Card Brand Mixup Attack: Bypassing the PIN in non-Visa cards by Using Them for Visa Transactions

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30th USENIX Security Symposium August 2021

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Attack and countermeasures

3. Conclusion

EMV standard

- EMV is the protocol standard for smartcard payments
- ► Founded by Europay, Mastercard, and Visa, and later Amex, JCB, Discover, and UnionPay joined the consortium too
- ▶ 9+ billion EMV cards in circulation worldwide













EMV security

Cardholder protection

Low-value purchases do not require a PIN







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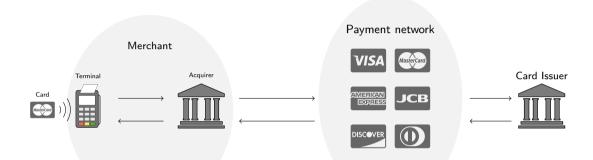


High-value purchases should be protected by PIN

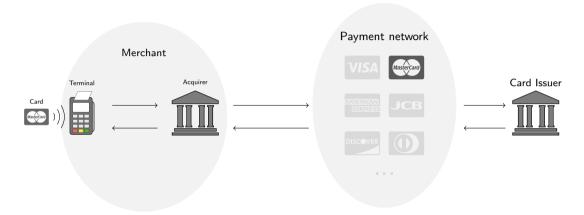


We'll show that they are not

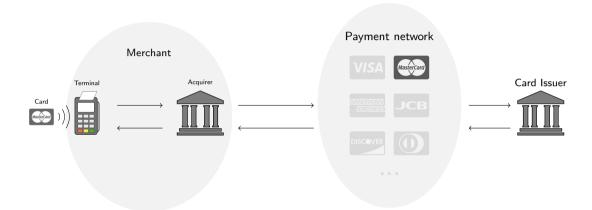
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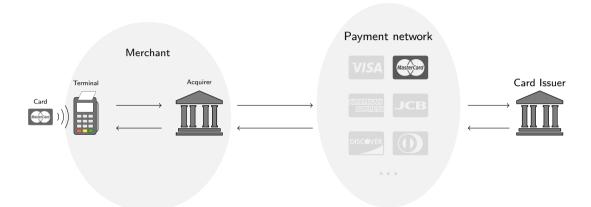


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The Application Identifier (AID) or the Primary Account Number (PAN)? Why multiple choices? Do they always indicate the same payment network?

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 - Develop an EMV model with PAN-based routing
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 - Bypassed the PIN for a transaction of over USD 400 with a Maestro card
- Disclosed issues to vendor and proposed verified fixes
 - ▶ Disclosure process led to Mastercard deploy countermeasures at network level

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Analysis results for EMV with AID-based routing

Basin et al. "The EMV Standard: Break, Fix, Verify." IEEE S&P 2021

Target Model	exec.	issuer accepts	auth. to terminal	auth. to issuer
Visa_EMV_Low	√	√	×	×
$Visa_EMV_High$	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
Visa_DDA_Low	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark
Visa_DDA_High	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Mastercard_SDA_OnlinePIN_Low	√	×	×	✓
Mastercard_SDA_OnlinePIN_High	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark
$Mastercard_SDA_NoPIN_Low$	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark
Mastercard_SDA_NoPIN_High	-	-	_	-
${\sf Mastercard_DDA_OnlinePIN_Low}$	\checkmark	×	×	✓
Mastercard_DDA_OnlinePIN_High	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark
$Mastercard_DDA_NoPIN_Low$	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark
$Mastercard_DDA_NoPIN_High$	_	-	_	-
$Mastercard_CDA_OnlinePIN_Low$	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark
Mastercard_CDA_OnlinePIN_High	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Mastercard_CDA_NoPIN_Low	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
${\sf Mastercard_CDA_NoPIN_High}$	-	_	-	-

^{√:} property verified X: property falsified -: not applicable

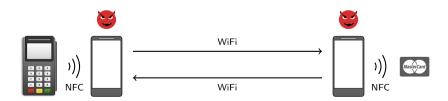
Issuer agrees with terminal on all the data for every transaction with a Mastercard card

Analysis results for EMV with PAN-based routing

Target Model	exec.	issuer accepts	auth. to terminal	auth. to issuer
Visa_EMV_Low	√	✓	×	×
Visa_EMV_High	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
Visa_DDA_Low	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark
Visa_DDA_High	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Mastercard_SDA_OnlinePIN_Low	√	×	×	×
Mastercard_SDA_OnlinePIN_High	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	×
$Mastercard_SDA_NoPIN_Low$	\checkmark	×	×	×
Mastercard_SDA_NoPIN_High	×	-	_	-
$Mastercard_DDA_OnlinePIN_Low$	\checkmark	×	×	×
$Mastercard_DDA_OnlinePIN_High$	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
$Mastercard_DDA_NoPIN_Low$	\checkmark	×	×	×
$Mastercard_DDA_NoPIN_High$	×	-	-	-
Mastercard_CDA_OnlinePIN_Low	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Mastercard_CDA_OnlinePIN_High	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Mastercard_CDA_NoPIN_Low	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
$Mastercard_CDA_NoPIN_High$	×	-	-	-

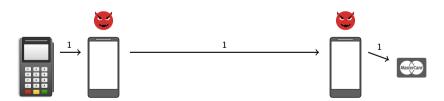
 $[\]checkmark$: property verified \times : property falsified -: not applicable

Attacker induces disagreement on the card brand: issuer knows the card is a Mastercard but terminal thinks it's a Visa

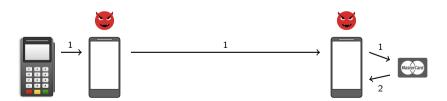


Man-in-the-middle attack built on top of a relay attack architecture:

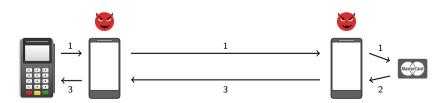
1. Terminal sends SELECT command



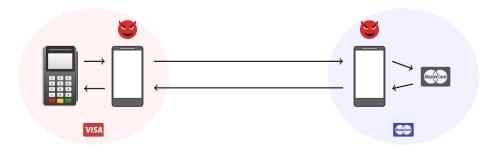
- 1. Terminal sends SELECT command
- 2. Card responds with I AM A MASTERCARD



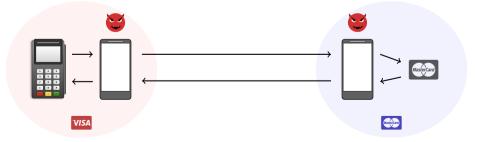
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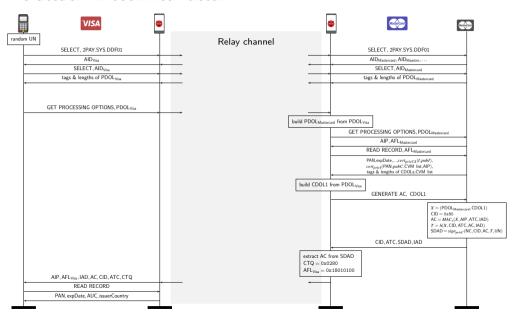
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- 4. Transaction continues in two simultaneous sessions:
 - ► Terminal & Attacker running the Visa protocol
 - ► Attacker & Card running the Mastercard protocol



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- 2. Card responds with I AM A MASTERCARD
- 3. Attacker replaces response with I AM A VISA
- 4. Transaction continues in two simultaneous sessions:
 - ► Terminal & Attacker running the Visa protocol
 - ► Attacker & Card running the Mastercard protocol
- 5. Attacker applies PIN bypass on Visa [see our S&P paper]



The attack in technical detail



Demo

Available at:

- ► https://youtu.be/8d7UgIiMRBU
- ► https://emvrace.github.io

Countermeasures

► We verified that our countermeasure¹ to the PIN bypass on Visa does prevent our Mastercard-Visa brand mixup

¹Basin et al. "The EMV Standard: Break, Fix, Verify." IEEE S&P 2021

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- ► We verified that our countermeasure¹ to the PIN bypass on Visa does prevent our Mastercard-Visa brand mixup
- ▶ We also proposed and machine-checked new intra-kernel countermeasures

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Countermeasures

- ► We verified that our countermeasure¹ to the PIN bypass on Visa does prevent our Mastercard-Visa brand mixup
- ▶ We also proposed and machine-checked new intra-kernel countermeasures
- Mastercard implemented their own defenses at network level, which we experimentally confirmed as effective against our attack

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Conclusion

- Systems must be verified as a whole and not by parts separately Separate system parts may be secure but composition may be insecure
- ► Ambiguity and redundancy should be avoided in system specification
 Critical mechanisms (e.g. routing) of the system should be unambiguously specified
- Formal automated verification is a necessity
 We (humans) cannot cover the full execution space that complex systems have

Webpage of this work: https://emvrace.github.io