



Human-in-the-loop for Secure Digital Wallet Transactions

Raja Hasnain Anwar

University of Massachusetts Amherst





Theft Fraud Skimming









Google Pay

Apple Pay

Ubiquitous Convenient Secure



Theft Fraud Skimming









Google Pay

Apple Pay

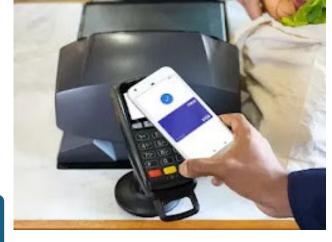
Ubiquitous Convenient Secure?



Theft Fraud Skimming







Google Pay

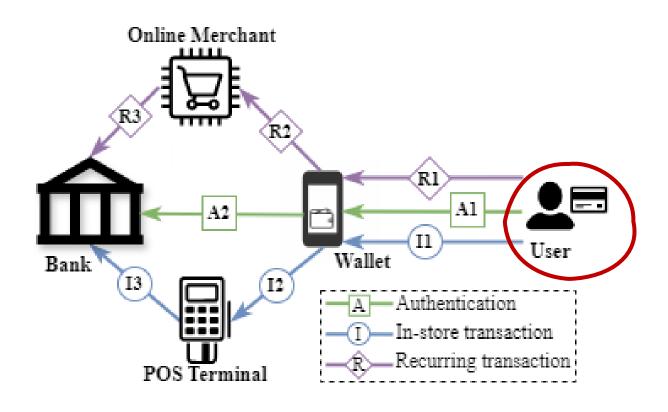


Ubiquitous
Convenient
Secure?

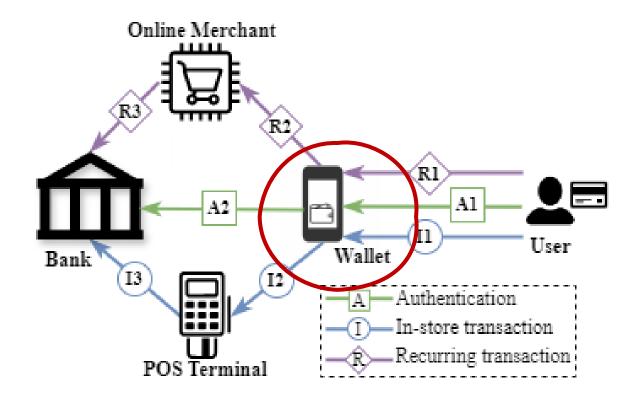
Are digital wallets more secure than physical cards?

Apple Pay

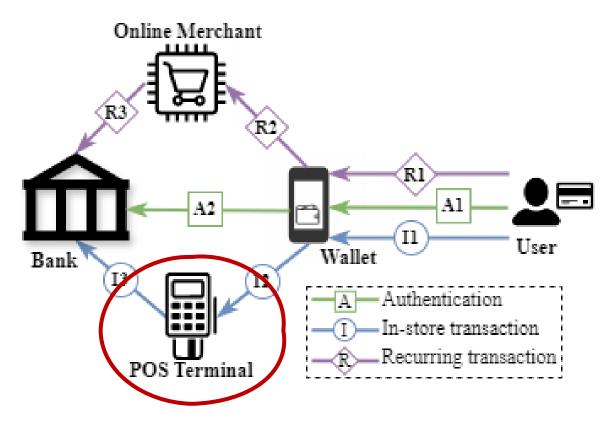




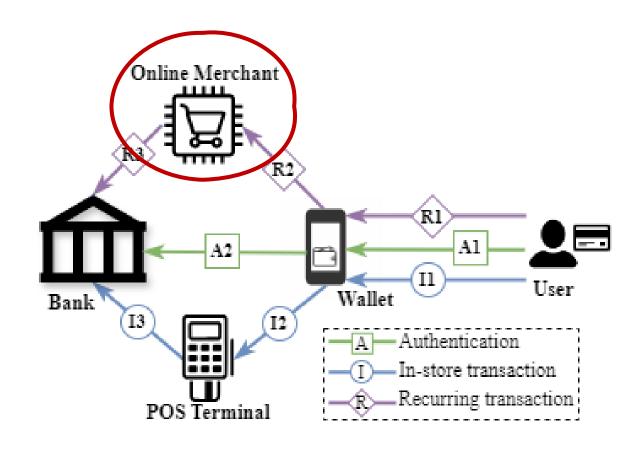




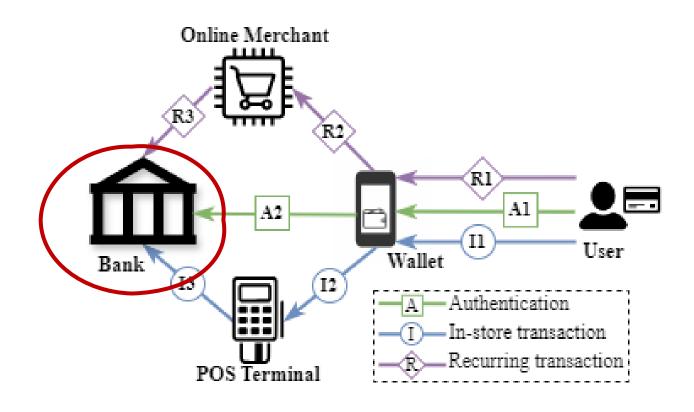












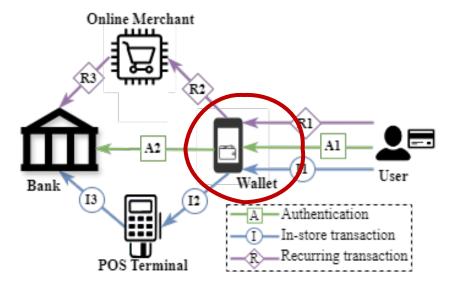


Case 1: Adding Card to Wallet



Banks delegate the choice of authentication method to the wallet:

- Knowledge-based Authentication (KBA)
 - Billing Address
 - ZIP Code
 - Date of Birth
 - Last four digits of ID (e.g., SSN)
- Multi-factor Authentication (MFA)
 - SMS
 - Call
 - Email



Delegation of authentication allows an attacker to add a stolen card to their wallet using **weaker authentication**.

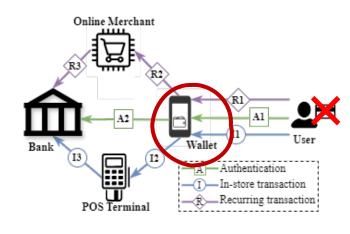
10



Case 2: Transactions on Locked Card



Card Issuer Banks	Physical Card	Wallet (one-time)	Wallet (Recurring)
AMEX	×	✓	✓
Chase	*	✓	✓
Discover	*	✓	✓
US Bank	*	*	✓
Citibank	*	*	✓
BoAmerica	*	*	✓





Banks have established an unconditional trust with digital wallets.



Case 3: Card Replacement



...this update is automatic, without any involvement from the Cardholder, it should provide a positive Cardholder user experience with the Merchant (Token Requester) and Card Issuer.

Online Merchant

R2

R1

A1

User

Wallet

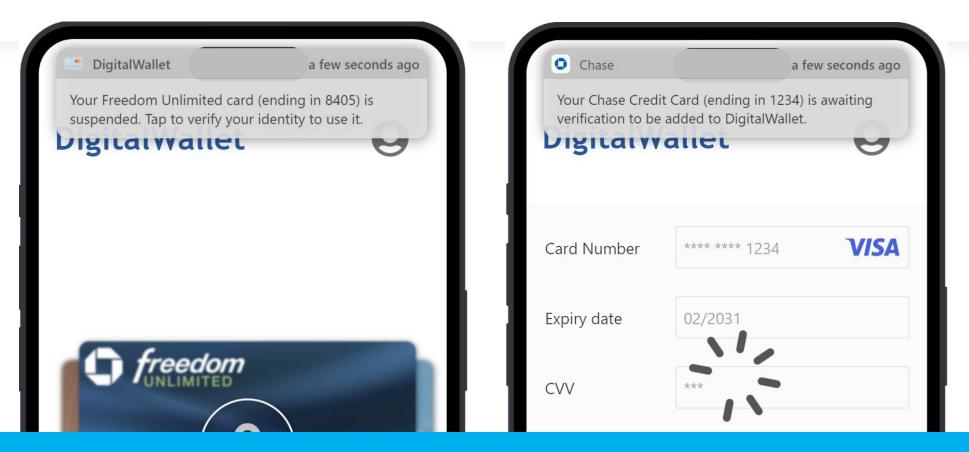
I In-store transaction

R Recurring transaction

EMV® Payment Tokenisation: A Guide to Use Cases v2.1 (§10.7)

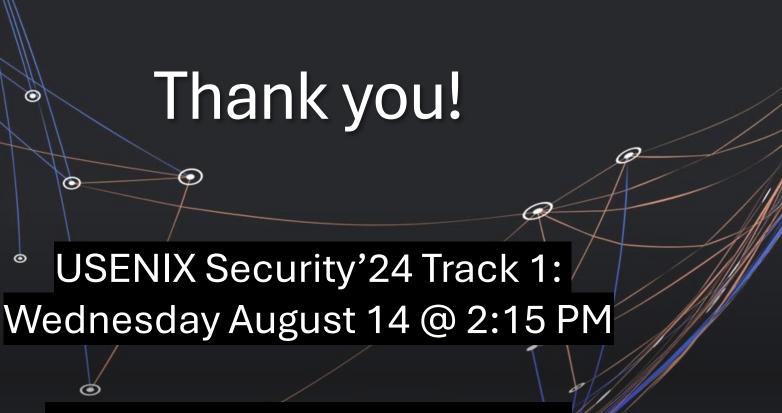
A compromised wallet continues to use added credit without reauthentication.

Solution?



Bring human back in the loop!





In Wallet We Trust:

Bypassing the Digital Wallets Payment

Security for Free Shopping