

EUDI Wallet mobile security checklist for relying parties

For banks, insurers, telecom providers, public services, and digital platforms accepting EUDI credentials through a mobile journey



How to use this checklist

A trusted EUDI credential can strengthen identity assurance. It does not secure the relying party's own application, session, or subsequent transaction.

Use this checklist to review the complete journey from the wallet request to the action taken in your service.

Mark each item: Covered / Partial / Gap
Record: Owner / Evidence / Next action



1. Define the use case and relying-party role

We have documented the service journey in which EUDI Wallet data will be requested.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

We know whether we are acting directly as the Wallet Relying Party or through an intermediary.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

We have identified the teams responsible for identity, mobile security, fraud, privacy, compliance, and customer experience.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Owner and evidence: _____

2. Register the intended use

The Wallet Relying Party is registered through the applicable national process.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

The registration accurately describes the intended use of the wallet and the data that will be requested.^[1]

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Each requested attribute is necessary for the stated purpose.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Product changes that affect the purpose or requested data trigger a registration and privacy review.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Owner and evidence: _____

3. Authenticate the relying-party instance

We have defined how the Relying Party Instance authenticates itself to the Wallet Instance.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Required access certificates are issued, stored, renewed, and revoked through controlled processes.^[1]

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

The wallet can verify that requests come from the registered relying party.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Private keys and signing operations are protected from unauthorized use.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Owner and evidence: _____

4. Request the right information

Each presentation request asks only for the attributes required for that transaction or service.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

The purpose of the request is clear to the user.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

We have considered whether derived or selective-disclosure attributes can replace unnecessary raw personal data.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Consent and cancellation paths are clear and do not use misleading interface patterns.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Owner and evidence: _____

5. Verify what the wallet returns

We validate the signatures and trust chains associated with the PID or attestation.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

We check validity, expiry, issuer trust, and revocation status where applicable.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

We confirm that the returned information matches the original request and intended use.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Failed or incomplete verification cannot be silently treated as successful.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Owner and evidence: _____

6. Protect the relying party's mobile app

The mobile app can detect relevant signs of tampering, repackaging, debugging, hooking, or a hostile device environment.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Sensitive verifier logic and decisions cannot be changed through simple runtime manipulation.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

The interface displaying requested and returned information is protected against manipulation or overlays.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Mobile runtime controls are treated as protection for our own app, not as a claim that we control or secure the user's Wallet Instance.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Owner and evidence: _____

7. Bind identity to the correct session and action

The verified result is securely connected to the correct user, device, session, and service request.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

An attacker cannot reuse a valid result in another session or substitute different transaction data after verification.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Sensitive actions such as account opening, recovery, signing, or payment approval include appropriate confirmation and step-up controls.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

We have defined how long a verification result remains valid.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Owner and evidence: _____

8. Respond, investigate, and minimize data

We have defined what happens when verification fails or the relying-party app reports a high-risk runtime condition.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Fraud, security, support, and compliance teams receive enough evidence to investigate disputed events.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

We retain only the identity and security data needed for a defined legal, operational, or fraud-prevention purpose.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Runtime evidence can be correlated with the wallet interaction without creating unnecessary user profiling.

☐ Covered ☐ Partial ☐ Gap

Owner and evidence: _____

Next step

Review the complete chain:

Request → Relying-party authentication → User approval → Credential verification → Session binding → Business action

A trusted credential can reduce uncertainty about identity. Every step around that credential still needs its own security control and accountable owner.

Source notes:

[1] EU rules require Member States to maintain registration arrangements for Wallet Relying Parties. Registration information covers the relying party's identity, intended use of the wallet, and the data it plans to request. The framework also provides for certificates used to authenticate relying parties to Wallet Instances.

[2] The ARF treats relying parties as a distinct ecosystem role with responsibilities for registration, authenticated presentation requests, and verification of the PID or attestation received.

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Promon AS
Cort Adelers Gate 30
0251 Oslo
Norway