

## Future of Trust Services – Industry Perspective

Impulse for the Session Discussion from the perspective of a private QTSP

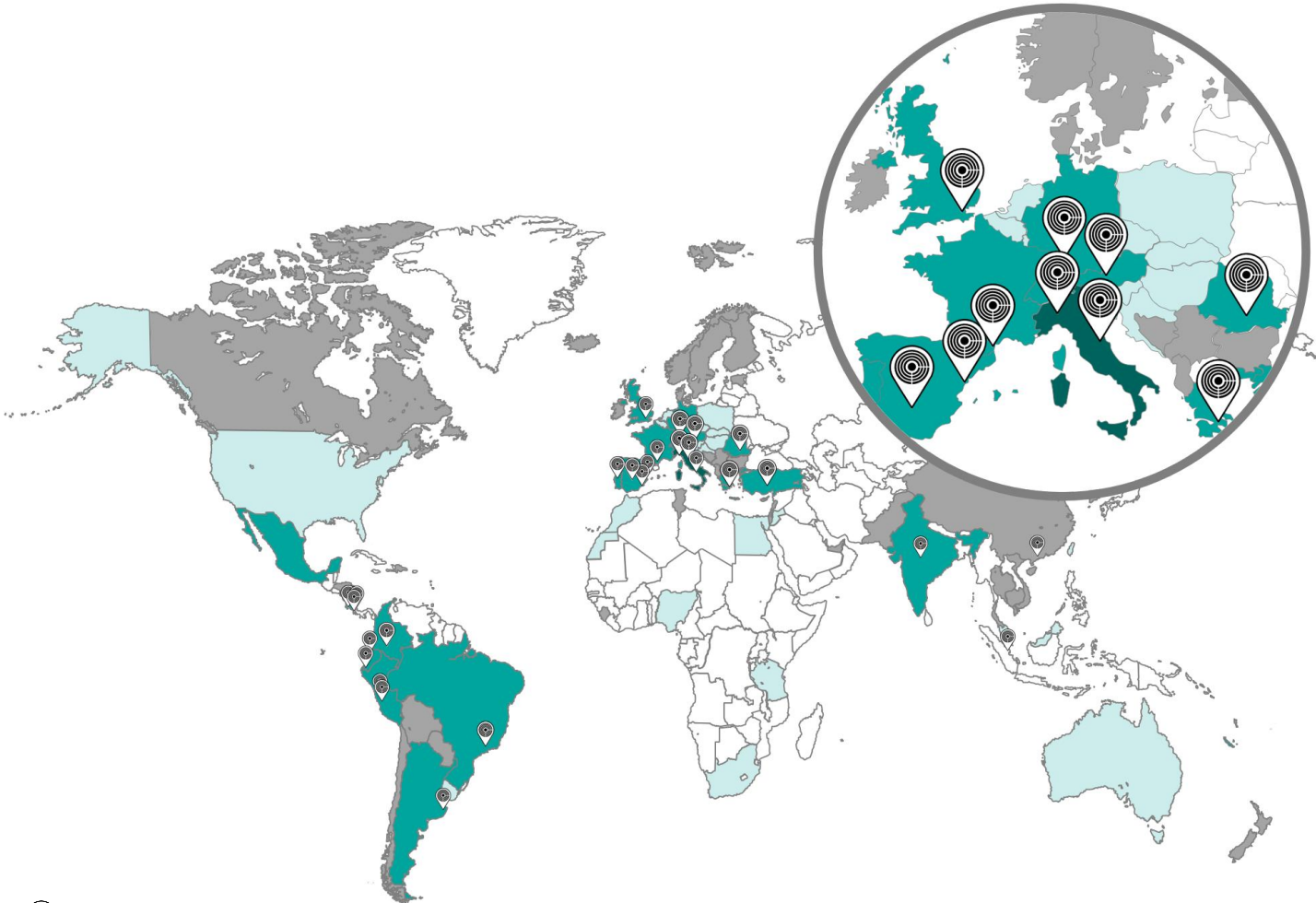


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MarCom – Namirial

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# Namirial global footprint and experience background

Customer expectations: Enabling cross-border operations globally



**2 B +**

Cloud  
Signatures  
in 2025

**40 M +**

Digital onboarding  
processes  
in 2025

**9 B +**

Long-term archived  
documents  
end of 2025

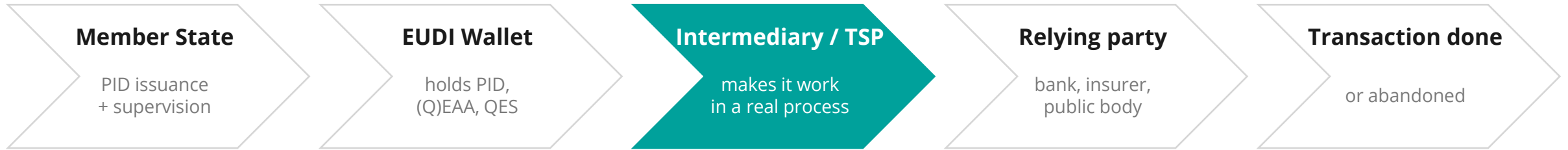
**35 M +**

Certificates issued  
in 2025

 Headquarters | Countries with  Local presences  Partners & customers  Customers

# The regulation stops at the interface

Where the private layer sits in the EUDI Wallet ecosystem



Everything the regulation defines sits at the ends of this chain. The middle is where a transaction actually completes.

## Integration & orchestration

Wallet, eID, QES, KYC and documents inside one process - not five separate projects for the relying party.

## Liability & availability

A qualified provider carries the legal and operational risk, 24/7, with an audit trail the supervisor accepts.

## Scale across borders

One API for the wallets of EU/EEA, instead of a bilateral integration per Member State and per scheme.

**Member States issue the PID and supervise. Private providers make it work at scale.**

Neither is strong without the other - and in this layer the incumbents are European.

# Same assurance. Jumped once.

One control, five regimes — where the duplicated cost comes from

| Control required of a European QTSP | eIDAS2 IAs | CRA | NIS2 | AMLR | National law |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----|------|------|--------------|
| Identity proofing                   | ●          | —   | —    | ●    | ●            |
| Risk management                     | ●          | ●   | ●    | ●    | —            |
| Incident reporting                  | ●          | ●   | ●    | —    | ●            |
| Vulnerability handling              | ●          | ●   | ●    | —    | —            |
| Logging & evidence                  | ●          | ●   | ●    | ●    | ●            |

## Agile legislation - eIDAS2 implementing acts

**35** In total

6 already revised, more revisions likely

*...all landing on the same team, often in different vocabularies.*

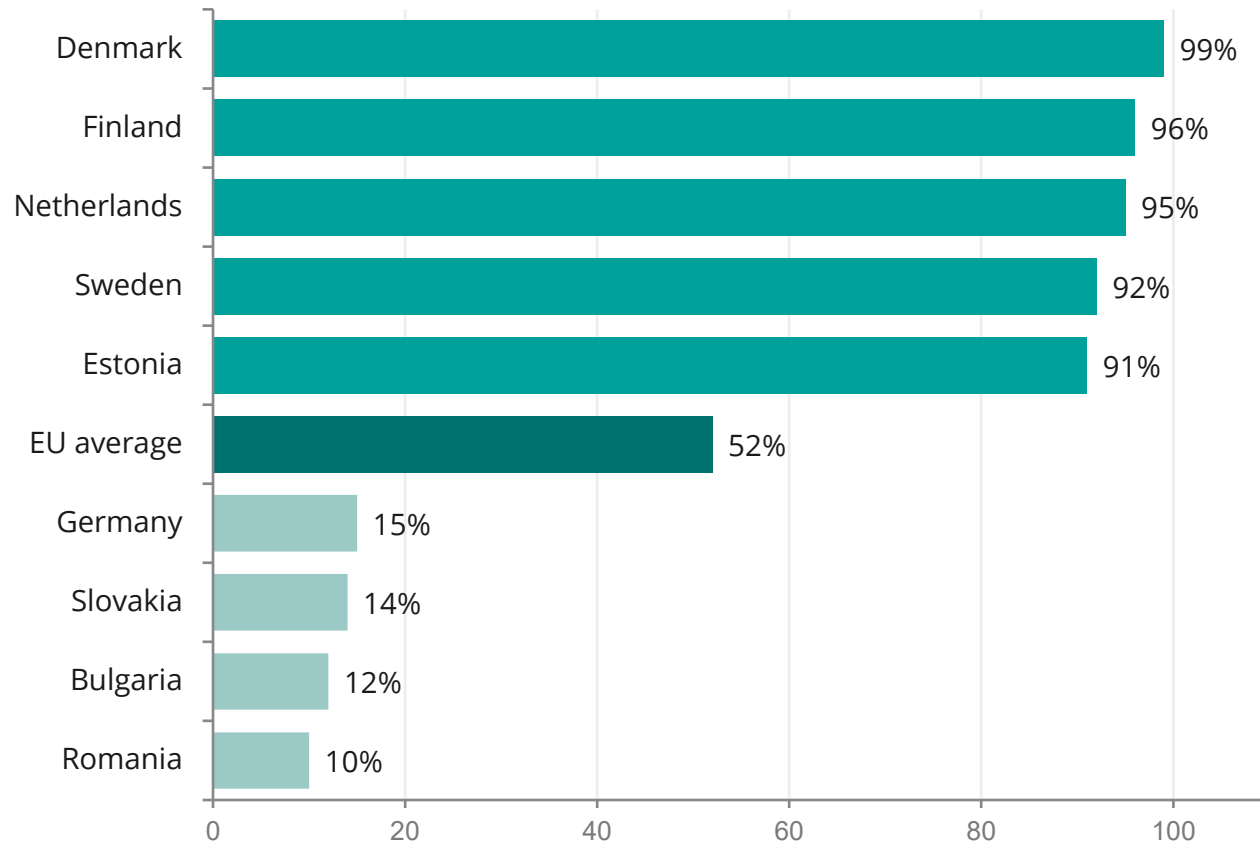
## Three concrete asks

- Assess once, use many times — recognition of one assessment across regimes
- An explicit consistency check between the eIDAS2 implementing acts and the CRA
- No new national special paths where an EU rule already applies

Not a lower bar — the same bar, jumped once.

# Availability is not adoption. The latter is driven by ambition.

eID use across the EU, 2025 - same regulation, same decade – yet based on eIDAS v2014. Can eIDAS v2024 fix this?



Individuals aged 16-74 who used their eID to access online services for private purposes in the previous 12 months. Ranked high to low; [Eurostat](#) names the top five, the EU average and the bottom four, so the other Member States sit between them.

**eID usage for business-sector services: 25% across the EU**

**Highest shares: Estonia 81%, Finland 80%, Sweden 73%**

The markets where eID reaches commercial services are the markets where private providers built the journeys.

**Where adoption did happen**

**42 m**

SPID identities in Italy in 2025, 35 m active

**1.3 bn**

SPID transactions in Italy in 2025

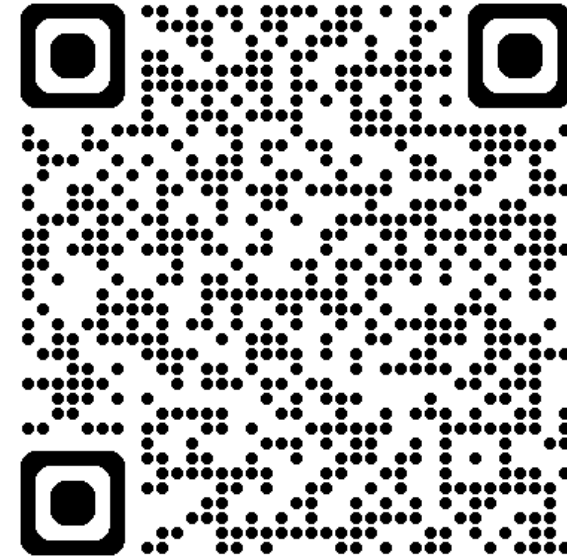
**itsme, BankID**

same model, same uptake, smaller markets

# Participants Service



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Connect with Joerg to follow up on individual aspects

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