

# Security aspects of bar code payment

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ITU Workshop on Fintech Security Geneva, Switzerland, 26 August 2019

## Global bar code payment prosperity



### Practices in several countries/regions



### Usage beyond payment



In-store

Payment







Coupon

到刘宝

预现金红色

Mobile payment brings great convenience for small merchants, even those located in Mount Everest.

## Bar code payment benefits





















## **Typical scenarios**





Payee-presented mode

- Identifier for a Payee
   or service
- Payee could be a merchant or person
- Dynamic or static



### Payer-presented mode

- Identifier for a payer or account
- Dynamic

## Mainstream formatting of payment bar code





## Sample code images







Code value: https://order.duolabao.com/acti ve/n/10011.....?p=N

### Code value: 28xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

向商家付钱

花呗 优先使用此支付方式付款

3

Payer-presented code:

- Routing block
- <u>Authorization Token</u>

## General transaction flow

### Payee-presented mode



## General transaction flow

Payee-presented mode, aggregated code



## General transaction flow



### Payer-presented mode





Specific to payee-presented co	ode	Specific to payer-presented code
Code containing harmful information	Threats related to URL and redirect	Exposure of user payment account
Code being misplaced, replaced, covered up, stained or altered		Replay of user authorization tokens
	Threats related to aggregation	
Exposure of merchant business data	code	Bar code leakage by screen capture or sharing
Common		
Threats to network communication	Threats to transactions and user fun	ds Threats to sensitive data
Threats to mobile APPs (user agents)	Threats to user devices Threats to	o merchant devices Threats to servers



### **Payee-presented mode**

#### Point of Interaction

- Secure generating, presenting, and reading of bar codes
- Use of anticounterfeiting technology
- etc

#### Payee sensitive data

- Bar code information organization (what's presented, what's not)
- Use of tokenization or similar technology
- etc

#### URL and redirect

- Anti-phishing
- Verification of transaction information
- etc

#### Aggregation code

- Management of sensitive data
- Security of user funds
- Traceability of transactions
- etc



### **Payer-presented mode**

### Point of Interaction

- Secure generating, presenting, and reading of bar codes
- Anti-replay
- Screen capture warnings
- etc

#### Payer sensitive data

- Bar code information organization (what's presented, what's not)
- Use of tokenization or similar technology
- etc

### Common

### Infrastructure

- Data security and recovery
- Application security (eg. Web)
- Host security
- Network security
- Physical security

### Mobile devices and APPs

- Human-machine interactions
- Client software security
- Communication security

#### Transactions

- Secure processing of transaction data
- Payer identification, authentication, authorization
- Identifying and handling of transaction risks
- etc

## Identifying and handling of transaction risks

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- X.tfrca: Technical Framework of risk identification to enhance authentication



## Identifying and handling of transaction risks

• X.tfrca: Technical Framework of risk identification to enhance authentication

Domain risk strategy (RD3	: operation_risks)
Domain risk strategy (RD2: fra	ud_risks)
omain risk strategy (RD1: theft_	risks)
Rule #1.1: Risk#1_transferMoney_norisk	Rule #1.x: Risk#1_transferMoney_high
condition 1: amount < THRESHHOLD condition 2: (trusted transaction history between two parties) = TRUE	<pre>condition 1: amount &gt; THRESHHOLD condition 2: (trusted transaction history between two parties) = FALSE condition 3: (preceding change password request) = TRUE</pre>
Rule #2.1: Risk#2_subwayTicket_norisk	Rule #2.y: Risk#2_subwayTicket_low
<pre>condition 1: amount &lt; THRESHHOLD condition 2: (usual device) = TRUE condition 3: (usual city) = TRUE</pre>	condition 1: amount < THRESHHOLD condition 2: (usual device) = FALSE condition 2: (usual aity) = TPUE
Rule #n.1: Risk#n_xxXxx_norisk	Rule #n.z: Risk#n_xxXxx_high
<pre>condition 1: amount &lt; THRESHHOLD condition 2: condition 3:</pre>	<pre>condition 1: amount &gt; THRESHHOLD condition 2: condition 3:</pre>

.....

<<Enumeration>> Risk domains +RD1 (theft\_risks) +RD2 (fraud risks) +RD3 (operation risks)



- Payer identification, authentication, authorization
  - ISO/IEC WD 27553 Information technology -- Security techniques -- Security requirements for authentication using biometrics on mobile devices
     @ ISO/IEC JTC1 SC27 WG5
  - IEEE P2790 Biometric Liveness Detection

@ IEEE Cybersecurity and Privacy Standards Committee

- Proposed study group on Security aspects of bar code payment
   @ ISO TC68 SC2
- TBD



# **Thanks!**

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