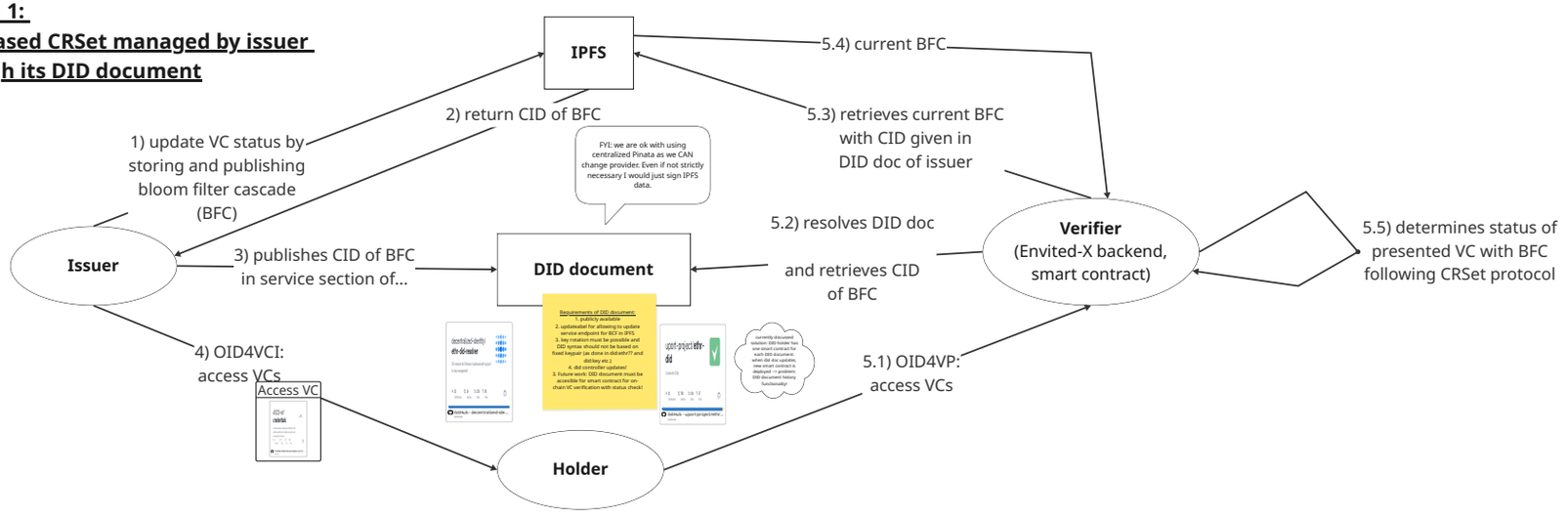
Option 1:
IPFS-based CRSet managed by issuer through its DID document



Pro

- less operational effort for issuers since they already have their DID docuement --> no need for issuers to additionally manage a smart contract that makes the CID of their current BFC available
- DID resolver smart contract that can be used same as Baki's suggested IPFS smart contract but at the same time enriches the custom DID method of the ENVITED-X system
- ~~No need for blockchain for making issuers' control over BFC verifiable for verifiers (in contrast to ipfs smart contract)~~

Contra

- Potentially not integrateable for future work regarding: on-chain status determination by smart contracts (--> depends on where the DID document is stored, idealy on the same blockchain as the smart contracts that acts as verifier)
- Currently used DID method does not have a DID document, instead the DID of trust anrochor, members, and users are blockchain identifiers following CAIP-10 layout --> this might be outdated because of simpuleid replacing DIMIM system... but what is SimpuleID... --> solution: evm layer 2 compatable did method implemenmted in dedicated smart contract

todo: is simpuleid the new decentralized identity systems for issuers? If yes, is simpulse different than the current issuer registry on tezos ? If yes, then the used DIDs do not resolve to a DID document! --> applying for credentials seems like simpulse is based on the same tezos-based registry: https://identity.ssrc.digital/ideahboard

Option 2:
IPFS-based CRSet managed by issuer through dedicated smart contract