

mojaloop

# PISP Progress Update

**PI 10 - April 2010**

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mojaloop

# Goal

**Overall:** Enable 3rd party payment initiation within the Mojaloop Ecosystem.

## **This Presentation:**

- Update the community on our progress
- Share insights into design and gather feedback
  - *Do you see security issues? Is there a use case you're thinking about that won't work? Please yell out.*

## **What this is not:**

- A design session with 100+ people



# Overview

## **1. Background**

- a. What is a PISP?
- b. Links to last slide deck
- c. Transfers

## **2. Account Linking Design**

- a. Initial Login and Consent
- b. Registering a FIDO Key

## **3. API Changes**

## **4. Next Steps**

# Background

# What is **PISP**?

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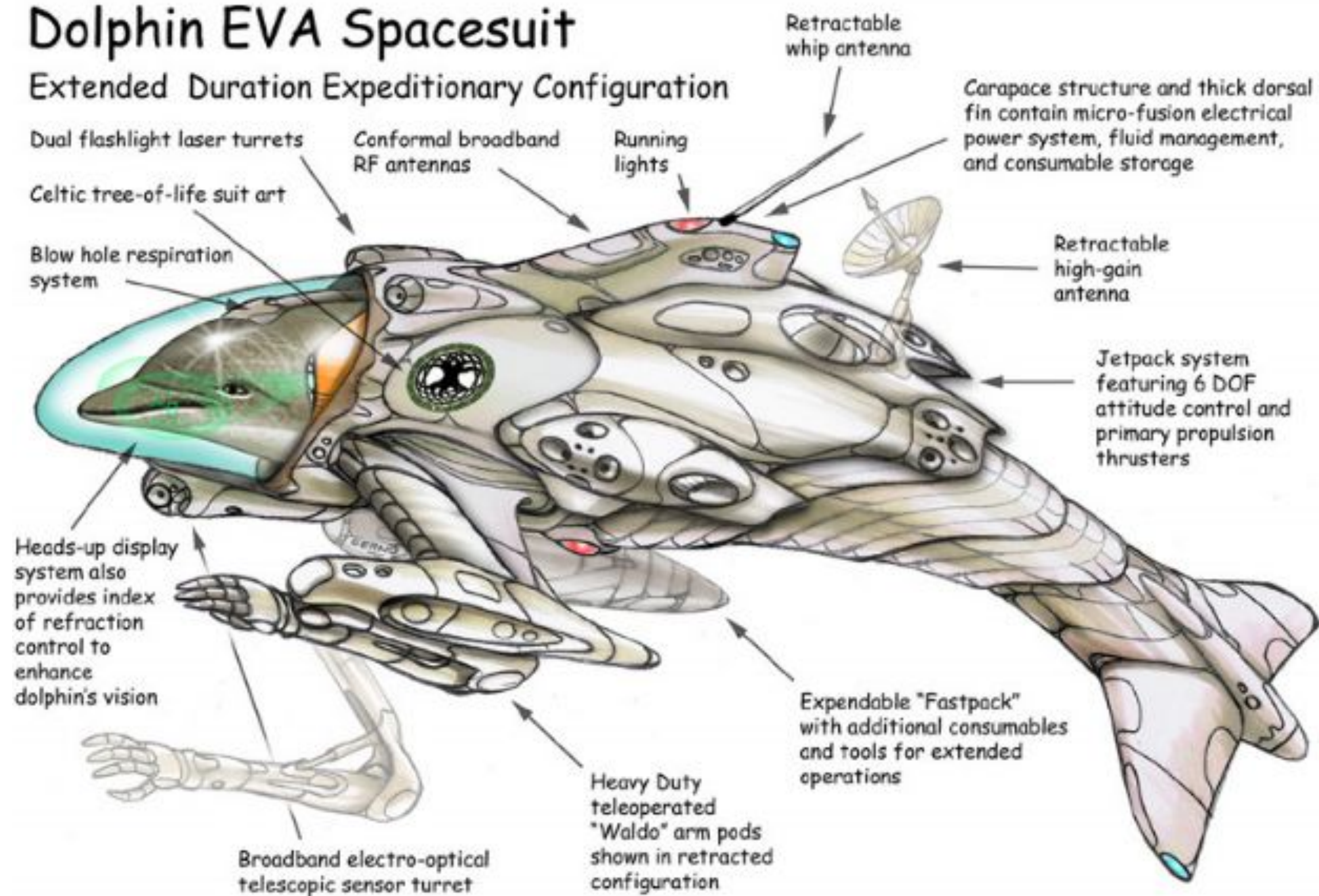
**Porpoise Interstellar Space Programme?**



# PISP?

## Dolphin EVA Spacesuit

### Extended Duration Expeditionary Configuration

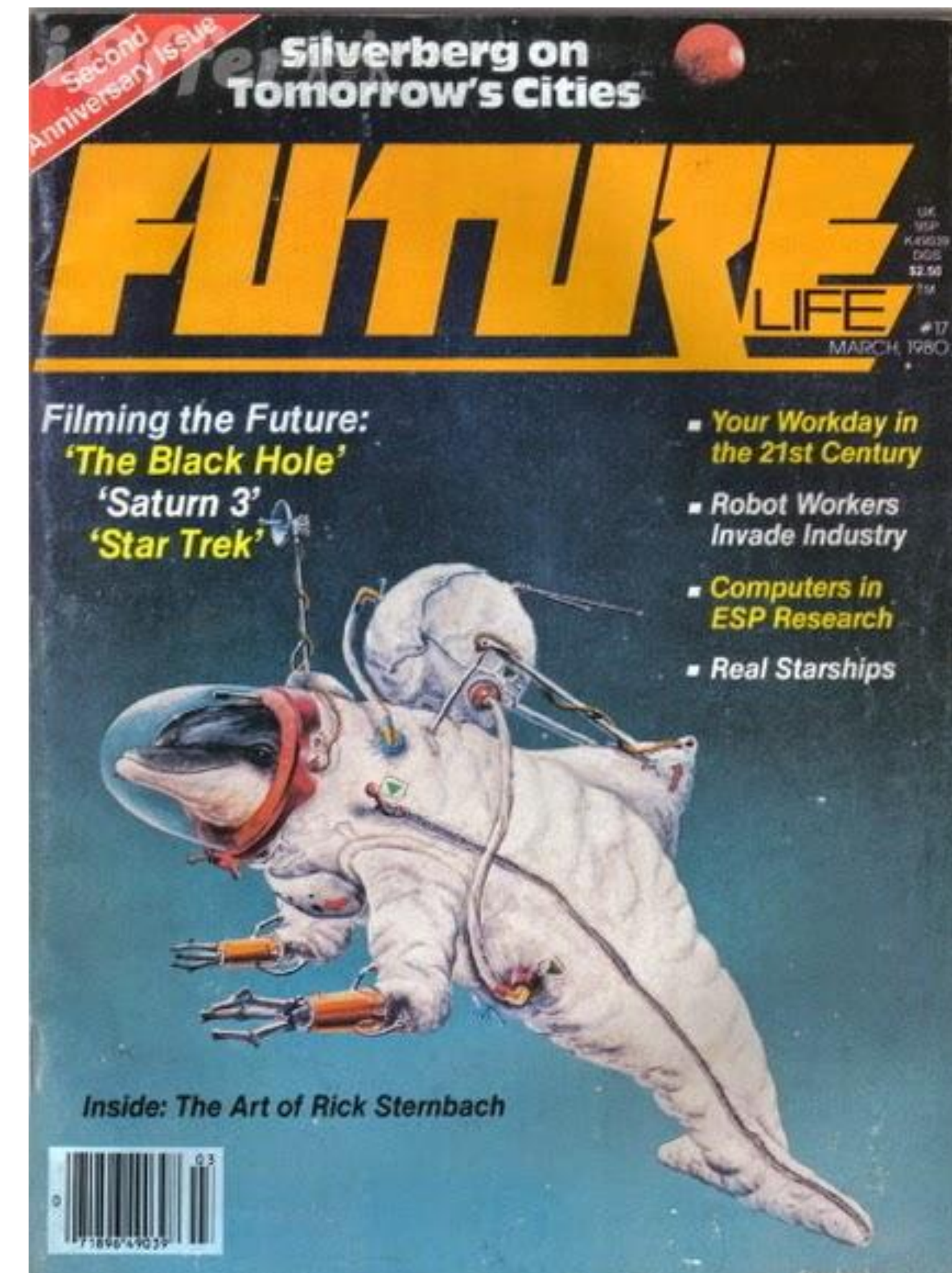


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01/01/08

source: [Say: Hello Spaceman](#)





Sadly Not.

**Payment Initiation Service Provider**



# Background

## According to PSD2:

**PISP** - Payment Initiation Service Provider

PISPs initiate payments from a user's account (on behalf of the user) to a payee account.

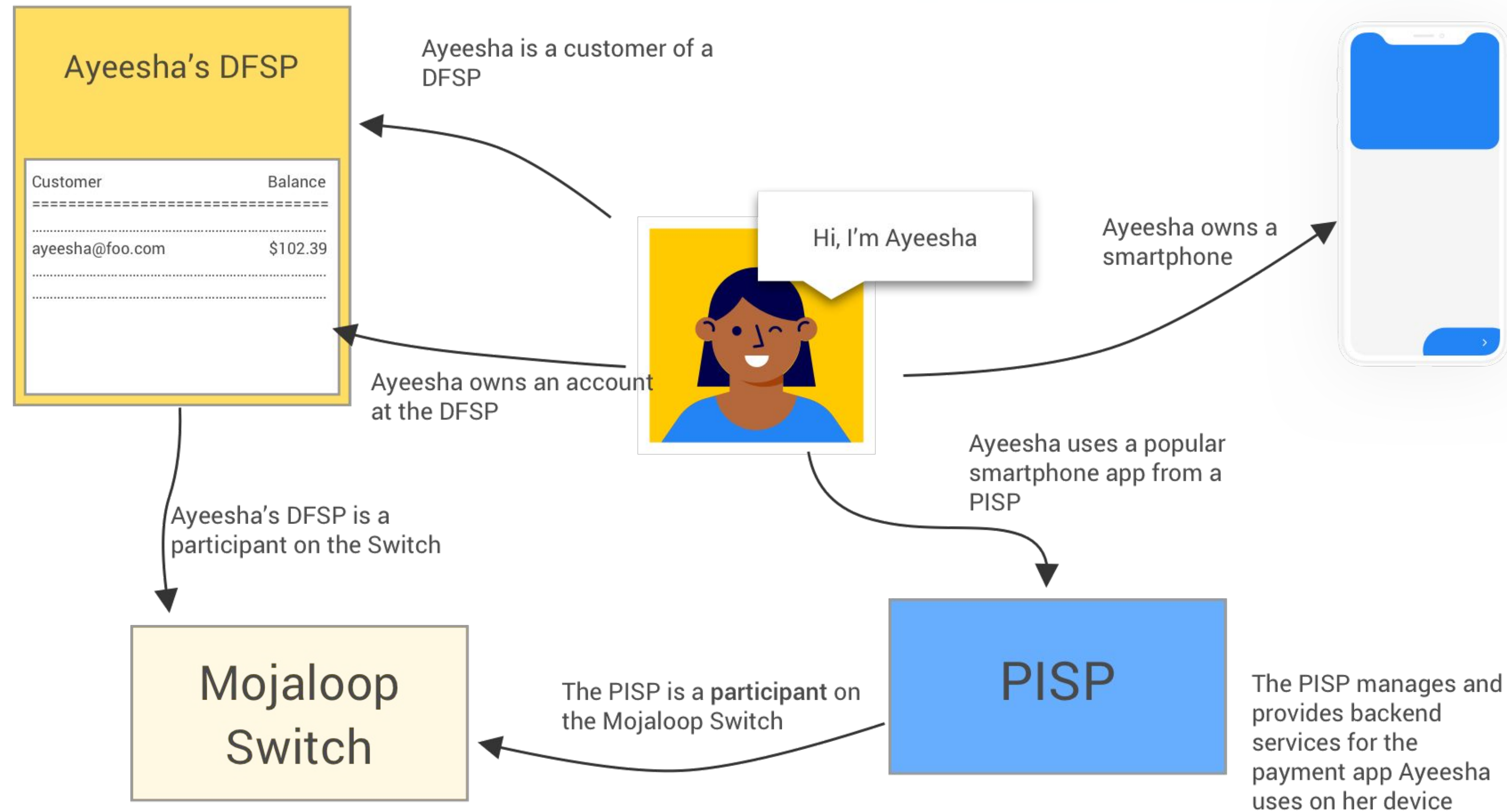
## In Mojaloop:

A PISP is a new **participant** role, which:

- Has no liquidity (or settlement) requirements
- Initiates transactions on behalf of users at DFSPs with **RequestToPay**



# Background





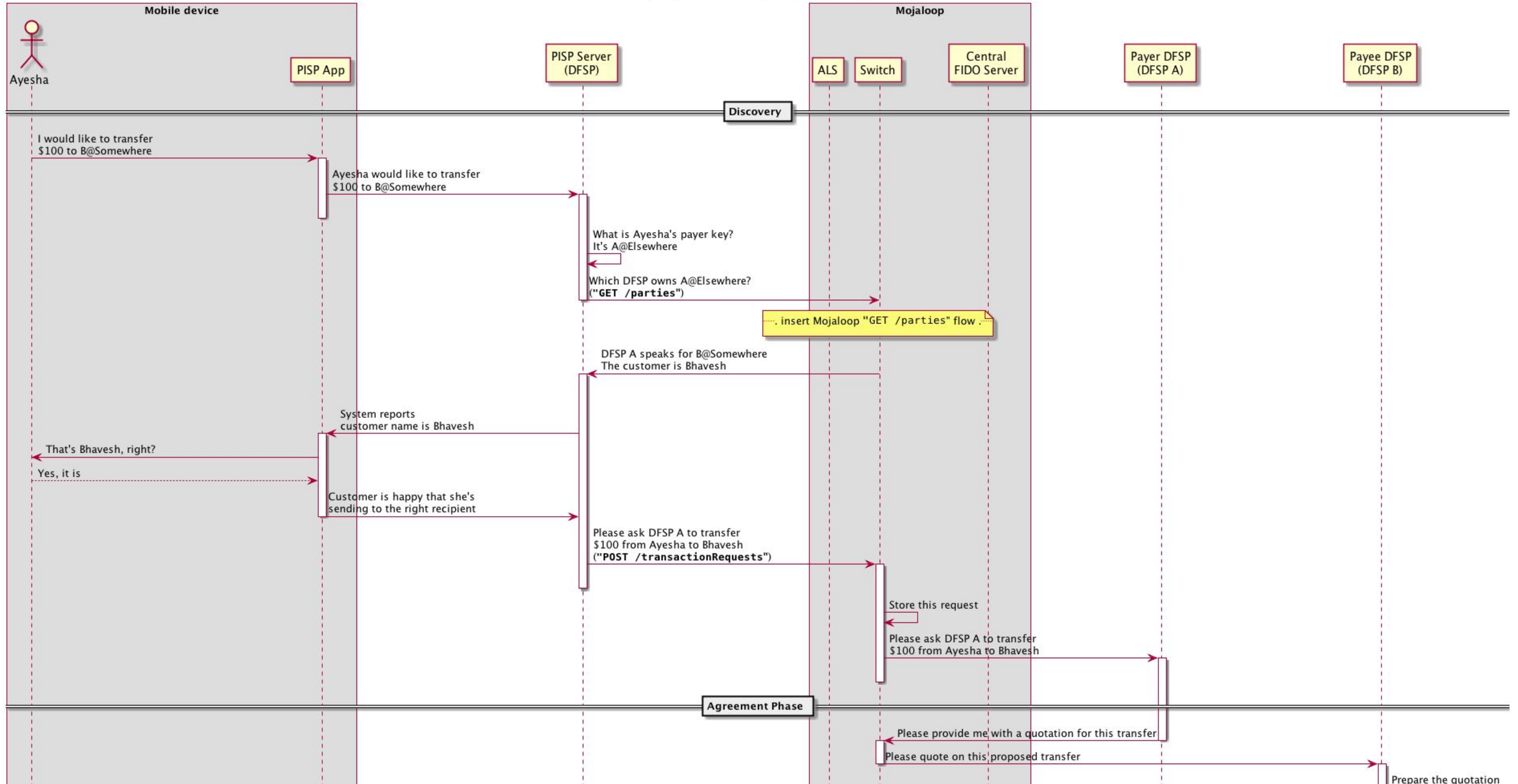
# Transfers

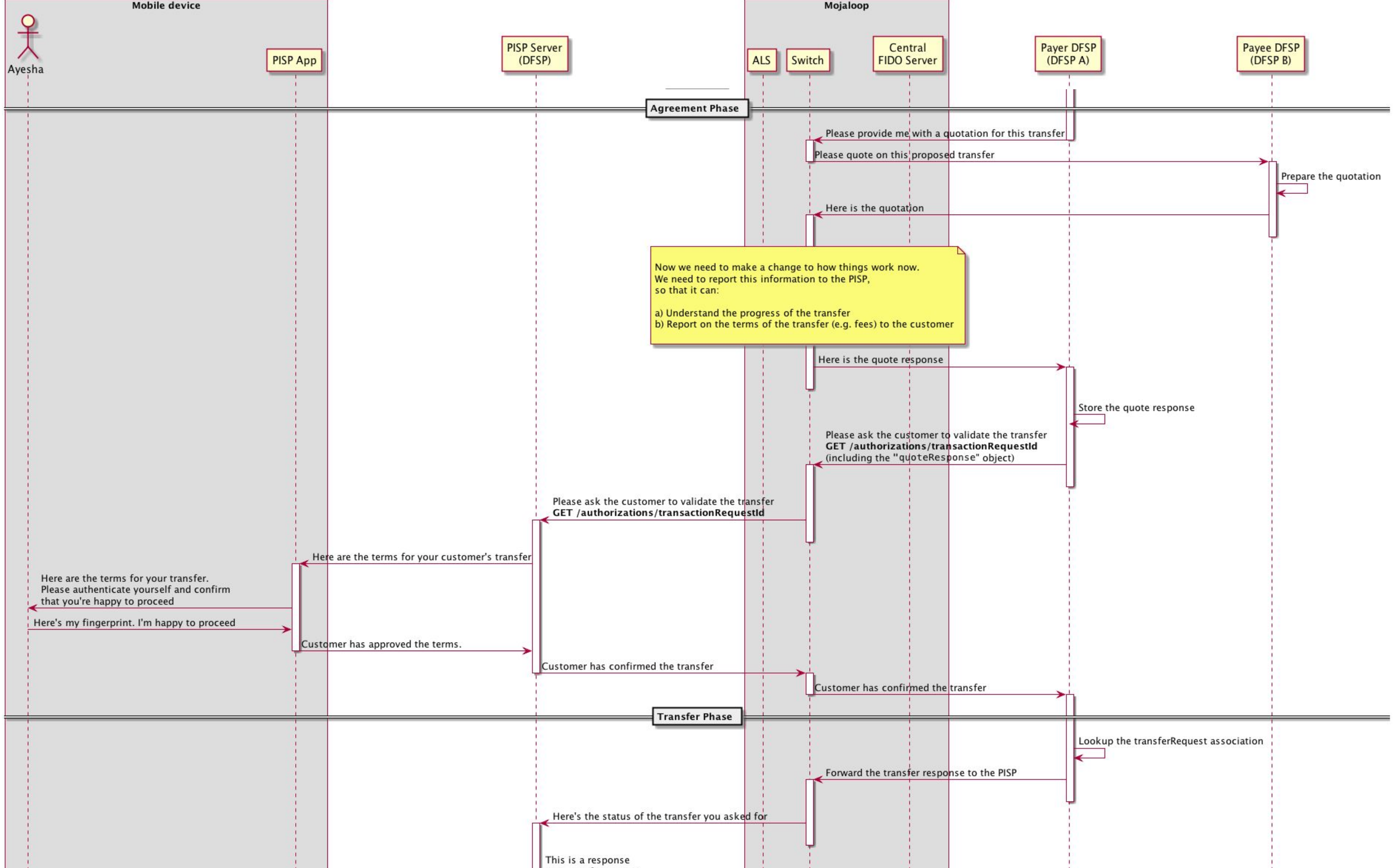
# Background - Transfer

- How does a PISP initiate a transfer?
  - Calls POST /transferRequests to kick off the whole flow
  - Most of it runs like a normal Request To Pay, except there are a few places where the PISP needs callbacks from the switch

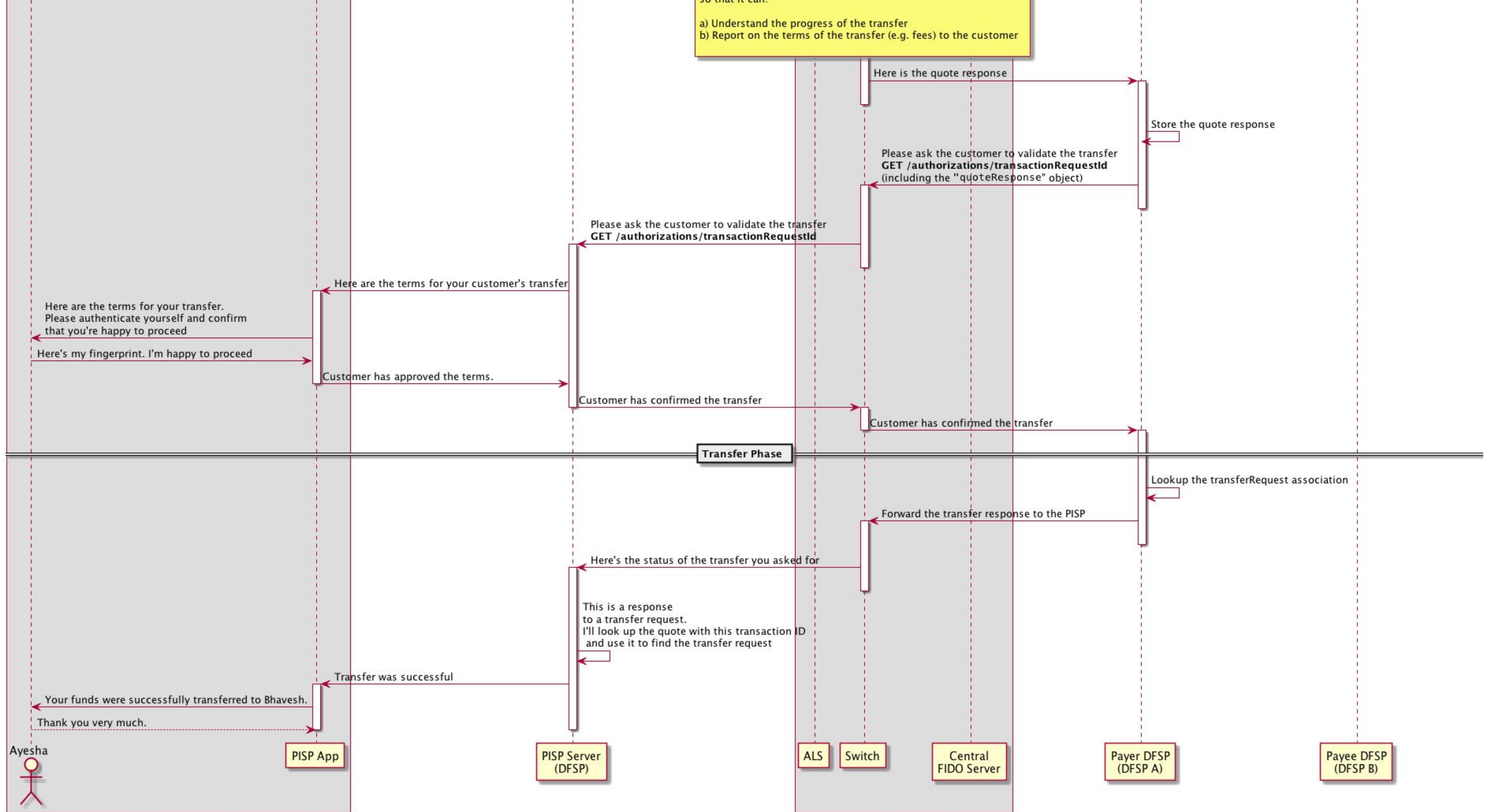


PISP transfer model  
(using Merchant Request to Pay Model)









# Account linking



# Linking - Terminology

## **Authentication** ("auth-n"):

- Mutual agreement of identity between two parties.
- *"I am who I say I am."*
- Usually one party is taken for granted  
(by going to *mydfsp.com* I authenticate that I'm talking to my DFSP).
- The other party provides some pre-agreed proof:
  - Knowledge: *"something you know"*
    - e.g., a password, security questions
  - Possession: *"something you have"*
    - e.g., a physical or software security key, mobile device
  - Immutable attributes: *"something you are"*
    - e.g., fingerprint scan, face recognition, other biometrics



# Linking - Terminology

## Authorization ("auth-z"):

- Permission to perform a given action
  - e.g., initiate a payment, delete a folder, download a file
- "Check this token. It says I am allowed to do this thing."
- Should be explicitly granted for a given action
- OAuth is the most popular flow for granting auth-z
- Auth-n is required when **granting** auth-z but may not be required when **performing the authorized action** (bearer tokens)
  - Sort of like bearer bonds or digitally signed upload URLs for Amazon's S3 (Simple Storage Service) or GCS (Google Cloud Storage)



# Linking - Process

## **Phase 1:** Get secure consent from user to use PISP

1. Users auth-n themselves with PISP (usually in PISP mobile application)
2. Users auth-n themselves with their DFSP (various options)
3. Users auth-z the PISP to "act on their behalf" (e.g., initiate payments)

## **Phase 2:** Upgrade auth-n to use FIDO and share credential

4. Users create a new FIDO credential to use to authenticate with the PISP in future
5. PISP shares details of the new credential with the DFSP so that it can validate future authentications.



# Linking - Process

*Why upgrade auth-n to use FIDO?*

Ultimate goal is a **safer** form of third-party auth-n using FIDO:

- If all participants recognize a user's FIDO credential (public key), they can trust auth-n of the user on other participants' systems if signed with that credential.
- FIDO authenticators keep the credential private keys securely on the device.
- Many new mobile devices have FIDO authenticators built-in and this offers a superior UX and security to other authentication methods.



# Linking - FIDO

- Credentials are **private** (only the creator of a credential can use it)
- Therefore, the credential **must** be created by the PISP
  - It can be shared with others, but only the PISP can ask for signatures
- This means the DFSP **must** trust the PISP to handle enrollment.
- **Proposal:** Allow third-parties to create FIDO credentials **on behalf of** others
  - E.g., DFSP could register FIDO credentials that PISP would use for transactions.



# Linking - Architecture

- Design allows the Mojaloop Switch to run services centrally to handle the steps that DFSPs can't handle themselves such as:
  - AuthN User (e.g. host login page on public Web)
  - AuthZ Consent (e.g. host consent page on public Web)
  - FIDO Server (e.g. generate auth-n challenge, store credentials, etc)
- This simplifies the design initially, while allowing for DFSPs to bring their own services online in the future in a phased approach
- All backend interactions happen via Mojaloop API calls (minimize front-channel interactions via the Web)



# Designs - Linking

## Requirements

1. User Authenticates with their DFSP (AuthN)
2. DFSP trusts that the user saw what they are authorizing the PISP to do and agreed to it (Grant Consent)

E.g. OAuth2 solves this by redirecting the user via the Web

## Proposal

1. The user authenticates directly with the DFSP  
(login to website, supply OTP)
2. User is presented with details of authorization request by the DFSP  
(shown on DFSP website, sent via SMS by DFSP)



# Designs - Linking

## OAuth2

- OAuth2 is the defacto standard on the Web for AuthZ.
- Mojaloop is not the Web. But, we can leverage the lessons learned developing OAuth and the extra security we have in Mojaloop

## Plan

- Use OAuth2-based framework + [Pushed Authorization Requests](#)
  - This bundles up all the various parameters into a single chunk at the **start** of the process.
- Use Mojaloop network for secure comms between the PISP and DFSP
- AuthN of the user and collecting consent can be done via SMS OTP, the Web, push messages to DFSP app (DFSP decides)



# Linking - FIDO escalation

Once the PISP has consent, they can trigger the FIDO registration process:

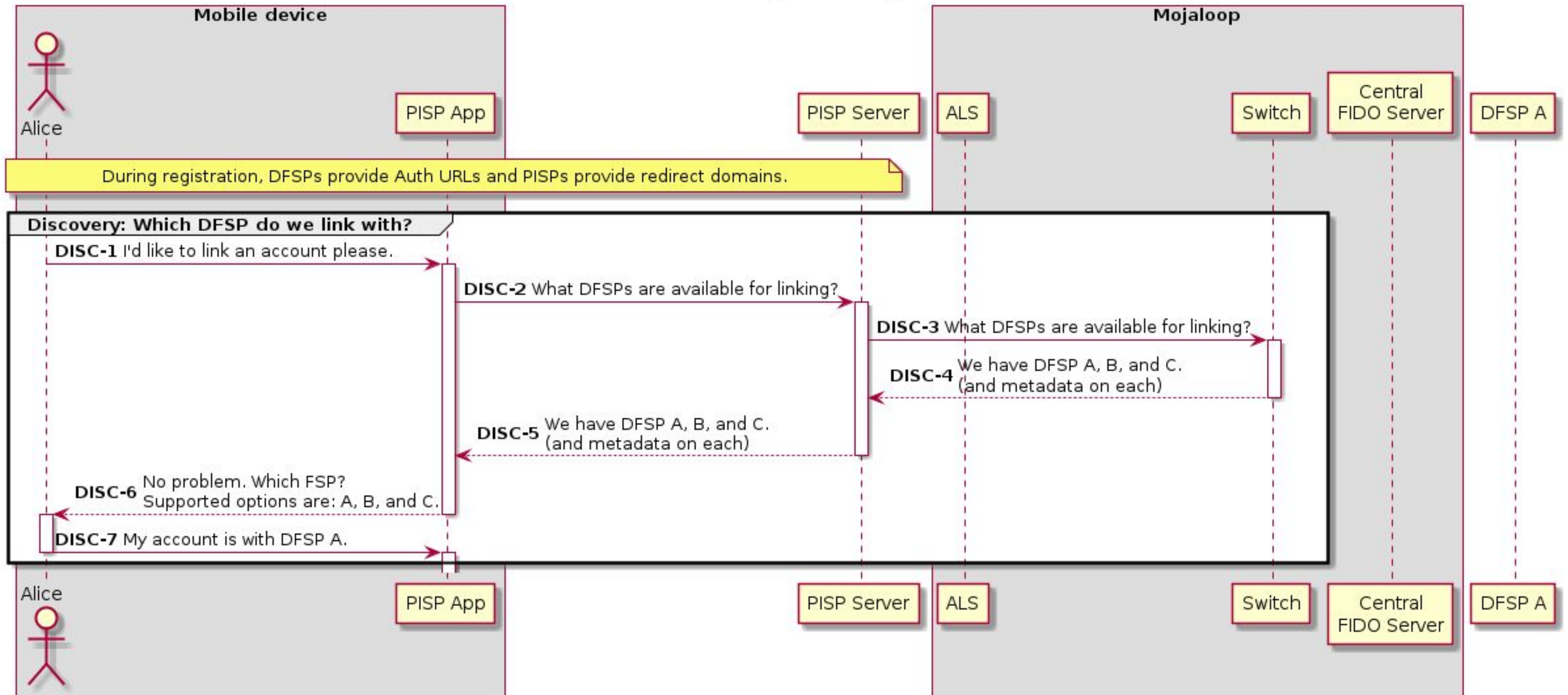
1. PISP Server asks a central FIDO server for a "challenge".
2. PISP App asks Alice's authenticator to:
  - a. generate a FIDO credential,
    - (this credential can **only** be used by the application that registered the key)
  - b. sign the challenge, and
  - c. return the signed challenge and public FIDO credential
3. PISP forwards the FIDO credential to the DFSP, the DFSP records the credential against the user's account, and the FIDO key can be used in the future to authenticate the user

# High Level Flows

[For more detailed flows, go to  
github.com/jgeewax/mojaloop-pisp](https://github.com/jgeewax/mojaloop-pisp)

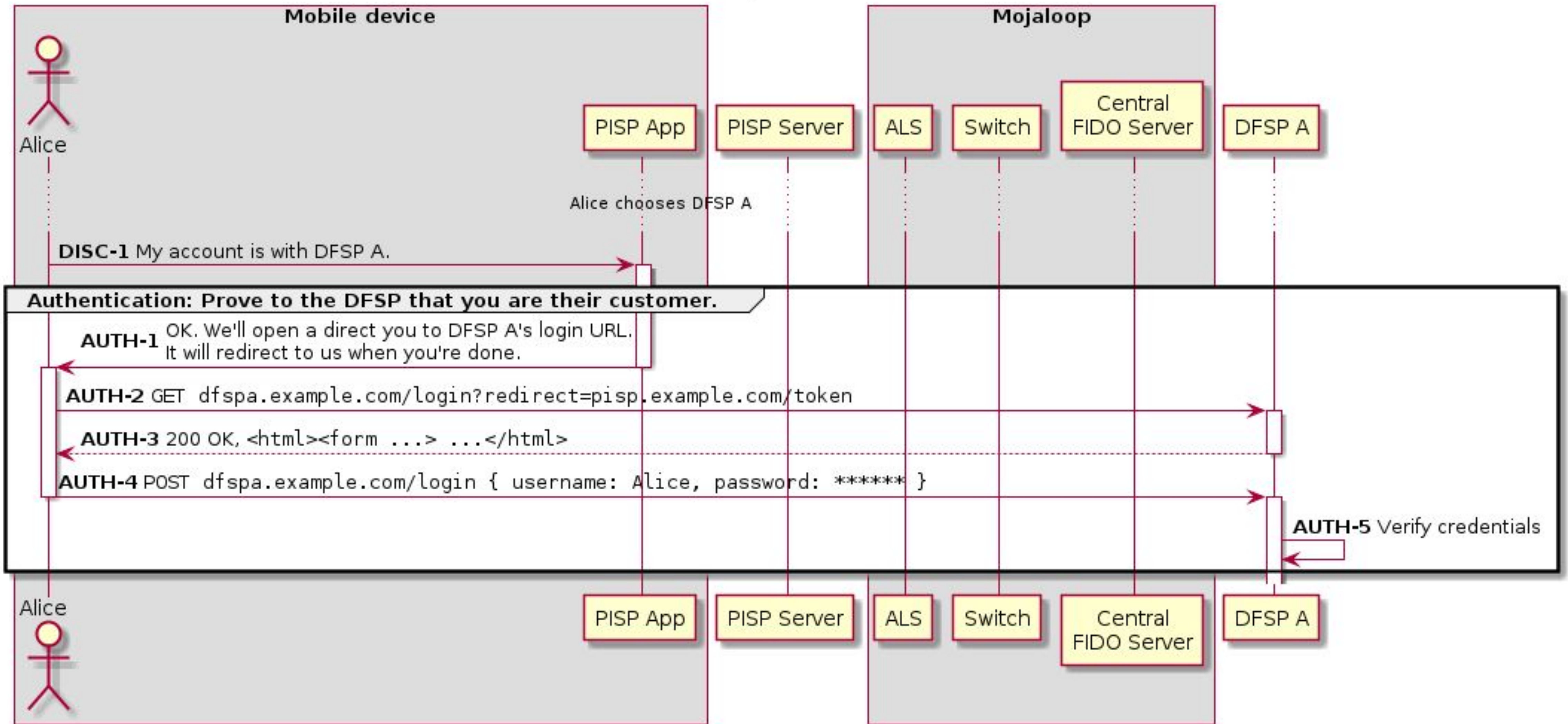


## PISP Linking: Discovery



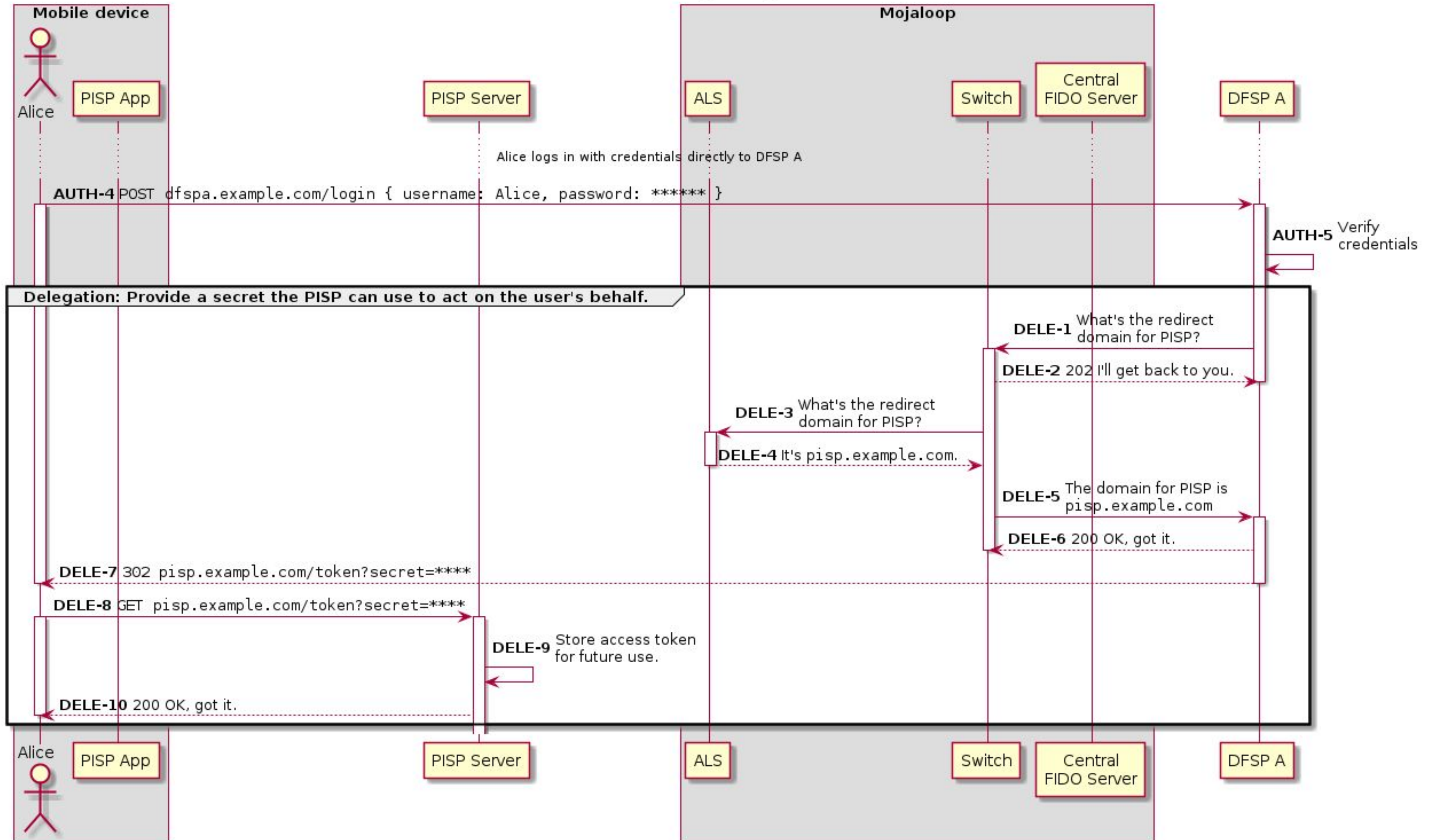


## PISP Linking: Authentication

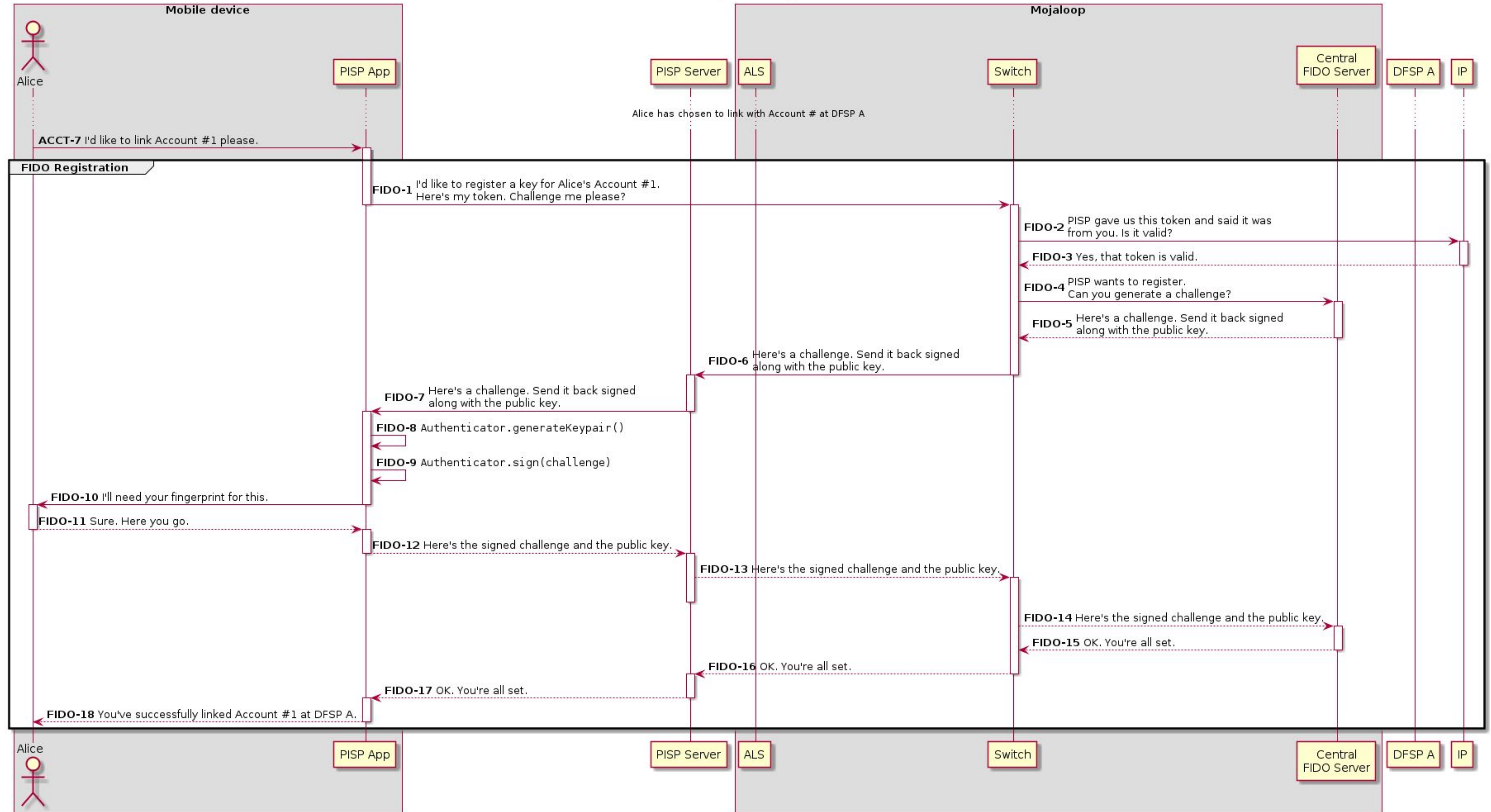




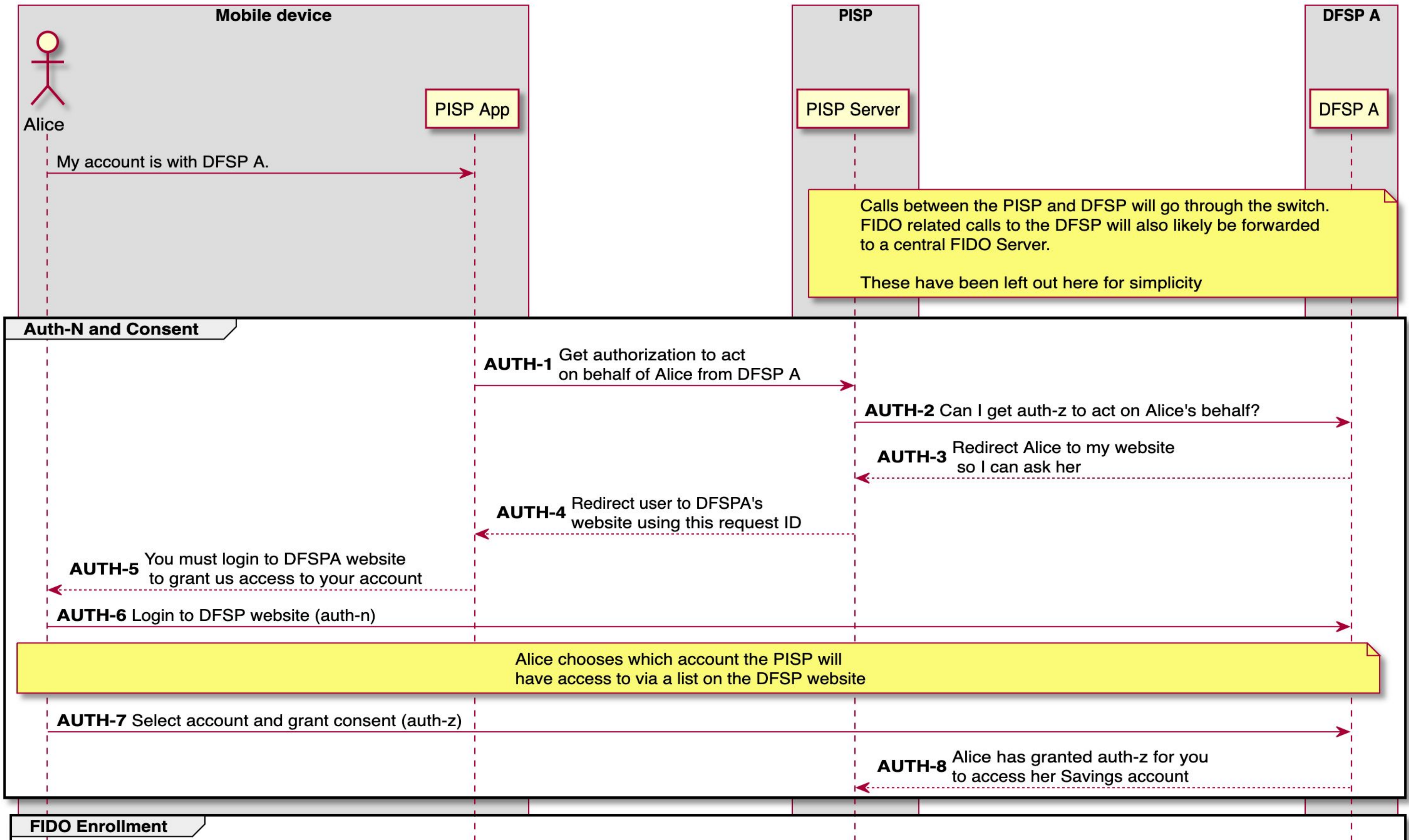
## PISP Linking: Delegation



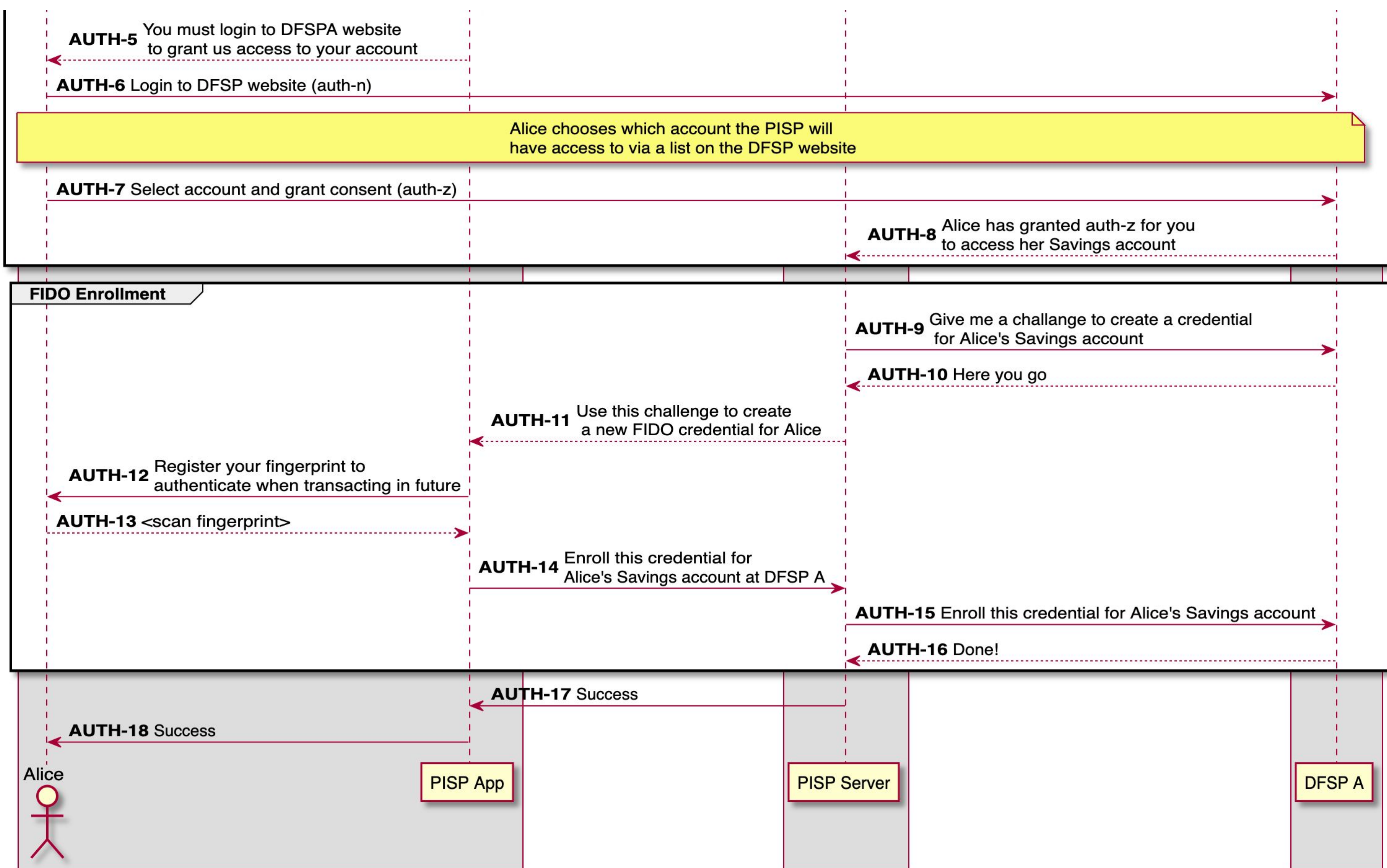
# PISP Linking: FIDO Registration







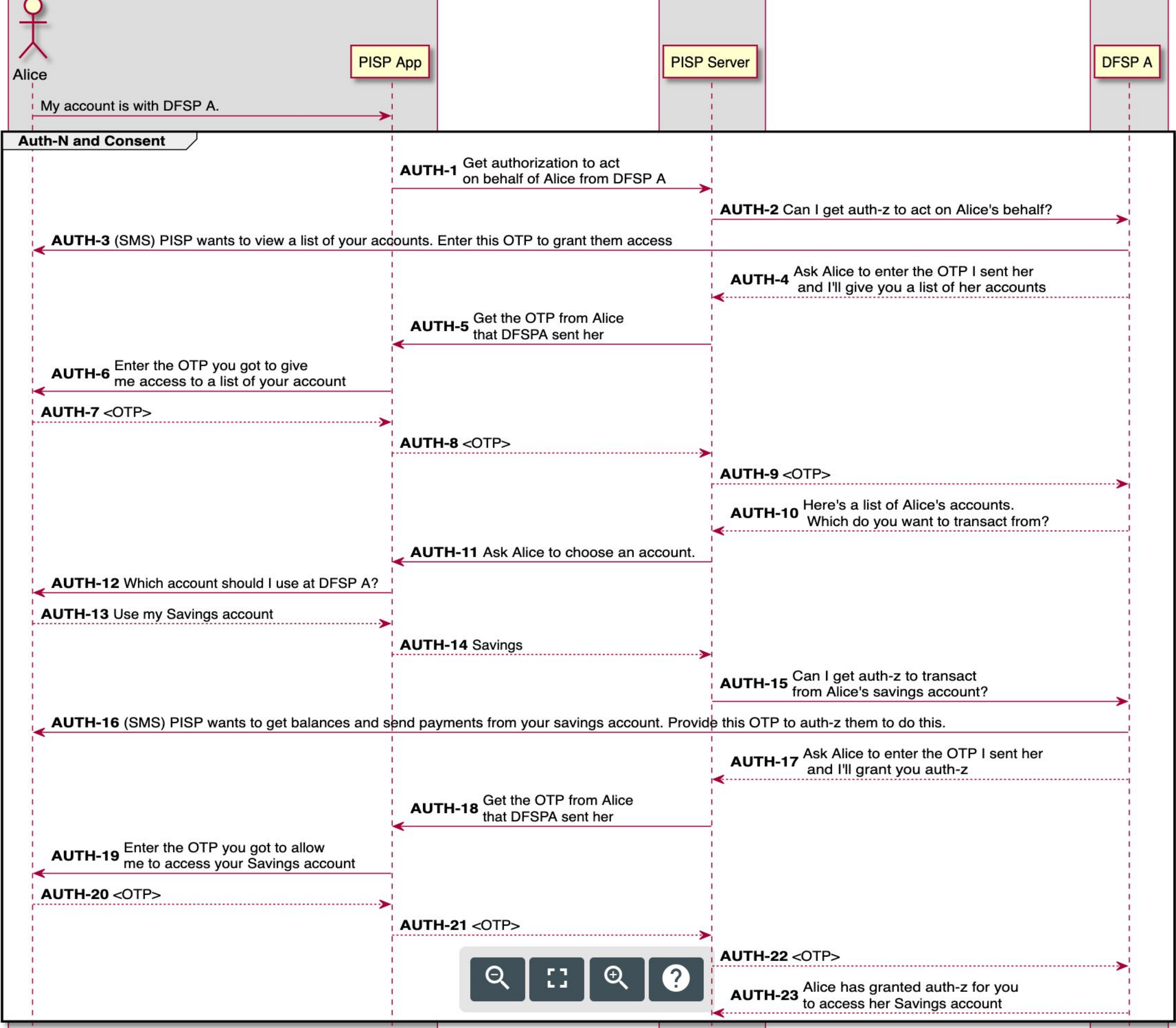






Variation:

Auth-N and Consent via SMS OTP



# API Changes (tentative)



# API Changes (tentative)

## New Resources

- /authorizationRequests - starts the Pushed Authorization Request OAuth2 flow
- POST /authorizations/{id} - register a new FIDO Key

## Modified Resources

- PUT /authorizations/{id} - Now will return the Quote response object along with authorization request (*shout out to team Coil*)
- /transactionRequests - Allow for an *initiator*, who is not the sending or receiving DFSP

Keep an eye out on the #pisp channel for a more thorough Spec/PR

# Next Steps



# Next Steps

- Keep an eye on the [#pisp](#) Slack channel
- Get in touch with us if you want to contribute ideas/use cases/outrage
  - especially if your use case doesn't work with what we've presented
- Find links to work-in-progress docs
  - [mojaloop-pisp](#)
- In active development, once design is finalized we'll be dividing the work among the community
  - Google is writing code to make this happen
  - Coil planning to contribute OAuth components
  - ModusBox + Crosslake involved in Design and Writing code