

PSD2 Strong Customer Authentication

Analysis : **FIDO2 keys** as a replacement for **CAP** (Chip Authentication Program) **readers**



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01 Introduction



About BPCE

A French Banking Group



Source: <https://groupebpce.com/en/the-group/profile>




European regulations for banking and payment

PSD2: Payment Services Directive – Revised version

○ PSD2 in brief

- Member states of the European Union need to comply to the EU PSD2 requirements since January 2018.
- The rules aim to :
 - better protect customers when they bank online – through **Strong Customer Authentication**
 - promote the development and use of innovative banking and payment services – through **Open Banking**

○ Focus: Strong Customer Authentication (SCA)

- **Identification** : recognizing the customer concerned by an operation
- **Authentication** : making sure that the user behind the operation is in fact the customer – by one of the following factors :
 - **Inherence** > (biometric) properties of the customer 
 - **Knowledge** > (secret) information known by the customer 
 - **Possession** > (personal) physical belonging of the customer 
- **Strong Authentication** : combining at least two of the three factors to authenticate the user



Our understanding of Strong Customer Authentication

In brief : PSD2 SCA Requirements

⦿ PSD2 rules apply for every online / remote banking operation, be it on :

- Internet banking (web access) and Mobile banking (smartphone application) ;
- Phone banking (call-centers) ;
- E-commerce websites (3DS online payments) ; etc.

⦿ Operations concerned by SCA requirements



1 Connection / Sign-in to online services

When the customer logs-in to his/her **internet banking** – on web interface or mobile application

- A strong authentication is required every 90 days or on a new device



2 Validation of a sensitive operation

On remote banking (internet or phone) : when the customer initiates an **operation** classified as « **sensitive** » by PSD2.

- Examples : adding a new payee for bank transfers ; initiating a bank transfer to someone else ...



3 Validation of an online payment

When the customer makes an **online payment**, either :

- With his/her **card** – through 3DS (MasterCard or Visa) or ;
- By **instant payment** – through a Third-Party Provider (known as a “Payment Initiating Service Provider”).



02 BPACE Specificities



Snapshot of BPCE Context

Authentication means

○ Summary of some (not all) authentication means that we propose to our customers

- Some authentication means are considered « **simple** » (or weak)
 - They need to be **combined** to provide a **strong authentication**
- Some authentication means are considered « **strong** » and do not need to be combined for SCA
 - They combine **multiple factors** (inherence, possession or knowledge) in **one single means**

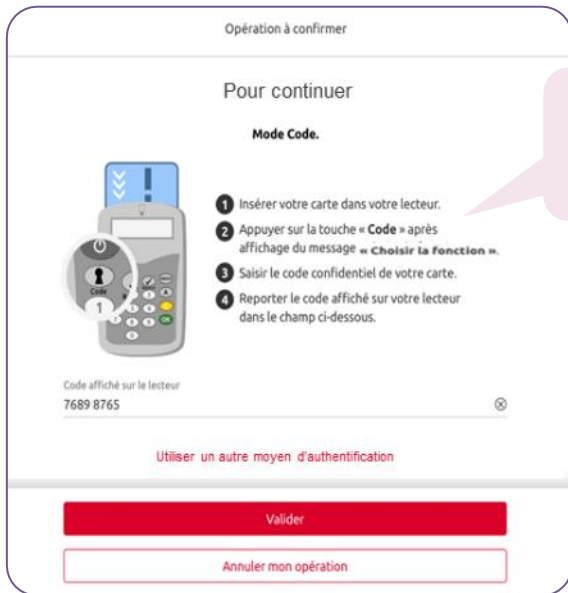
Authentication means	Type (simple / strong)
Password	Simple
OTP sent by SMS	Simple
Sécur'Pass : In-app notification and validation (on registered device)	Strong
CAP reader and card	Strong
Password + OTP SMS	Strong

Our focus for today's presentation and discussions

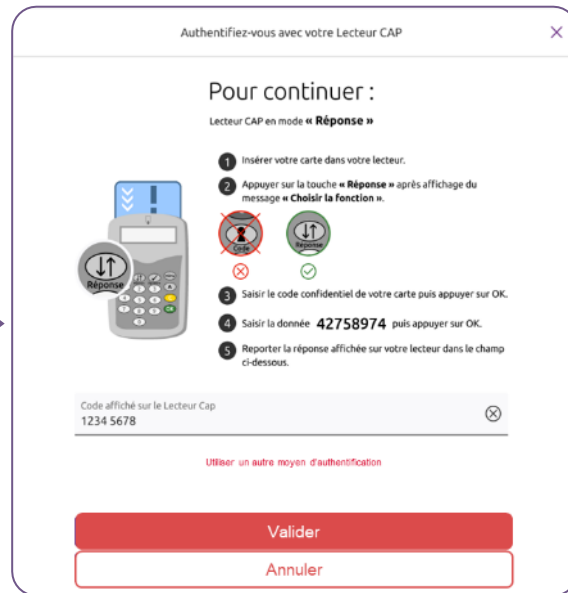


CAP-reader use cases

In brief : The 2 operating modes of the CAP card reader



Steps to generate an authentication code
Used in combination with a chip-based card



Code mode
Unique authentication code generated randomly – used as an OTP to validate an operation

Not PSD2 compliant – for Remote banking “sensitive operations”, as there is no dynamic linking

Response mode
Unique authentication code generated **in response to a server code** – used as an OTP to validate an operation

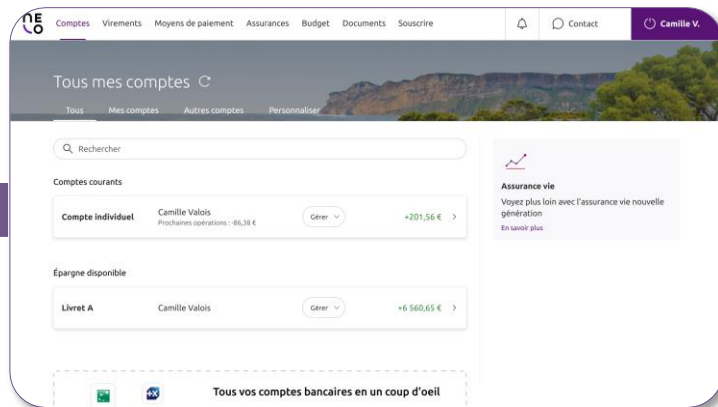
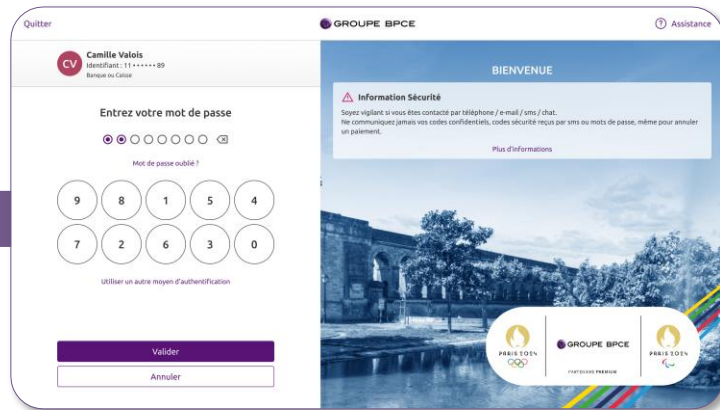
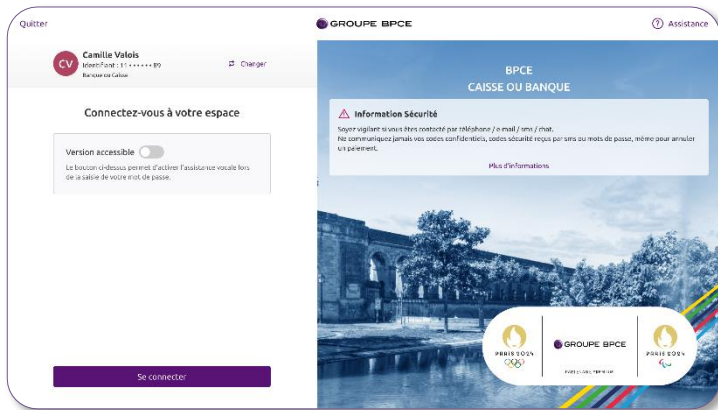
PSD2 compliant – as there is a pair of unique codes (one identifying the transaction and one the authentication)



03 Typical Customer Journey

Customer Journey : Adding a new payee (1/3)

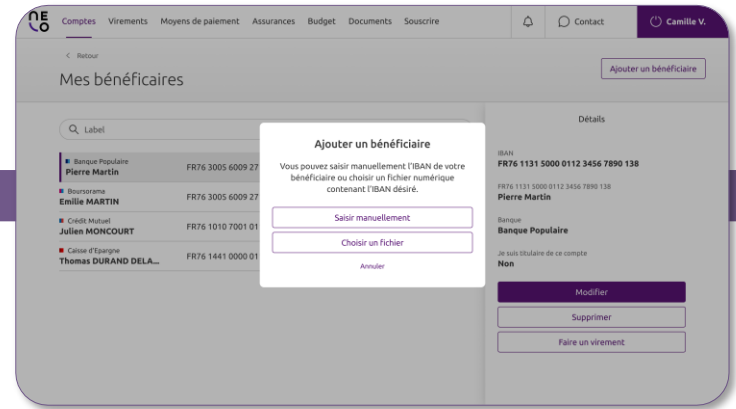
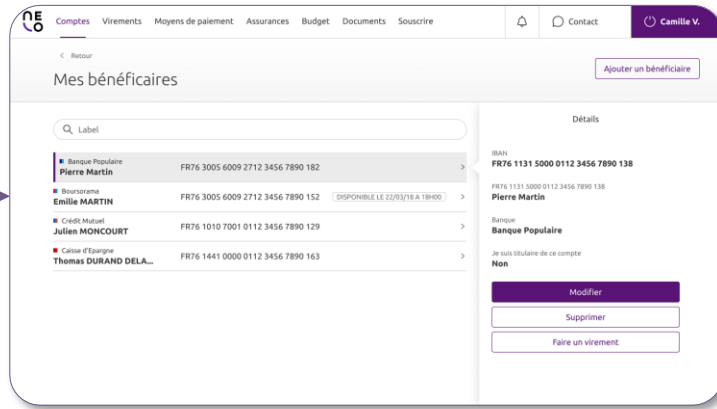
Steps : Log-in (id) > Log-in (password) > Internet banking home page (Accounts summary)



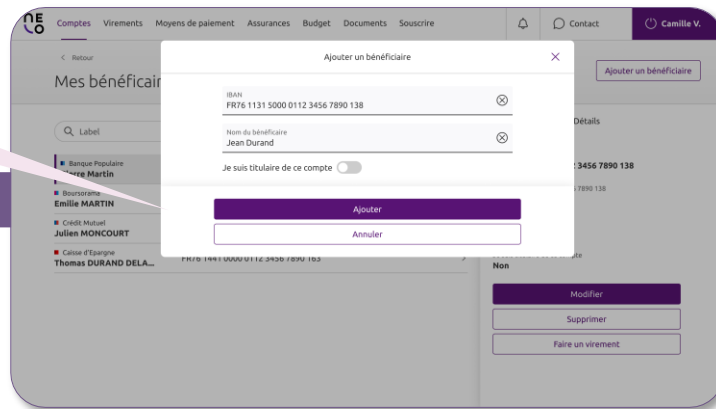


Customer Journey : Adding a new payee (2/3)

Steps : Bank transfers > List of payees > Add a new payee

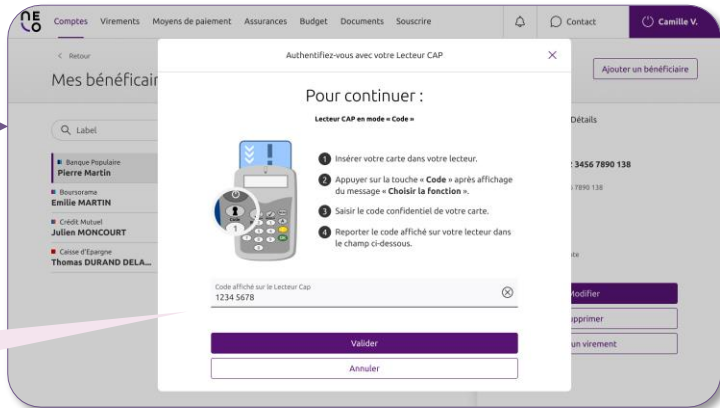


At this point, an SCA is required to confirm the user input



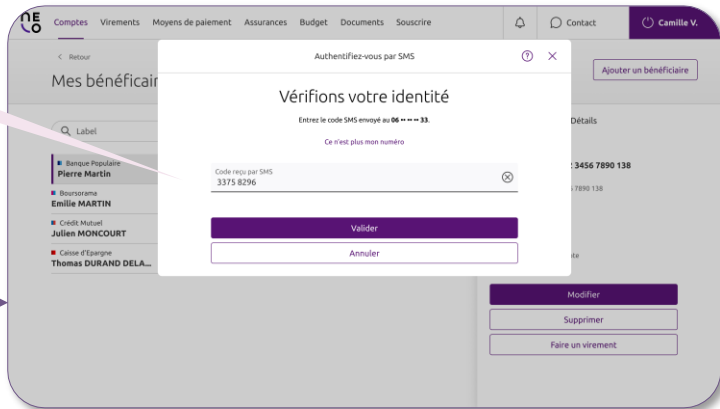
Customer Journey : Adding a new payee (3/3)

Steps : SCA (2 scenarios) > Confirmation of operation (new payee added)

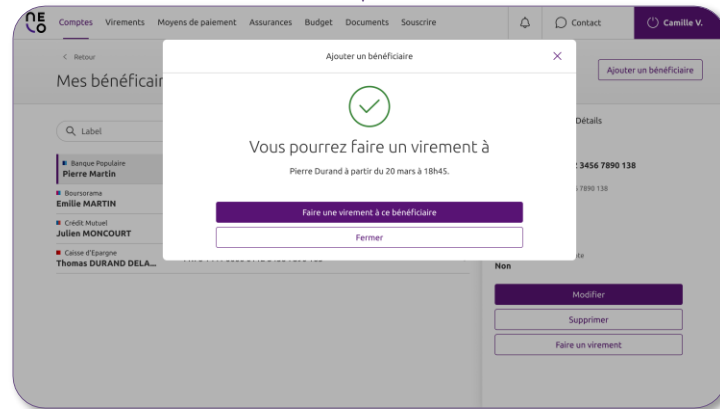


Scenario 1 : CAP reader

OR



Scenario 2 : OTP SMS





04 PSD2 SCA requirements and FIDO2 specifications

PSD2 and Security Requirements regarding SCA

What you see is what you sign and Dynamic Linking

The following requirements apply to both user validations :

- Sensitive operation on Internet banking
- Online payments (Card-based or instant payment) on e-commerce websites

⊙ What you see is what you sign (WYSIWYS)

- The client needs to be able to see on-screen the (details of the) operation he is about to validate / authenticate

⊙ Dynamic Linking

- Dynamic linking - in a PSD2 context - requires an “authentication code”, unique to each transaction, to be transferred together with the amount and recipient of the payment through every step of the payment and authentication process.



FIDO2 specifications

FIDO2 key as the best new means, with some limitations

⦿ Thanks to the Secure Payment Confirmation extension to FIDO2

- 3DS online card payment on e-commerce websites – can be authorised with FIDO2 devices in full PSD2-compliance

⦿ Our concerns: Validating / authorising sensitive operations on Internet Banking

- What you see is what you sign
- Dynamic Linking

⦿ Examples of sensitive operations requiring SCA for user validation

Operation	Details
Transfers > Adding a new payee	Name, IBAN of new payee
Transfers > Transfer to a third-party account	Amount, IBAN, date
Card management > PIN preview	Card (or card type)
Card management > Changing payment threshold	Card (or card type), previous and new thresholds
Card management > Apple Pay in-app provisioning	Card (or card type), date



05 Questions / remarques

