

Setting up Atlassian MCP on Roo Code

or <<Setting up MCP servers on "any" MCP clients>> , really

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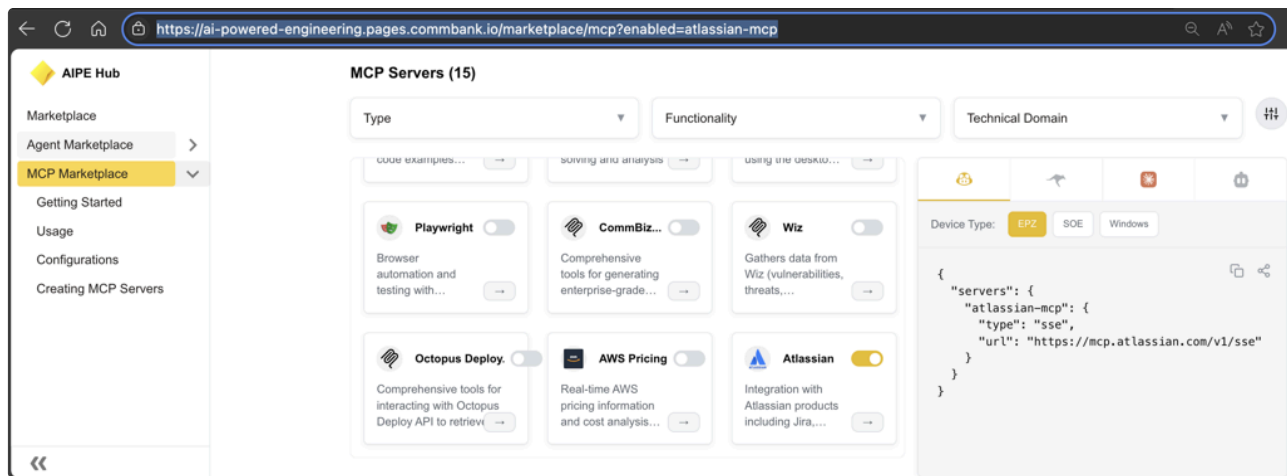
Introduction

Since MCP (Model Context Protocol) is a standardized protocol, MCP endpoints are designed to work universally across different clients. In theory, any MCP endpoint should function seamlessly whether you're using a command-line interface, a full GUI application, or an IDE plugin—as long as these clients adhere to the protocol's RFC specifications. This standardization means that if an Atlassian MCP endpoint works with Claude (which isn't surprising, given that Anthropic developed both Claude and the MCP standard), it should also be compatible with other MCP-compliant clients like Roo Code. However, theory doesn't always match reality. This article will walk you through overcoming the integration challenges when connecting Atlassian MCP with Roo Code, turning what should work in principle into a working solution in practice.

Use Case: Atlassian MCP with Roo Code

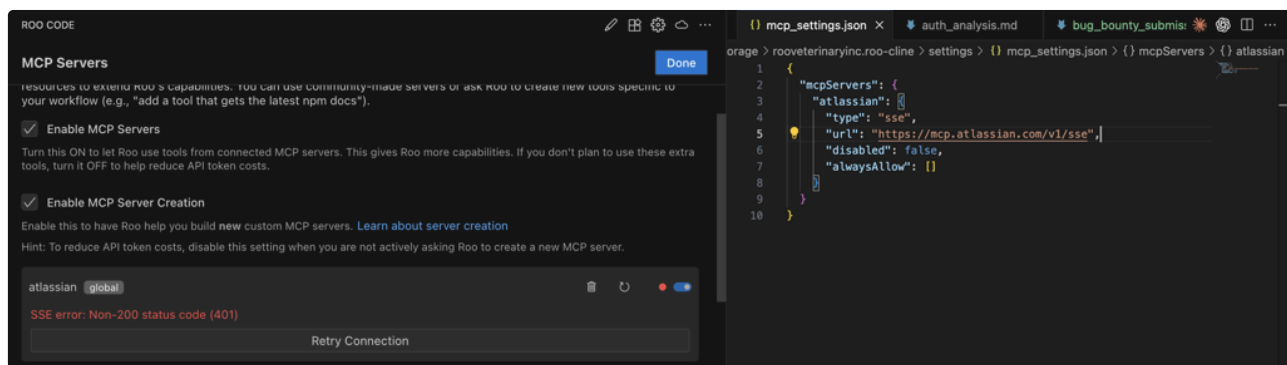
A quick look at our MCP Marketplace reveals the issue: there's no configuration snippet available for Atlassian with Roo Code (you'll see it's greyed out when you hover over it).

More telling is what's missing from the existing snippets—there's no authentication code included. This absence of authentication handling is exactly the challenge we need to solve.



Check out our [MCP Marketplace](https://ai-powered-engineering.pages.commbank.io/marketplace/mcp?enabled=atlassian-mcp) for more integrations!

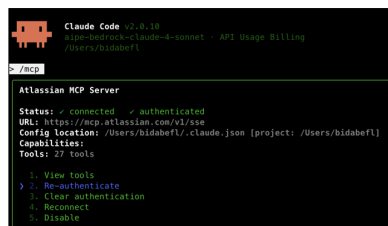
Roo Code INCOMPLETE MCP Setup



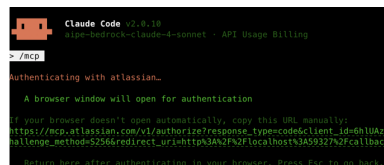
As expected, simply copying this snippet into Roo Code doesn't work—it fails due to authentication issues.
hence why it was greyed out in the marketplace...

Claude NORMAL MCP Setup

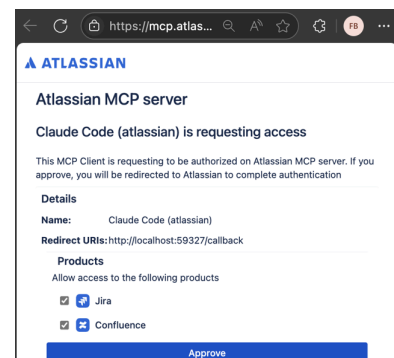
Now, if we configure it in Claude, we notice that Claude offers to authenticate!



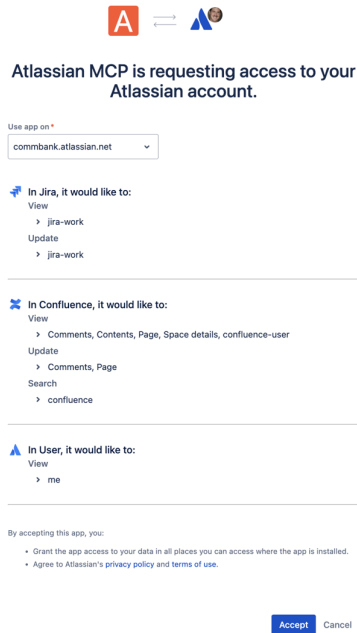
1. Claude before/after setup



2. the Auth request



3. Opens in the browser, and go on with the OAuth approval process



4. Select what access you're willing to grant



5. You're done with the browser



6. And Claude Code can connect to Confluence and Jira!

✓ The inner workings...

The URL shows the OAuth 2.0 authorization flow with PKCE (Proof Key for Code Exchange). Here are the variables:

`https://mcp.atlassian.com/v1/authorize`

- `response_type=code` - Indicates this is using the authorization code flow
- `client_id=6*****S` - The unique identifier for the application requesting access
- `code_challenge=03*****AZHV4` - PKCE code challenge (SHA256 hash of a code verifier)
- `code_challenge_method=S256` - Specifies SHA256 is used for the code challenge
- `redirect_uri=http%3A%2F%2Flocalhost%3A59327%2Fcallback` -

Where the user will be redirected after authorization (URL encoded):

`http://localhost:59327/callback`

- `state=_XMH77au3-****_DHg6gAT*****r3zPHM` - Random string to prevent CSRF attacks and maintain state between request and callback

Roo Code TWEAKED / COMPLETE MCP Setup

Now, where is that bearer token ?

Claude Code uses Bearer token authentication to connect to `mcp.atlassian.com`

[Using Charles](#) to capture Claude request to the MCP, we can “steal” the bearer token we are after from the HTTP authorization header...

*And just like **Robin Hood**, we'll share it with... Roo*

Note you might also try [using Wireshark](#), or NodeJS DEBUG to find this header, but a local Web Proxy might just be easier...

Install and configure Charles

As per [Web Debugging with Charles](#)

Make sure to enable SSL proxying and to trust Charles Root CA (that'll intercept the TLS encrypted traffic and allow you to see the non-encrypted payload **and headers**)

Charles should forward the traffic to external proxies (Prisma , or Alpaca if you have it)

Shell Config

Point your Shell to Charles:

```
export {ALL,HTTP,HTTPS}_PROXY=http://localhost:8888
```

And trust the signing CA for NodeJS:

```
export NODE_USE_SYSTEM_CA=1
```

 if you have a NodeJS version `24+` ← Make sure you've have Charles RootCA trusted, in the Keychain Access (or Trust it)

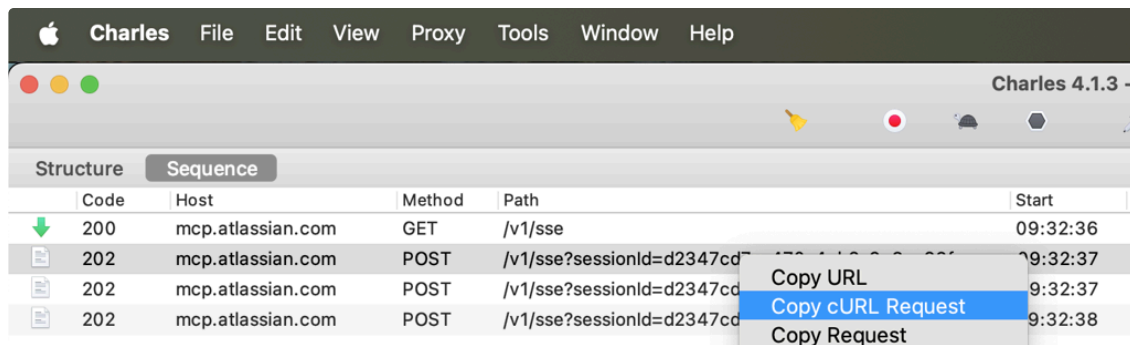
or `export`

```
NODE_EXTRA_CA_CERTS="/Users/bidabef1/.config/cacert/cacert.pem"
```

 ← [This PEM needs](#) to have the Base64 entry for your `Charles Root CA`

If you need to generate a PEM Certificate Store, check out: [Group Internal Root CAs Certificate Store | Method 1 Automated](#)

That's it... SSL and Proxy setup



The request would look like

```
1 curl -H 'host: mcp.atlassian.com' \
2     -H 'connection: keep-alive' \
3     -H 'Authorization: Bearer
4 62*****3:w*****8:S2*****vC' \
5     -H 'mcp-protocol-version: 2025-06-18' \
6     -H 'User-Agent: claude-code/2.0.10' \
7     -H 'content-type: application/json' \
8     -H 'accept: */*' \
9     -H 'accept-language: *' \
10    -H 'sec-fetch-mode: cors' \
11    -H 'accept-encoding: br, gzip, deflate' \
12    -H 'content-length: 54' \
13    --data-binary '{"method": "notifications/initialized", "jsonrpc": "2.0"}' \
    'https://mcp.atlassian.com/v1/sse?sessionId=d2347cd7-e470-4eb6-9a8c-63feb552dfe4'
```

The token appears to be composed of three colon-separated parts:

1. **62*****3** - Likely a user/client identifier
2. **w*****8** - Could be a session identifier or salt
3. **S2*****vC** - Appears to be the main authentication token/signature

Let's give it to Roo Code

Add the Authorisation header to Roo following a conventional json formatting.

- Three dots in the top right area for Roo Code
- MCP Servers / Edit Global MCP
- Add `"headers": {"Authorization": "Bearer Add:YOUR:Bearer"}`,

The end results should look like:

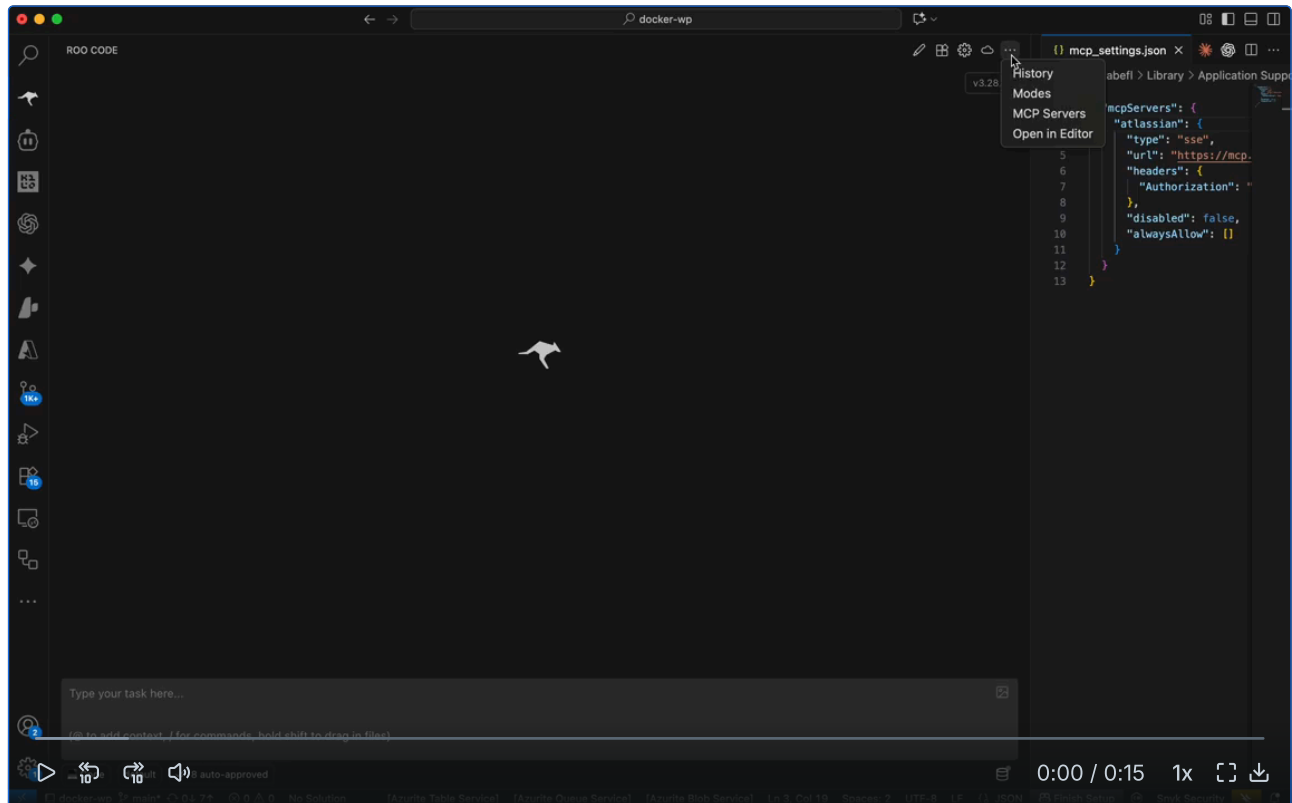
```
1 {
2   "mcpServers": {
3     "atlassian": {
4       "type": "sse",
5       "url": "https://mcp.atlassian.com/v1/sse",
6       "headers": {
```

```

7      "Authorization": "Bearer
62*****3:w*****8:S2*****vC"
8    },
9    "disabled": false,
10   "alwaysAllow": []
11  }
12 }
13 }

```

Is Roo happy ?



Yes, Roo is happy!

Okay that's not a roo, but I couldn't find a
smiling roo...

You can now make use of Atlassian tools via the MCP server in Roo Code:

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| atlassianUserInfo | getConfluencePageDes | getJiraIssue | addCommentToJiraIssu |
| getAccessibleAtlassian | cendants | editJiraIssue | e |
| Resources | createConfluencePage | createJiraIssue | getJiraIssueRemoteIss |
| getConfluenceSpaces | updateConfluencePage | getTransitionsForJiraIss | ueLinks |
| getConfluencePage | createConfluenceFoote | ue | getVisibleJiraProjects |
| getPagesInConfluence | rComment | transitionJiraIssue | getJiraProjectIssueTyp |
| Space | createConfluenceInline | lookupJiraAccountId | esMetadata |
| getConfluencePageFoo | Comment | searchJiraIssuesUsingJ | getJiraIssueTypeMeta |
| terComments | searchConfluenceUsing | ql | WithFields |
| getConfluencePageInli | Cql | | search |
| neComments | | | fetch |

😓 *That is until your bearer token is invalidated or expires... then you can repeat the above and re-auth using Claude Code*

📌 Withoutn surprise, the above methodology should work for most **HTTP** or **SSE** MCP endpoints ! (Not just Atlassian...)

🎉 *Helpful? Drop me a thanks on [Achievers](#) ! And if you've got knowledge to share, don't hold back - we all grow when we learn from each other 💡*