

Secure Payment Confirmation

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Problem

Card fraud is costly

Credit card fraud costs businesses \$25 billion globally in 2018 or \$7.37 per \$100 revenue.¹

User verification adds friction

Explicit flows for payment authentication (e.g. 3D Secure) are high friction and cause significant user drop off.²

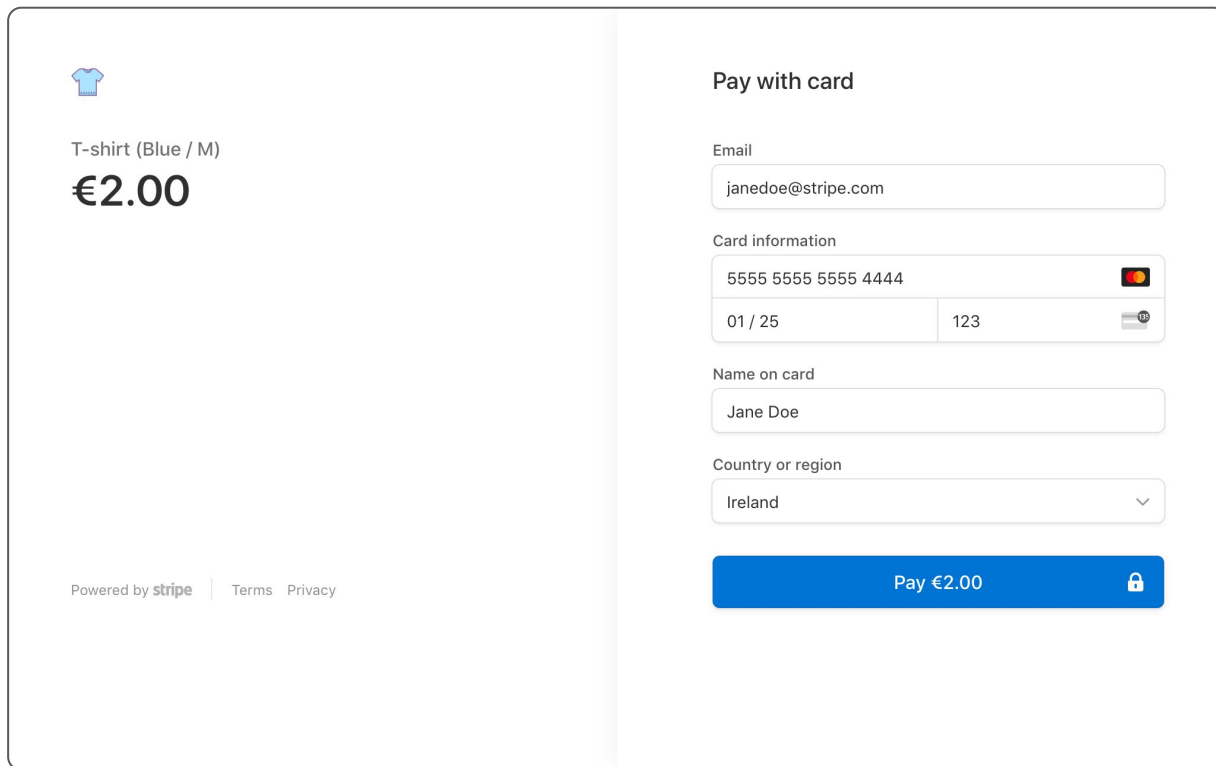
Starting Jan 1, 2021, Strong Customer Authentication (SCA) in Europe & UK requires explicit verification on more transactions.³

Today's frictionless flows are not privacy preserving

Fingerprinting and silent risk profiles based on 3P cookies are used today to reduce friction by avoiding explicit authentication.

But they do not give user control of their privacy and may break as privacy norms change on the web.

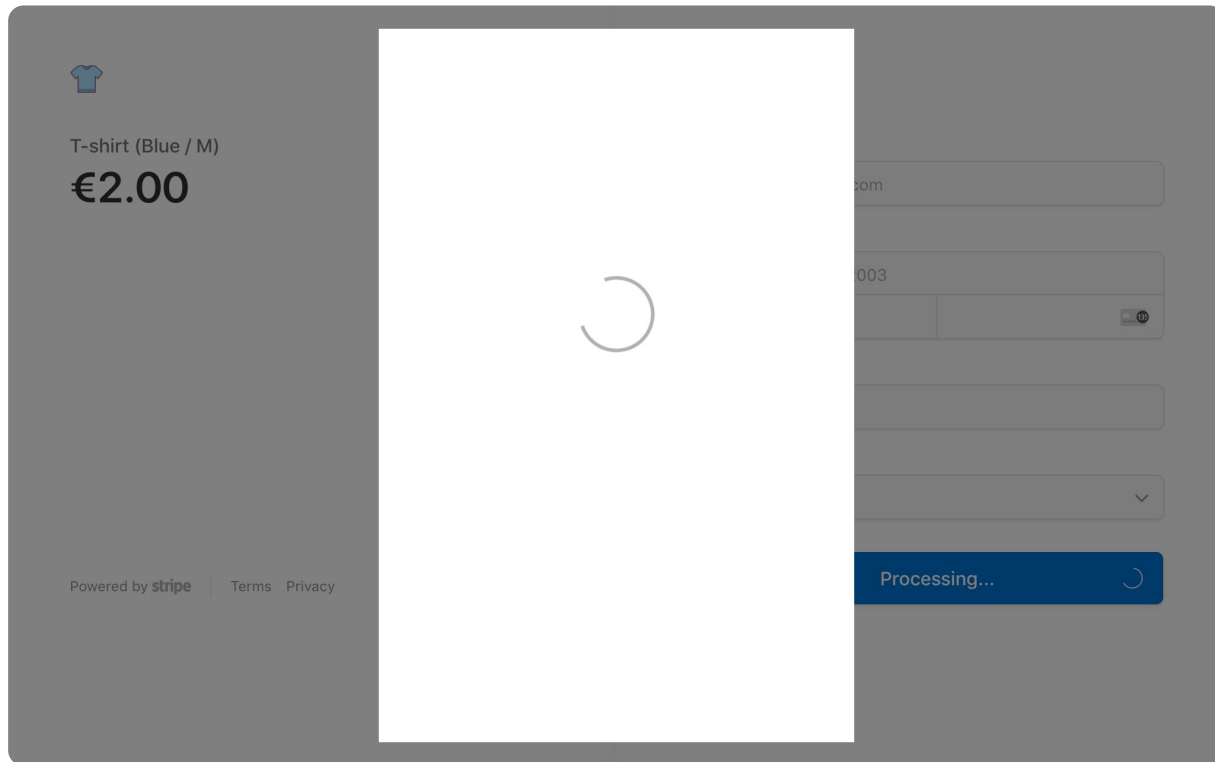
Buying a t-shirt on the web (today).



The screenshot shows a checkout page for a t-shirt. On the left, there is a product card with a blue t-shirt icon, the text "T-shirt (Blue / M)", and a price of "€2.00". At the bottom of this card, it says "Powered by stripe" with links for "Terms" and "Privacy". On the right, there is a "Pay with card" section. It includes an "Email" field with "janedoe@stripe.com". Below that is "Card information" with a card number field containing "5555 5555 5555 4444" and a Mastercard icon, an expiration date field with "01 / 25", and a CVV field with "123" and a Visa icon. The "Name on card" field contains "Jane Doe". The "Country or region" dropdown menu is set to "Ireland". At the bottom right, there is a blue button that says "Pay €2.00" with a lock icon.

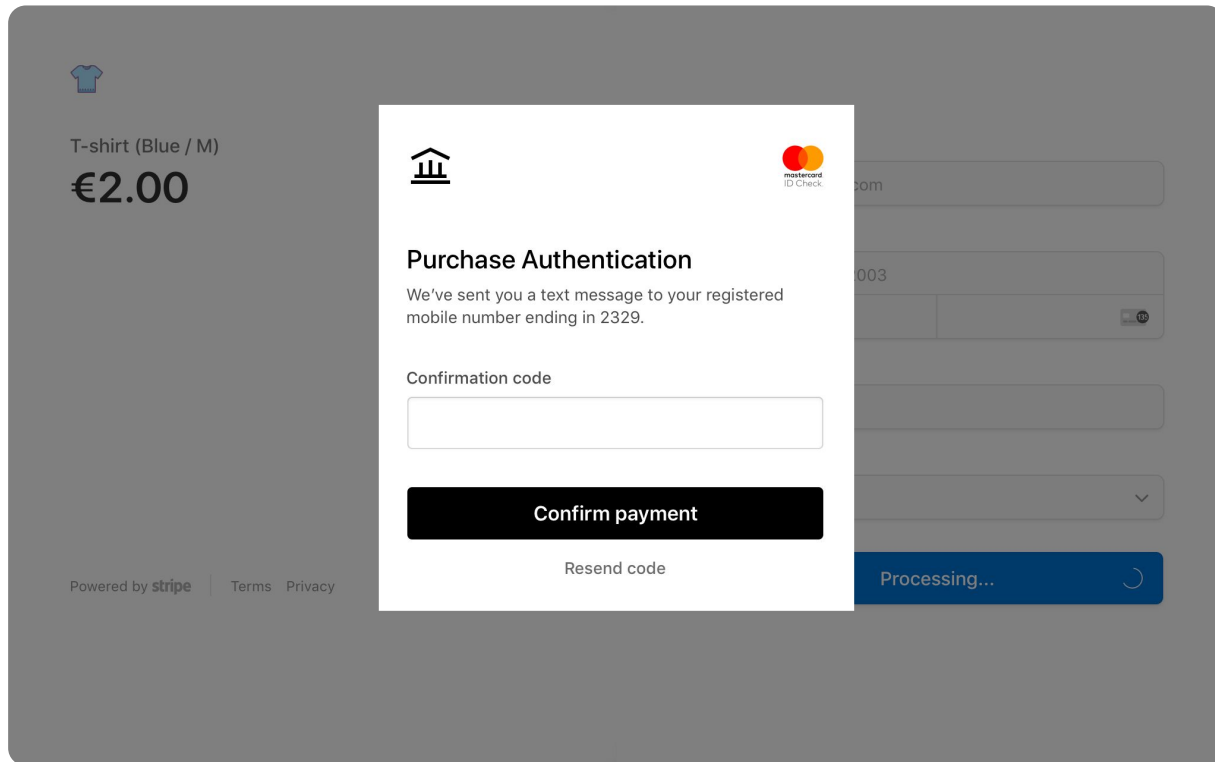
User enters card details

Buying a t-shirt on the web (today).



Bank (issuer) assesses the transaction...

Buying a t-shirt on the web (today).

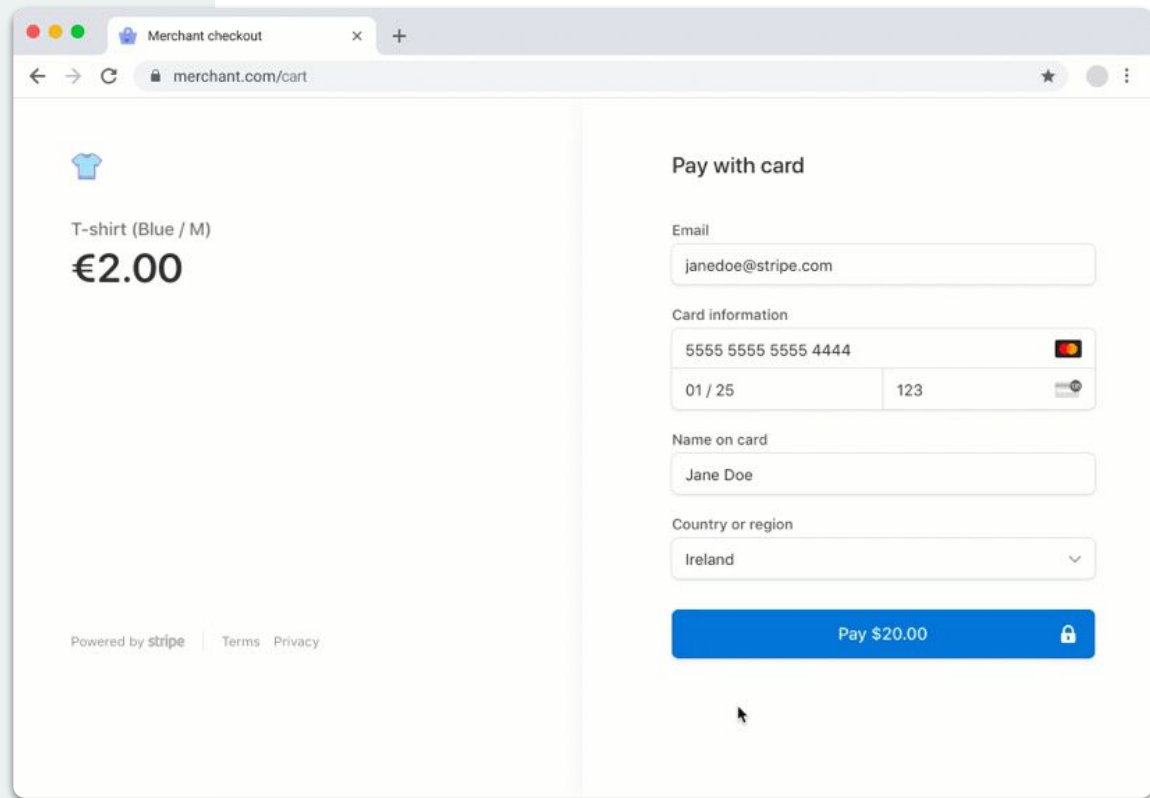


Bank requests user to complete a step-up authentication.

Can we do better?

Seamless,
WebAuthn-based
user verification for
all payment methods
and all merchants.

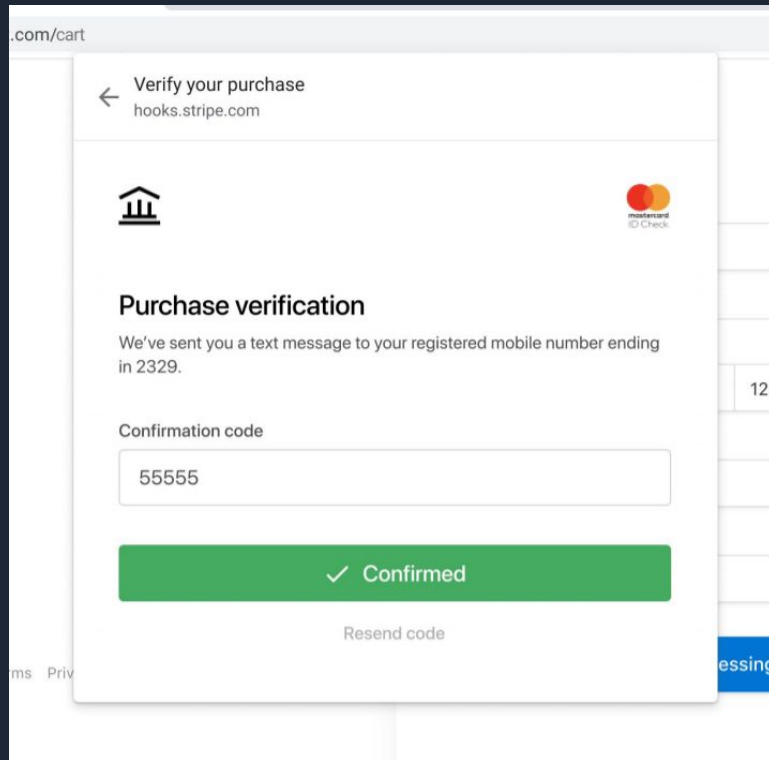
Register once,
authenticate across
the web.



SPC: How does it work?

Registration

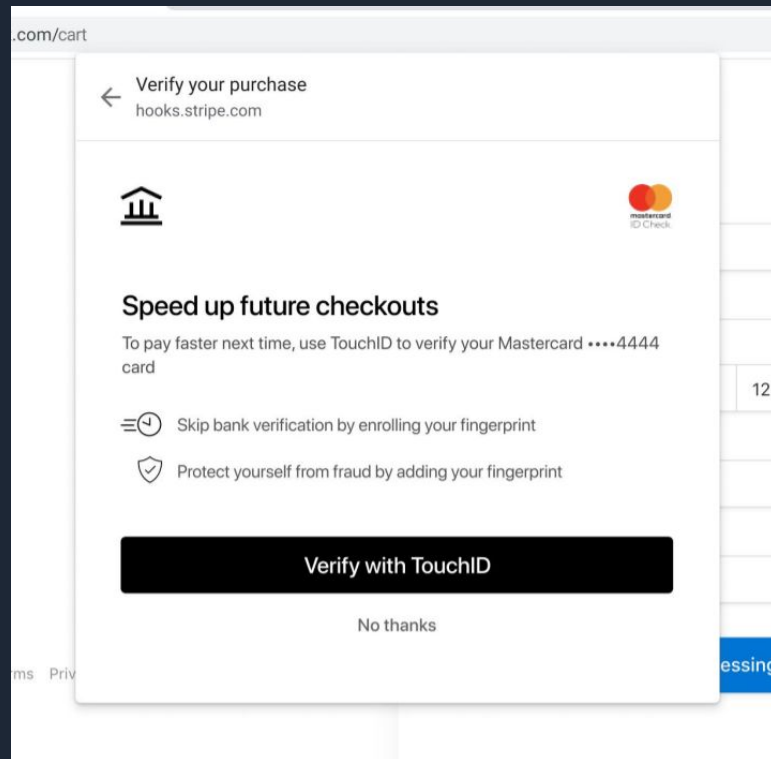
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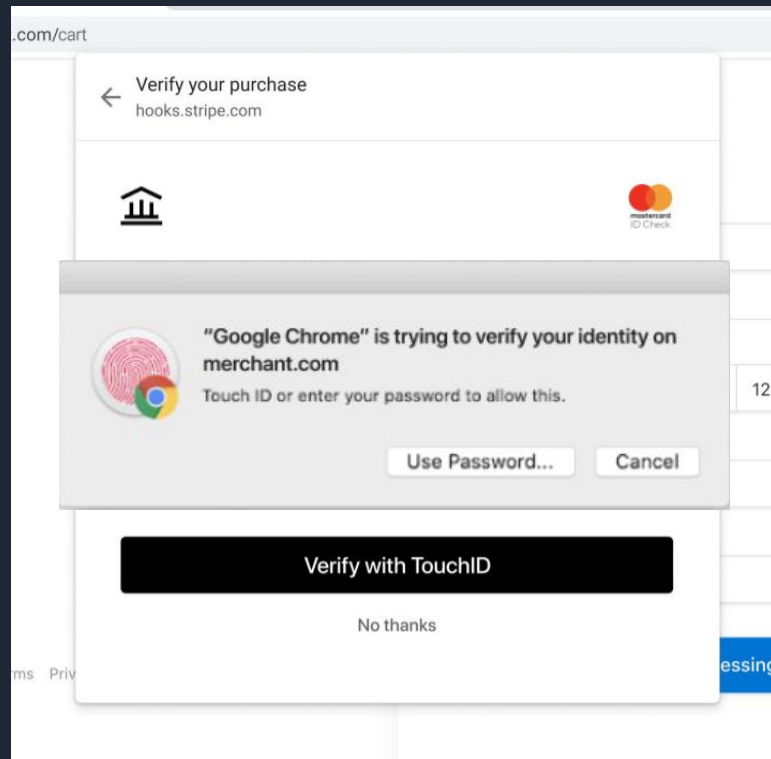
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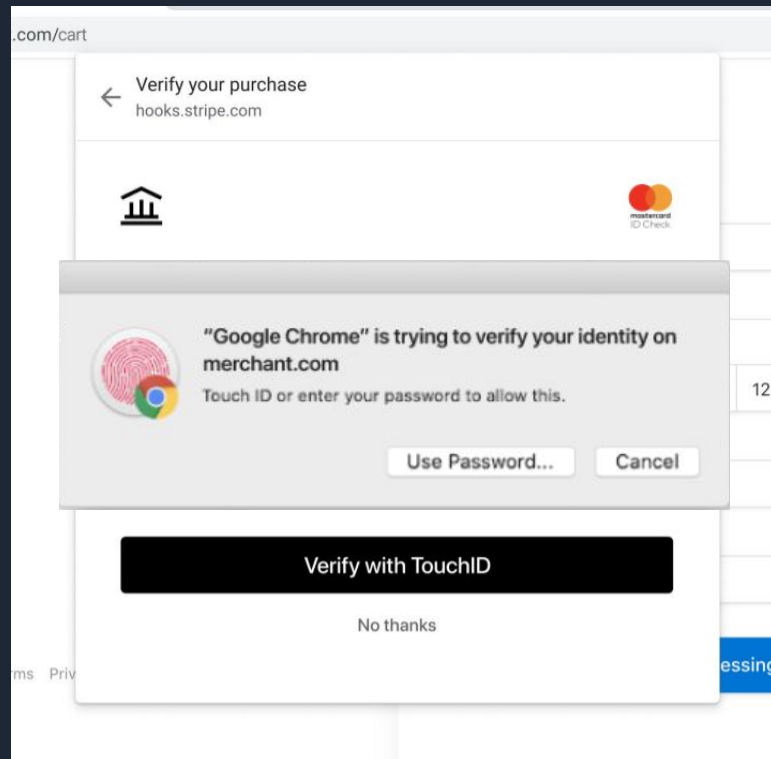
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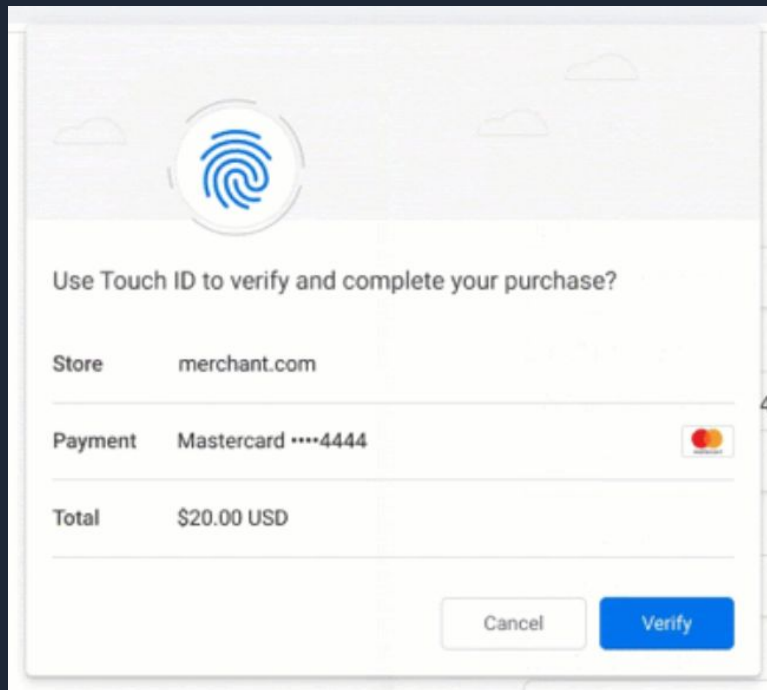
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4. After user authenticates, browser returns credential to the issuing bank iframe.
5. The issuing bank, acting as the Relying Party, registers the public key and instrument ID in their backend.

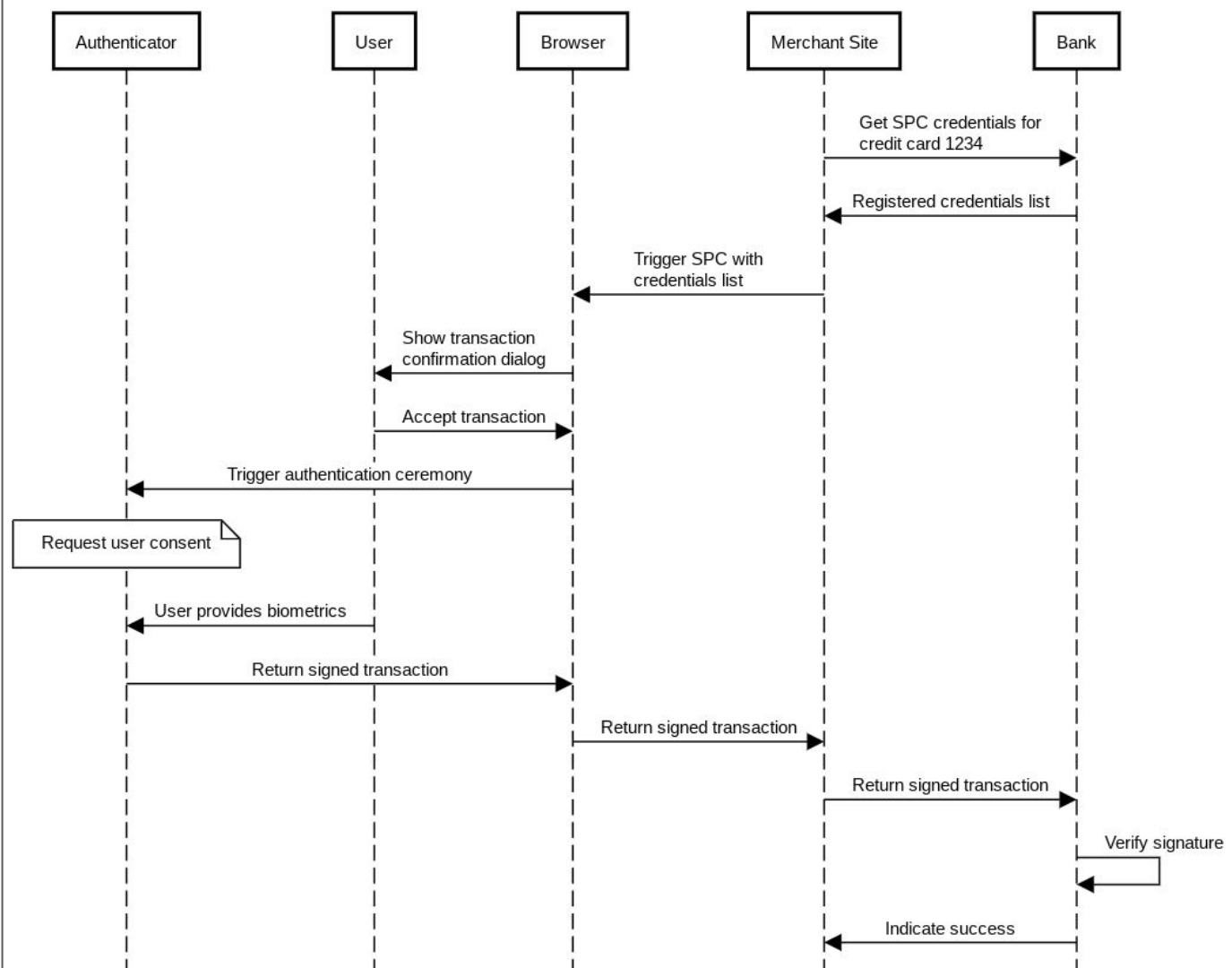


Authentication

1. Merchant requests a list of credential IDs from issuing bank via backend protocol (e.g. 3D Secure)
2. Merchant invokes Payment Request API **on their origin** with credential IDs and transaction details
3. Browser displays transaction details to user, collects biometric confirmation
4. Browser **binds transaction details into Web Authentication clientDataJSON** and returns signed assertion (Web Payment Cryptogram) to merchant.
5. Merchant submits Web Payment Cryptogram to issuer via backend protocol.
6. Issuer independently verifies the signature.



Authentication



Discussion Topics

1. **Credential creation in cross-origin iframe**
2. **Cross-origin authentication ceremony**
3. **Payment-specific data in CollectedClientData**
4. **[Your questions/comments here!]**