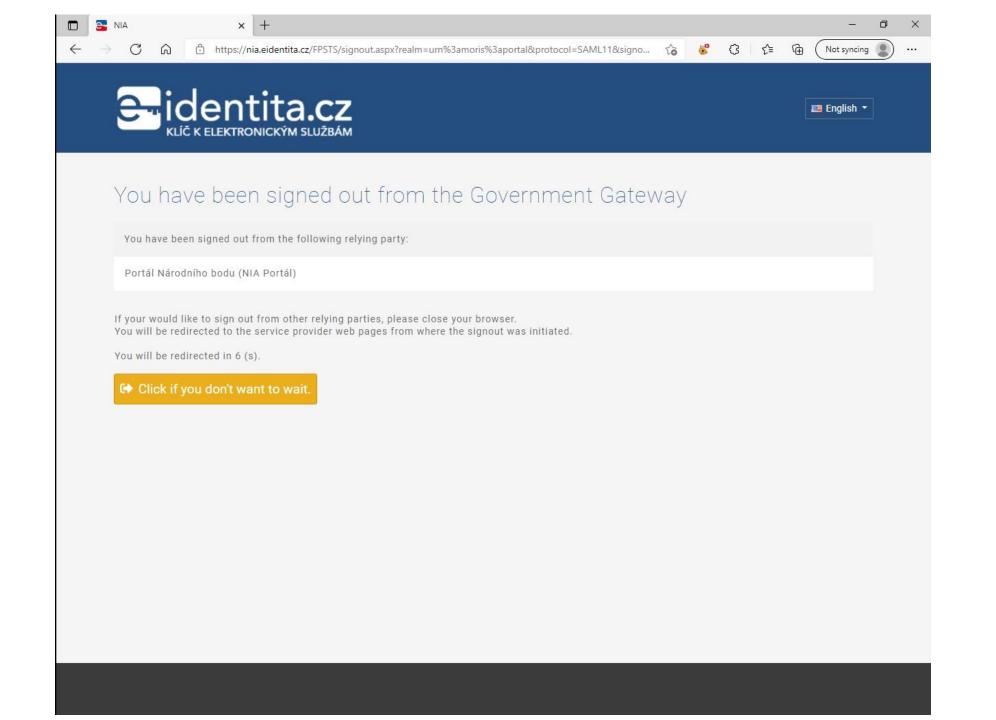






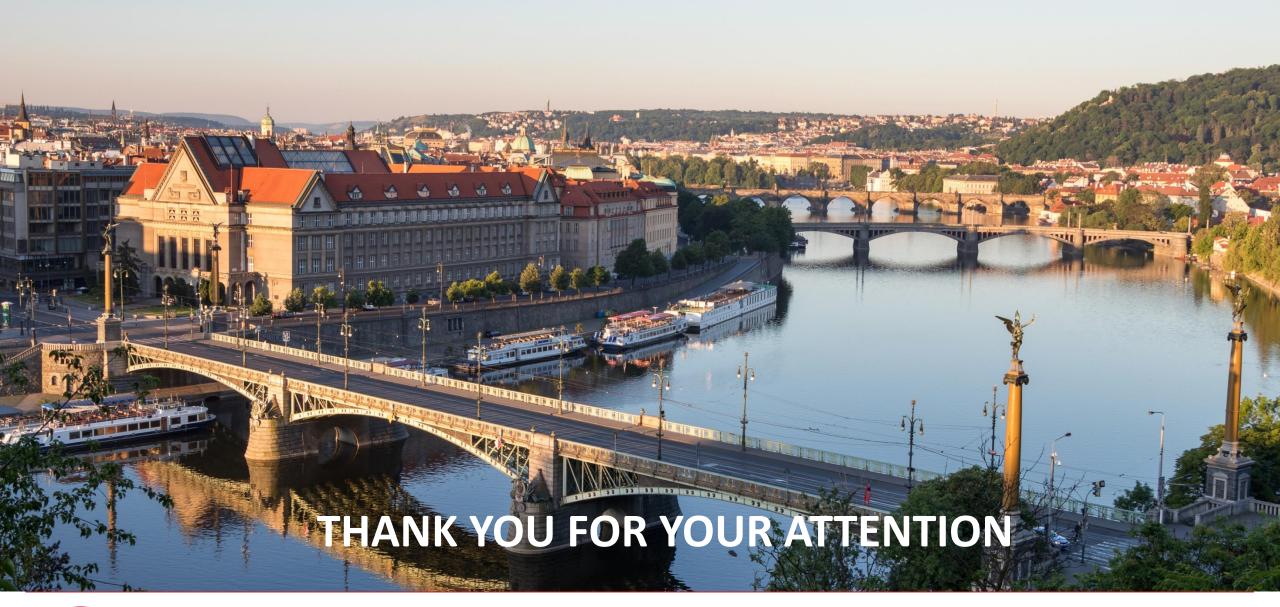






## Q & A?







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