Breaking new ground in cross-border trust agreements

LIGHTest allows you to use a global known and trusted infrastructure – the DNS, one of the corner stones of the internet - to retrieve and verify identity information and determine trust assurances behind it. LIGHTest can facilitate decision making in numerous contexts: is the person who they claim to be? Can they represent a company? Is a transaction legitimate? Can I trust a document? There are a number of legislative requirements which need to be taken into account including eIDAS, GDPR and BRIS as well as a myriad of national laws depending on use cases. The DNS focusses on enabling technically trustworthy communications, and LIGHTest allows you to build a solution around it that can ensure legal validity as well.

LIGHTest is a toolbox
- DNS used as a secure discovery and communication tool
- But legal value and compliance doesn’t originate from DNS

LIGHTest includes legal tools
- Security built into LIGHTest infrastructure: privacy by design
- Templates for T&Cs, privacy policies and contracts between users

LIGHTest needs to be tailored
- Pilots will show how LIGHTest can be deployed on a contractual basis
- Guidelines to be provided on how LIGHTest can be used in other settings

LIGHTest is not a legislative initiative
- Not aiming to change laws, but show how DNS can be leveraged
- Compliance needs to be assessed in each individual use case

The LIGHTest project must be executed in accordance with all applicable laws, ethical standards and societal constraints. While certain compliance factors can be built into the technology, the legal ethical and societal requirements are largely dictated by use cases and standards.

✓ Good administration
✓ Control
✓ Quality of data
✓ Justice
✓ Security
✓ Privacy, data protection & confidentiality
✓ Accountability
✓ Equality & solidarity
✓ Lawfulness & compliance
✓ Quality of service
✓ Interoperability
✓ Value, validity and evidence

The Legal Quartet

Cross-border legal compliance addresses four topics:
- Publication: how can you trust information published by the DNS?
- Translation: how can you determine legal equivalence between different trust contexts?
- Delegation: how can you determine whether one person is permitted to represent the other?
- Trust policy and Trust Decisions: how can you make sure that your decisions based on LIGHTest are sound?