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Identity, Security and Privacy: Mobile Web Payments

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W3C Web Payments Workshop

Mobile Web Payments - Legacy

- Premium SMS still popular
 - Based on operator-assigned short code
 - Customer sends text message to short code
 - Can be followed by pin exchange to verify origin of SMS
 - Customer is billed through operator
 - Identity through cellphone credentials
- PSMS market still quite strong *worldwide*
 - US operators have shut it down
 - Acc. to Transparency Research International (2013)
 - 236.9 billion in 2012 and further expected to reach to 1,134.2 billion in 2017
 - CAGR of 36.8% from 2012 to 2017
- Mobile browsers have supported PSMS from the WAP days
 - Any new web payments mechanism would have to bear this in mind
 - And all the accompanying issues, including
 - » Operator rev share,
 - » Bad debt

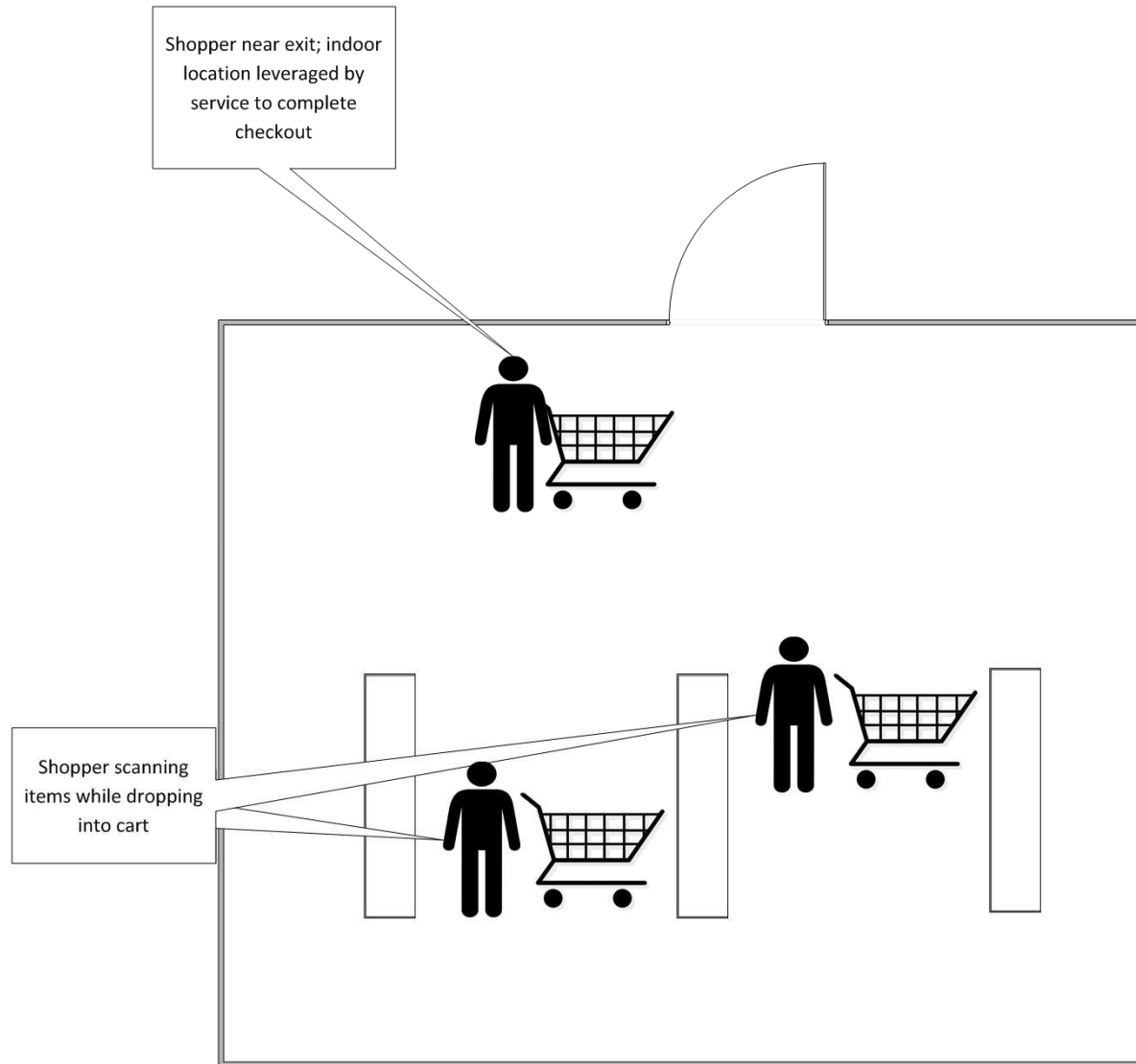
Mobile Web Payments – Legacy (cont.)

- HTTP Header Enrichment
 - Long used for mobile content management systems (CMS's)
 - Operator adds header with unique mobile subscriber ID (e.g. MSISDN)
 - Service provider works with operator to bill customer directly
- Advantages
 - Seamless billing from an end user perspective
 - No changes necessary to existing browsers
- Disadvantages
 - Not secure if path from operator network to server is not secure
 - Middleboxes can spoof headers
 - Traversing NAT's is an issue
 - Not expected to work on WiFi
 - Similar transactional issues as PSMS
 - Bad debt, operator rev share

Mobile Web Payments – Going Forward

- Multifactor authentication leveraging contextual data
 - Location, biometrics, etc.
- Retail example:
 - In-store shoppers who use bar code scanning on mobile device to scan in items as placing them into cart
 - At checkout, device produces a final bar code to be scanned is displayed on mobile device and read
 - Customer automatically billed
 - Can in-store location of shopper be leveraged instead?

Mobile Web Payments – Going Forward



Mobile Web Payments – Going Forward

- HTML5 has introduced features such as Geolocation, NFC that take leverage device API's in mobile devices and provide contextual information
 - Use of contextual information has a place in multifactor authentication
 - Previous in-store shopping example
 - Such data must be provided by a verifiable source
 - Information could be sensitive (e.g. biometric data)
 - Data sent directly by web apps using standard methods such as XHR or WebSockets may be vulnerable to attacks (even over TLS)
 - Any W3C Web Payments enabler should consider whether deeper integration into HW for multifactor auth using device API's is needed

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Thank You

