Internet of Payments - Payment Services for an IoT-infrastructure

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DPS Group

Who we are and what we do



DPS Group

Competences and references

Banking

Capital markets

Payments

Regulation

Compliance

Risk

Retail

Omni channel

Self service

Mobile devices

Branch automization

Technology

Architecture

Software engineering

Quality management

Cloud migration

Digital transformation

Selected customers

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg



METRO GROUP



















DPS Group

ATM and customer self service banking

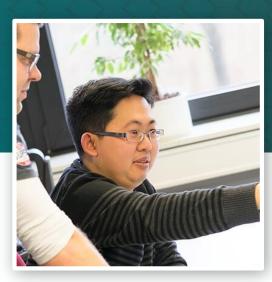




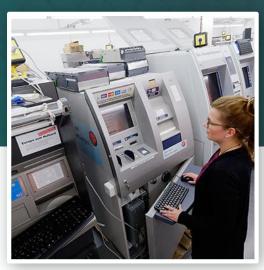
29 years of experience in software development for ATM and self service infrastructures



60.000 ATMs and terminal devices running with DPS eCMS software in Germany



120 professionals
working with our
customers on
innovative, reliable and
efficient solutions



Since 3 years DPS
Innovations is run as a
dedicated r&d
laboratory focused on
blockchain, white label
ATM networks, IoT etc.

loT and Industry 4.0

Commercial relevance and what this means for payments



IoT and Industry 4.0

Developments and expectations

Most relevant use cases:

- Connected cars
- Connected products
- Smart cities
- Predictive maintenance
- Connected logistics
- Smart grids
- Connected manufacturing
- •

Related business models:

- Pay-per-use
- Customer-oriented lotsize 1
- Usage-dependent financing

• ...



Quelle: Tech Navio, Deloitte



IoT and Industry 4.0

IoT and Payments



Digitalization of business workflows and manufacturing processes requires integrated features for the initiation, receipt and tracking of payments.

Such features include:

• Person-to-machine, machine-

- to-person and machine-tomachine payments
- Integration of payment instruments
- Technical links between things and payment obligations
- Machine wallets

 Connectivity between open banking API's and IoT infrastructure

Integration of electronic commerce, industrial manufacturing and payments is the basis for an **IoT / IoP digital ecosystem.**



IoT and Industry 4.0

Technical paradigms



Connectivity

Edge and fog

Big data

Convergency

In an IoT infrastructure, all devices (things) are connected. This relates to smart devices as well as sensors, control panels, terminals etc.

Computing operations are shifted from central server applications into the network using the computing resources of the devices within the network.

Any data generated within the network is collected, aggregated and processed to generate insights with respect to efficiency and chances for improvement.

Standard
communication
protocols and
architectures (e.g.
OPC-UA) allow an
ubiquitous exchange of
messages.

loT payment services

Exemplary scenarios



IoT payment services

Electronic commerce



Consumers require seamless integration of payment functionalities when purchasing goods or services online and offline.



Online shops and service providers are required to accept multiple communication channels and payment methods.



Any connected device (wearables, smart home components, mobile...) may initiate valid purchase orders as well as payment instructions.



Public infrastructure providers may establish smart devices controlling the provision and the billing of services



Delivery services integrated into a seamless digital delivery management provide information facilitating a correct and fair delivery and payment handling.



IoT payment services

Smart manufacturing and pay-per-use



Machines and components are remunerated on a per-use-basis. Devices and related sensors provide the data relevant to invoice.



Instead of selling machines manufacturers may offer machine work as a service.



Machines and components may enter into distributed service relationships. Pay-per-use arrangements may apply to single components, machines, products or systems.



Sharing machine capacities increases the degree of efficency. This may lower production costs and leads to a more sustainable production infrastructure.



IoT payment services

IoT-based financing



Investment loans are tied to the investment good, i.e. the device itself. Conditions of the loan may be altered based in the degree of usage.



With each secondary purchase, payment obligations are automatically transferred to the new purchaser.



Principal and interest payments are affected by the device itself. Special IoT wallets based on stable cryptocurrencies can be used for this purpose. In case of shortfall in payment, the device acts in a predefined way, e.g. puts itself out of action.



Smart contracts safeguard an automated execution of contractual arrangements without human intervention.



loT payment infrastructure

Key requirements



Authentication

Multi-Factor Authenticatio n (MFA)

Payment regulations regularly require authentication by a minimum of two independent factors. State-of-the-art MFA procedures are regularly based on human interaction.

- IoT-related authentication must safeguard independancy of credentials within or in the context of each single device
- New standards are required for payment authentication without human intervention

Secure device identification

IoT payment infrastructure components must safeguard, that device identification software, hardware and sensors cannot be separated in an unauthorised way.



Establishment of a secure administration shell as a inseparable respresentation of an IoT device (e.g. RAMI 4.0).



Transaction security

Transaction handling

Transactions must be stored, forwarded and chained in a way that data consistency and security is safeguarded also in any case of device or network failure



- Specific standards and protocols are required when payment functions are integrated in edge and fog computing environments.
- Transaction security may be facilitated using decentralisied data storage principles such as Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT).



Transaction monitoring

Any transaction must be retrievable due to

- regulatory obligations and
- legal requirements for disputes handling also in distributed IoT networks.



Transaction assignment

Legal entities

Legally, IoT devices can not have rights and obligations and can not be the originator or beneficiary of a payment transaction.



- In a machine-to-machine payment transaction, the legal entities involved must be determined in a legally safe an unambigious way.
- The legal entities involved may change before, after and during transactions as devices are sold, purchased, leased or integrated in other devices



DLT can keep the link between devices and legal entities up to date and ensure an unambiguous and inalterable identification at any time.



Privacy and data security

Security threads

Edge and fog computing networks offer a specific surface for security threads.



IT security standards for payment networks need to be expanded for IoT infrastructures.

GDPR, PSD2,

Privacy and electronic communication directive

Payment transaction data is protected by various European and national statutory provisions. The applicable legal framework depends on the role the data processor within the IoT network.

IoT applications including payment functionalities are regularly bound to much stricter privacy laws than "ordinary" industrial applications.



DPS eCMS loT Server

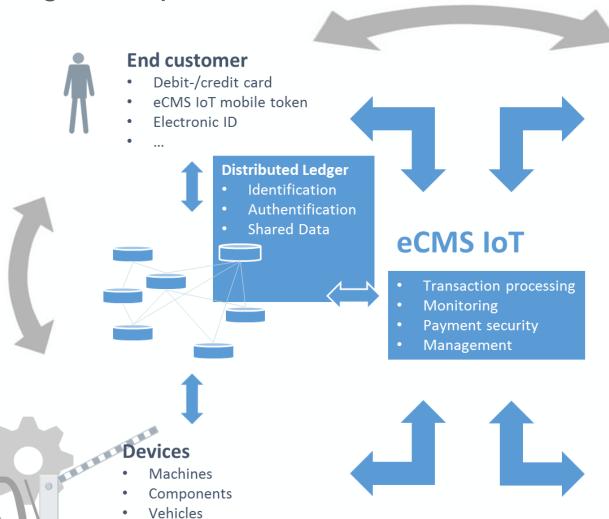
Basic concept



eCMS IoT Server

Gates

High level product architecture



Banking / Payments

- Direct Debit (SDD)
- POS
- Credit Card
- PayPal / Paydirekt
- Instant Payments (SCTInst)
- ...



Platforms

- IoT-platforms
- ERP-systems
- Other enterprise systems
- .

Further Questions?





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2018 Europe Community Meeting

