



2026/2266

14.10.2026

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2026/2266

of 13 October 2026

laying down detailed provisions for the application of Directive (EU) 2025/2205 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards mobile driving licences

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive (EU) 2025/2205 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2025 on driving licences, amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive (EU) 2022/2561 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2006/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No 383/2012 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5(7) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The technical and legal framework necessary for the implementation and widespread use of mobile driving licences, in particular ISO/IEC standards 18013-5 and Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, as well as delegated and implementing acts adopted on the basis thereof, is in a highly advanced state. Therefore, the measures provided for in this Regulation should utilise, build upon and coherently coexist with that framework.
- (2) For the purposes of this Regulation, it is necessary to set out further definitions to those in Directive (EU) 2025/2205 which provide the requisite clarity to enable issuers and holders of driving licences to differentiate between the processes and actions necessary for the administrative management of driving licences, in accordance with the requirements of that Directive, and those which are necessary for compliance with the rules on the technical and operational management of mobile driving licences, as established under this Regulation.
- (3) To ensure that they are technically interoperable between issuing authorities, European Digital Identity Wallets ('Wallets') and relying parties, all mobile driving licences should comply with a common set of technical specifications. Those specifications should be aligned with the issuance and presentation protocols, as well as attestation formats, supported by Wallets, as regulated and governed, in particular, by Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2982 ⁽³⁾.
- (4) The fulfilment of the technical requirements, as provided for in this Regulation, alone should not entitle a person to hold a mobile driving licence, nor should driving licences be issued by anyone other than the responsible issuing authority or by an entity tasked with issuing driving licences on its behalf, in accordance with the relevant applicable national law and Directive (EU) 2025/2205.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L, 2025/2205, 5.11.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2025/2205/oj>.

⁽²⁾ 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 and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2014/910/oj>).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2982 of 28 November 2024 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards protocols and interfaces to be supported by the European Digital Identity Framework (OJ L, 2024/2982, 4.12.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/2982/oj).

- (5) In addition to the relevant technical specifications applicable for mobile driving licences, such documents should be issued in accordance with the requirements applicable for qualified electronic attestations of attributes, which serve as a state-of-the-art reference point for high-level trustworthiness. Those requirements, amongst others, cover organisational and technical measures, targeted risk assessments, provisioning policies and practices and other relevant protocols with which issuers of mobile driving licences should comply regarding the issuance, operation and management of such licences. In case of qualified trust service providers, compliance with the requirements is to be regularly assessed by independent auditors. Hence, mobile driving licences should be issued as qualified electronic attestations of attributes or electronic attestations of attributes issued by or on behalf of public sector bodies responsible for an authentic source, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.
- (6) In order to ensure the quality and trustworthiness of the information that is presented to verifiers through the mobile driving licence, a general obligation should be established for issuing authorities to ensure that all data contained in a valid mobile driving licence is accurate. This may be done, in particular, by issuing a new mobile driving licence to the holder after receiving information of any change of information to be included in an existing mobile driving licence and, if relevant, by revoking a mobile driving licence which is no longer accurate. Similarly, and in accordance with Article 3(2) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205, issuing authorities should also ensure that the data reported on both a physical and mobile driving licence issued to the same person are fully equivalent as regards the rights and conditions under which that person is authorised to drive, and as to their administrative validity.
- (7) Any processing of personal data for the implementation of this Regulation should comply with the data protection framework of the Union, in particular Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾. Moreover, to reinforce the guarantees already established in Directive (EU) 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾, and in order to ensure that all relevant parties are informed of security incidents affecting the validity or issuance of mobile driving licences in a timely manner, a complementary obligation should be established to ensure that the Commission is notified of such incidents in all cases. Further, given that, in line with this Regulation, mobile driving licences should be issued as qualified electronic attestations of attributes or electronic attestations of attributes issued by or on behalf of public sector bodies, it is not necessary to establish further rules concerning organisational data protection or general security measures to those that this specification itself entails. This is because the framework established for those kinds of electronic attestations of attributes already provides for the desired level of protection of personal data and general security, for example, by requiring issuers of mobile driving licences to guarantee the authenticity, integrity, validity and non-alteration of attributes, to use adequate organisational measures during their operation, to ensure the traceability of data during its lifecycle, and to maintain a security system that complies with all applicable standards.
- (8) To fully harness the inherent trustworthiness of the mobile driving licence as a digital document, verifiers should not rely on visual cues when they are verifying the information presented by the holder. Therefore, a general obligation should be established for verifiers of mobile driving licences to verify the authenticity and validity of mobile driving licences using the technical means of verification provided for in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014. In addition, Member States should also be able to rely on the EU driving licence network set up in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2006/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾ to verify the authenticity and validity of mobile driving licences, making full use of that network, which explicitly aims to facilitate the recognition and verification of those documents regardless of their format.

⁽⁴⁾ 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, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj>).

⁽⁵⁾ Directive (EU) 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union, amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 and Directive (EU) 2018/1972, and repealing Directive (EU) 2016/1148 (NIS 2 Directive) (OJ L 333, 27.12.2022, p. 80, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2022/2555/oj>).

⁽⁶⁾ Directive 2006/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on driving licences (OJ L 403, 30.12.2006, p. 18, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2006/126/oj>).

- (9) Given that technical verification alone ensures the authenticity and integrity of mobile driving licences, the design of visual elements should remain the responsibility of the designers of Wallets. Notwithstanding, Member States establishing their own toolboxes, design elements, guidance or requirements for the visual appearance of their mobile driving licences should notify the Commission of their content, in order to facilitate interoperability and mutual recognition of such documents. The Commission should make those toolboxes and guidance available to other Member States. The Commission should also publish the visual appearance of mobile driving licences communicated to it by Member States, so as to facilitate their knowledge by the general public.
- (10) To facilitate verification and ensure the interoperability and security of mobile driving licences, certain rules on the validation of such licences should be established, as it is the validation of a mobile driving licence that enables a verifier to check that it is authentic, valid and belongs to the person presenting it. Issuing authorities should therefore be provided with an adequate technical and operational framework to be able to ensure that mobile driving licences and the information contained therein remain valid and accurate. Such a framework should include rules in relation to the administrative and technical validity of mobile driving licences, their expiry and, in the case where the mobile driving licence was issued with a technical validity period longer than an hour, the possibility to revoke it. A mobile driving licence whose technical validity period has expired should not, for that reason alone, lose its administrative validity, as specified in Article 10(2) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205.
- (11) The revocation of a mobile driving licence may be required where necessary to ensure the effective implementation of such licences. In certain cases it should therefore be possible for issuing authorities to revoke mobile driving licences which have a technical validity period longer than an hour, issued by them, including where the wallet unit attestation of a wallet unit to which a mobile driving licence was issued has been revoked, where the driving licence is exchanged or replaced by another Member State or where the right to drive associated to the driving licence is cancelled, withdrawn, suspended or restricted. The entire revocation process, including the update of the revocation or status list to be downloaded by the verifiers, should be concluded as fast as possible, and preferably immediately and automatically, especially where the current mobile driving licence of the holder no longer accurately represents their driving rights, because, for example, the licence is under exchange or confiscation. Revocation should, in itself, not affect the administrative validity of the driving licence and the conditions under which the holder is authorised to drive.
- (12) Annex I, Part C, of Directive (EU) 2025/2205 requires the information transmitted directly from the mobile driving licence stored in the Wallet to allow the competent authorities to determine the driving rights of the holder, including any restrictions applicable in the Union or in the territory of a Member State. In situations involving several Member States, where the driving licence should be immediately confiscated, compliance with this provision could prove difficult without regulated administrative cooperation between the relevant Member States. In particular, as the electronic device that is used to display the mobile driving licence cannot be confiscated from the holder under the same conditions as the physical driving licence, the effects of a confiscation of a driving licence cannot materialise in the case of mobile driving licences without provisions establishing detailed rules on the matter. As this would seriously hinder the effective implementation of Directive (EU) 2025/2205 and the operational interoperability of mobile driving licences and could negatively impact road safety, a dedicated procedure should be established to allow the Member State that intends, on the basis of its national legislation, to confiscate the driving licence to ask the Member State of issuance to include information on such confiscation in the mobile driving licence, while it is in effect on the territory of the requesting Member State. Upon the end of the period of confiscation, the Member State of issuance should ensure that it provides the holder with a mobile driving licence that no longer reflects the information on the confiscation.
- (13) Member States should provide the Commission with information on their issuing authorities of mobile driving licences, so that the Commission can establish a trusted list of trusted issuing authorities, as required by Directive (EU) 2025/2205, which enables verifiers to automatically verify that a mobile driving licence was issued by an authorised issuing authority. The content to be notified to the Commission should conform to a minimum set of relevant information. Further, any changes of such information should also be immediately communicated to the Commission.

- (14) In order to prepare the driving licence exchange framework for the introduction of the mobile driving licence, it is necessary to establish standards for the exchange of mobile driving licences that ensure operational interoperability, technical seamlessness and procedural security. Those rules should strike a balance between the need to uphold the 'one holder, one licence' principle, as set out in Article 10(5) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205, which ensures that a driving licence that is exchanged cannot be accessed or used together with the newly acquired driving licence, and the justified expectation of holders of driving licences to acquire their new driving licence as fast as possible. A detailed procedure should therefore be put in place that accounts for all possible scenarios as regards the formats in which the holder can hold and exchange a driving licence, and which ensures seamless and swift cooperation between the exchanging Member State and the previous Member State of issuance.
- (15) Similarly, mobile driving licences issued by third countries may also be subject to exchange by the Member States. It is therefore necessary to define procedures to be complied with when the holders of such mobile driving licences wish to exchange them in the Union, which should, as far as technically possible, make the exchange of those mobile driving licences feasible and secure, thereby improving the procedural security of such exchanges and improving the general interoperability of mobile driving licences. Those procedures should not only promote the cross-border use of mobile driving licences but also, ensure that mobile driving licences correspond to their physical counterparts. They should also ensure that the holders of driving licences issued by third countries cannot contravene the 'one holder, one licence' principle, regardless of the format in which they hold their driving licence.
- (16) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁷⁾, and delivered its opinion on 13 July 2026.
- (17) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee referred to in Article 26(1) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Scope

This Regulation applies to the issuance and management of mobile driving licences issued by Member States in accordance with Directive (EU) 2025/2205 and, in the case of Article 9, to the exchange of mobile driving licences issued by third countries.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'mobile security object' means a data structure within a mobile driving licence that is used to protect the integrity and origin of the data elements of that mobile driving licence;
- (2) 'issuing authority' means the public administrative body of the Member State of issuance under whose responsibility the mobile driving licence is issued;
- (3) 'technical validity period' means the period of validity of the mobile security object;
- (4) 'revoke' means to terminate the validity of the mobile security object of a mobile driving licence.

⁽⁷⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj>).

*Article 3***Issuance and veracity of mobile driving licences**

1. Issuing authorities shall ensure that the mobile driving licences they issue comply with the technical specifications set out in Annex I.
2. Mobile driving licences shall be issued as qualified electronic attestations of attributes or as electronic attestations of attributes issued by or on behalf of public sector bodies responsible for an authentic source in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014. Issuing authorities shall ensure that the protocols and interfaces referred to in Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2982 are used to issue mobile driving licences to European Digital Identity Wallets.
3. Issuing authorities shall ensure that the information contained in a valid mobile driving licence is accurate.

*Article 4***Security and verification of mobile driving licences**

1. Where issuing authorities or entities acting on their behalf are required to report security incidents in accordance with Article 24(2), first subparagraph, point (fb), of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 or Article 23 of Directive (EU) 2022/2555, they shall also notify the Commission of those security incidents, where both the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (a) the security incident affects the issuance or validity of mobile driving licences;
 - (b) pursuant to those legislative acts, the Commission would not otherwise be informed about the security incident.
2. Verification of the authenticity and validity of mobile driving licences shall be performed using the technical means of verification laid down in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.

Member States may also use the EU driving licence network to verify the validity and authenticity of driving licences, in accordance with Article 22(1) and (2) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205.

*Article 5***Visual appearance of mobile driving licences**

1. Member States shall inform the Commission of any design elements, guidance or requirements that they establish for the visual appearance of the mobile driving licences issued by them. The Commission shall make such information available to the other Member States.
2. The Commission shall publish, on its website, the visual appearance of mobile driving licences communicated to it by Member States.

*Article 6***Technical validity and validity management of mobile driving licences**

1. Issuing authorities may issue mobile driving licences with any technical validity period.

Without prejudice to the administrative validity of the driving licence, upon the lapse of its technical validity period, the mobile driving licence shall expire.

2. Issuing authorities shall revoke a mobile driving licence which they issued with a technical validity period of more than one hour in at least the following circumstances:
 - (a) where the wallet unit attestation of a wallet unit to which a mobile driving licence was issued has been revoked;

- (b) where another Member State or a third country has informed the Member State of issuance that the holder of the driving licence has either requested the exchange of her or his driving licence or was obliged to exchange it, and that Member State or third country has decided to exchange the driving licence;
- (c) where another Member State has informed the Member State of issuance that the holder of the mobile driving licence has requested the replacement of her or his driving licence, and that Member State has decided to replace the driving licence;
- (d) where the Member State of issuance has knowledge that the driving licence, the recognition of its validity, or the right to drive has been cancelled, withdrawn, suspended or restricted;
- (e) where the Member State of issuance has been notified by another Member State of a confiscation in accordance with paragraph 3, first subparagraph.

3. The EU driving licence network shall enable the management of mobile driving licences in situations where the driving licence is to be confiscated by the relevant authorities of a Member State in accordance with its national legislation. The EU driving licence network shall provide for the possibility of users, explicitly authorised by the Member State where the driving licence is to be confiscated, to notify the Member State of issuance of such confiscations.

Upon receiving a notification under the first subparagraph, the Member State of issuance shall:

- (a) immediately take the steps to comply with the procedures prescribed under points (b), (c) and (d), including by revoking, as soon as possible, the current mobile driving licence, if issued with a technical validity period of more than one hour;
- (b) inform the user of the current mobile driving licence that, if relevant, their current mobile driving licence has been revoked or will be soon revoked, and that a new mobile driving licence is available for issuance;
- (c) upon request from the holder, issue a new mobile driving licence to the holder;
- (d) include, in the namespace containing relevant information for implementing field 14 of the new mobile driving licence, as set out in Part D, point (5), of Annex I to Directive (EU) 2025/2205, and of all subsequent mobile driving licences it issues to the holder, the following sentence, in its own official language or in English:

'On [date of confiscation], confiscated in the territory of [EU distinguishing sign of the confiscating Member State]. Confiscation is in effect until [as notified by the confiscating Member State through the EU driving licence network].'

That sentence shall be included until the period specified therein has passed.

4. The procedure laid down in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be without prejudice to the national legislation of Member States on the confiscation of driving licences, in particular on the possibility to confiscate a physical driving licence instead of or together with the procedures set out in that paragraph, and without prejudice to the procedures laid down in Articles 15a to 15g of Directive (EU) 2025/2205.

Article 7

Notifications to the Commission

1. By 3 November 2027, Member States shall submit to the Commission the information on the issuing authorities of mobile driving licences set out in Annex II. Such information shall be transmitted through a secure electronic channel made available by the Commission.
2. Member States shall immediately notify the Commission of any modifications to the information submitted in accordance with paragraph 1.

Article 8

Technical, security and operational interoperability standards for the exchange or cross-border replacement of mobile driving licences

1. As part of the national procedures to exchange a driving licence issued by another Member State, the Member State performing the exchange shall:

- (a) check in which formats the applicant holds a driving licence, as part of the procedures prescribed in Article 13(1) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205;
- (b) after the checks referred to in point (a) are successfully concluded, notify the Member State that issued the driving licence about the exchange through the EU driving licence network;
- (c) if relevant, require the surrender of the physical driving licence of the applicant for exchange.

For the purposes of the checks referred to in first subparagraph, point (a), the requested Member State shall use the information made available through the EU driving licence network.

2. After receiving the notification referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (b), the Member State that issued the driving licence that is being exchanged shall:

- (a) where the holder of the driving licence that is being exchanged holds a mobile driving licence, take all the following steps:
 - (i) assess, as soon as possible and in accordance with its national procedures, whether the request is accurate and whether it does not contain manifest errors;
 - (ii) after the assessment in accordance with point (i) is successfully concluded, or after any issues in relation to the notification are resolved:
 - revoke, as soon as possible, the mobile driving licence, if issued with a technical validity period of more than one hour,
 - if relevant, immediately inform the user that their current mobile driving licence has been revoked or will be revoked soon,
 - immediately undertake to no longer issue the mobile driving licence being exchanged;
 - (iii) immediately inform the Member State performing the exchange of the steps taken pursuant to point (ii);
- (b) where the holder of the driving licence that is being exchanged does not hold a mobile driving licence, immediately and automatically inform the Member State performing the exchange that it has received the notification.

3. After receiving the information referred to in paragraph 2, point (a)(iii), or in paragraph 2, point (b), of this Article, and, if relevant, after the physical driving licence has been surrendered, the Member State performing the exchange shall take at least one of the following steps:

- (a) make the exchanged mobile driving licence available for the holder for issuance;
- (b) immediately issue a physical driving licence in accordance with the applicable national rules.

4. In accordance with Article 13(4) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205, where the replacement of a driving licence is requested in a Member State other than the Member State of issuance, the replacing Member State shall apply *mutatis mutandis* the procedures set out in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article.

*Article 9***Minimum technical, security and operational interoperability specifications for exchanging mobile driving licences issued by third countries**

1. Notwithstanding laws regulating the recognition and exchange of driving licences issued by third countries, where a Member State provides for the exchange of a physical driving licence issued by a third country, the Member State shall also inquire whether the holder of the physical driving licence also holds the driving licence in a mobile format.

Where the holder of the physical driving licence issued by the third country also holds the driving licence in a mobile format, the exchanging Member State shall take both the following steps:

- (a) request the third country to revoke the mobile driving licence being exchanged, and to no longer issue the exchanged mobile driving licence to the holder;
- (b) register the fact that the exchanged driving licence was available in a mobile format in the exchanging Member State's national driving licence register, for the purpose of disclosing that information through the EU driving licence network.

2. Notwithstanding laws regulating the recognition and exchange of driving licences issued by third countries, where a Member State provides for the exchange of a mobile driving licence issued by a third country that does not have a physical format, the Member State may consider the mobile driving licence surrendered within the meaning of Article 15(5) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205 if all of the following criteria are fulfilled:

- (a) the third country which issued the mobile driving licence undertakes to provide for a stable and trusted manner of communication with the Member State performing the exchange;
- (b) the third country which issued the mobile driving licence provides trustworthy and verifiable information to the Member State performing the exchange on the formats in which the holder holds their driving licence;
- (c) the third country which issued the mobile driving licence provides the possibility for the Member State performing the exchange to notify the third country about the exchange of the mobile driving licence in a trusted and verifiable manner, should the Member State decide to inform them;
- (d) the third country which issued the mobile driving licence undertakes, at the request of the Member State performing the exchange, to no longer issue the exchanged mobile driving licence to the holder and to revoke it within a reasonable timeframe, and in a verifiable and irrevocable manner.

*Article 10***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13 October 2026.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Technical specifications referred to in Article 3

1. Mobile driving licence format

Issuing authorities shall ensure issuance of mobile driving licences in ISO/IEC-mdoc format as specified in the technical specifications referred to in Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2979 ⁽¹⁾.

2. Mobile driving licence data model

Clause 7 of the standard ISO/IEC 18013-5:2021 shall apply with the following adaptations:

- (1) in Clause 7.2.1, the first sentence shall be replaced by the following.
‘The mDL data elements shall be as defined in Table 5 and belong to the namespaces indicated.’;
- (2) in Table 5, a new column ‘Namespace’ shall be added. For the data elements included in the standard, the value ‘org.iso.18013.5.1’ shall be inserted in the column ‘Namespace’;
- (3) the following entries in Table 5 shall be adapted and all other entries shall remain unchanged:

Identifier	Property adapted	Value in the standard	Value that shall be used in accordance with this Regulation and Annex I, Part D of Directive (EU) 2025/2205
family_name	Definition	Last name, surname, or primary identifier, of the mDL holder. The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters	Field 1 – surname of the holder The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters
family_name	Presence	M	M
given_name	Definition	First name(s), other name(s), or secondary identifier, of the mDL holder. The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters	Field 2 – other name(s) of the holder The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2979 of 28 November 2024 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the integrity and core functionalities of European Digital Identity Wallets (OJ L, 2024/2979, 4.12.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/2979/oj).

Identifier	Property adapted	Value in the standard	Value that shall be used in accordance with this Regulation and Annex I, Part D of Directive (EU) 2025/2205
given_name	Presence	M	M
birth_date	Definition	Day, month and year on which the mDL holder was born. If unknown, approximate date of birth	First part of Field 3 – date of birth
birth_date	Presence	M	M
birth_place	Definition	Country and municipality or state/province where the mDL holder was born. The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters	Second part of Field 3 – place of birth The distinguishing sign of the Member State as specified in Annex I, Part D, point (1) of Directive (EU) 2025/2205, or the state, province, district, or local area or the municipality, city, town, or village where the user to whom the person identification data relates was born, or, if not already covered, any other value present on the physical driving licence. The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters
birth_place	Presence	O	M
issue_date	Definition	Date when mDL was issued	Field 4a – Date of issue of the driving licence
issue_date	Encoding format	tdate or fulldate	fulldate
issue_date	Presence	M	M
expiry_date	Definition	Date when mDL expires	Field 4b – Date of expiry of the driving licence
expiry_date	Encoding format	tdate or fulldate	fulldate
expiry_date	Presence	M	M

Identifier	Property adapted	Value in the standard	Value that shall be used in accordance with this Regulation and Annex I, Part D of Directive (EU) 2025/2205
issuing_authority	Definition	Issuing authority name. The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters	Field 4c – name of the issuing authority The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters
issuing_authority	Presence	M	M
administrative_number	Definition	An audit control number assigned by the issuing authority. The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters	Field 4d – a number different from that under field 5, for administrative purposes The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters
administrative_number	Presence	O	O
document_number	Definition	The number assigned or calculated by the issuing authority. The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters.	Field 5 – number of the driving licence The value shall only use any latin1 ^b characters, including letters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters.
document_number	Presence	M	M
Portrait	Definition	A reproduction of the mDL holder's portrait. See 7.2.2	Field 6 – photograph of the holder See 7.2.2.
Portrait	Presence	M	M
signature_usual_mark	Definition	Image of the signature or usual mark of the mDL holder, see 7.2.7	Field 7 – signature of the holder See 7.2.7.
signature_usual_mark	Presence	O	O

Identifier	Property adapted	Value in the standard	Value that shall be used in accordance with this Regulation and Annex I, Part D of Directive (EU) 2025/2205
resident_address	Definition	The place where the mDL holder resides and/or may be contacted (street/ house number, municipality, etc.). The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters	Field 8 – holder's permanent place of residence, or postal address The value shall only use latin1 ^b characters and shall have a maximum length of 150 characters
resident_address	Presence	O	O

(4) in Table 5, the following rows shall be added:

Namespace	Identifier	Meaning	Definition	Presence	Encoding format
org.iso.18013.5.1.EU	driving_privileges_eu	Categories of vehicles and restrictions/ conditions	Field 9 – category of vehicle(s) the holder is entitled to drive Field 10 – date of first issue of each category, except if not available Field 11 – date of expiry of each category Field 12 – additional information/ restriction(s), in code form, as specified in Annex I, Part E of Directive (EU) 2025/2205	M	Driving PrivilegesEU See 7.2.4
org.iso.18013.5.1.EU	administrative_information	Field 14, as per Annex I, Part D of Directive (EU) 2025/2205	Field 14 – An entry by the Member State of issuance of information essential for administering the licence or related to road safety.	O	tstr

Namespace	Identifier	Meaning	Definition	Presence	Encoding format
			This information may, in particular, be based on information received from another Member State and may include any cancellation, withdrawal, suspension or any restriction of the right to drive of a driver of a power-driven vehicle, of his or her driving licence, such as one limited to certain categories or to the territory of certain Member States. With the specific written agreement of the holder, information which is not related to the administration of the driving licence or to road safety may also be added in this field; such addition shall not alter in any way the use of the item as a driving licence		

- (5) in Clause 7.2.4, the following text shall be added:
- The European Union driving privileges structure contains information describing the driving privileges of the holder in accordance with Directive (EU) 2025/2205.
- The European Union driving privileges structure shall be encoded as CBOR and shall be formatted as follows:
- ```
DrivingPrivilegesEU = [

 * DrivingPrivilegeEU

]

DrivingPrivilegeEU = {

 "vehicle_category_code": tstr ; Driving licence category code

 as per Article 6

 of Directive (EU) 2025/2205
```

```
? "issue_date": full-date ; Date of first issue of the category
 [mandatory unless not available]

"expiry_date": full-date ; Date of expiry of the category

? "codes": [+ CodeEU]

}

CodeEU = {

 "code": tstr ; Code as per Annex I, Part E of
 Directive (EU) 2025/2205

 ? "sign": tstr ; Sign as per ISO/IEC 18013-2 Annex A

 ? "value": tstr ; Value as per ISO/IEC 18013-2 Annex A

}
```

The “sign” pair, if present, shall have a value of “<”, “=”, “>”, or a valid combination thereof. If the “sign” pair is present, the “value” pair shall be present as well. The value shall be a decimal number, encoded as a text string. The unit in which the value is expressed shall be included in either the definition of the vehicle subcategory or in the code description.

NOTE 3 The `DrivingPrivilegesEU` structure can be an empty array.

If the categories of vehicle(s) the holder is entitled to drive include a category not set out in Article 6 of Directive (EU) 2025/2205, such category may be included in a Member State specific namespace, in accordance with the requirements for domestic namespaces in Clause 7.2.8.’

## ANNEX II

**Notifications of information on issuing authorities of mobile driving licences and on the mechanisms enabling the authentication and validation of mobile driving licences**

Member States shall provide the following information to the Commission on each issuing authority of mobile driving licences:

- (a) the name of the issuing authority;
- (b) where applicable, the registration number of the issuing authority;
- (c) the country code of the Member State in which the issuing authority is established;
- (d) the contact email and contact phone number of the issuing authority, for matters related to the mobile driving licences it issues;
- (e) the URL of the webpage that contains the policies, terms and conditions of the issuing authority, that apply to the provision and use of the mobile driving licences it issues;
- (f) where applicable, the URL of the webpage that contains additional information about the issuing authority;
- (g) results of interoperability testing, in accordance with a template to be provided by the Commission;
- (h) one or more certificates with a country code matching the country code of the Member State under point (c) and compliant with clause 7 or 8 of ETSI TS 119 412-6 v1.2.1 (2026-04) <sup>(1)</sup> that may be used to verify the signature or seal created by the issuing authority on the mobile driving licences it issues, and for which the certified identity data include the name, and where applicable, the registration number of the issuing authority, as specified in points (a) and (b), respectively.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 6: Certificate profile requirements for PID, Wallet, EAA, QEAA, and PSBEAA providers.