

Fraud Risk Management

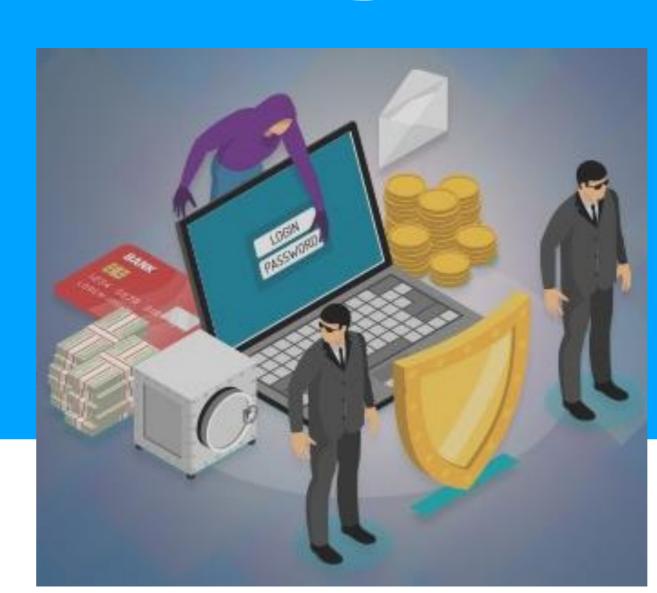
22 October 2020

Presented by:

Sudhir Upadhyaya (TechnoGS)

Justus Ortlepp

Greg McCormick (Sybrin)



The journey so far...

PI 9

Fraud Risk was selected for further work "To review and classify the typologies to determine which of those strategically fit with Mojaloop's vision and how to get started building it".

- The development of a strategic assessment framework
- The detailed classification of the risk typologies already identified
- A detailed cross-reference between the risk typologies and the data dictionary already developed

PI 10

Fraud Risk Management was selected as a work-stream for PI10 with the broad objectives to define, investigate and validate a backlog and MVP for a FRM system/service against the APRICOT modelling for existing/prospect operators; and identify partners to build / implement a FRM system / service.

Objectives for PI11 and beyond were identified and prioritized.

PI 11

The Fraud Risk Management workstream had following tasks for this program increment:

- Identify the typologies that are visible to the hub and can be monitored by the hub
- Identify additional typologies related specifically to fraud "at the hub"
- Consider the feasibility of an Open Source
 Software Fraud Risk Management solution

As a result 39 new typologies were identified. These typologies are core fraud risks that a hub faces and have to mitigated at hub level.



Contents

Updated Fraud Typologies from an internal Mojaloop Hub perspective – Sudhir Upadhyaya (TechnoGS)

Fraud Risk Management Proof of Concept – Justus Ortlepp

Fraud Risk Management Open Source Software Architecture – Greg McCormick (Sybrin)





Mojaloop Hub Fraud Typologies

Sudhir Upadhyaya
Executive Director
TechnoGS



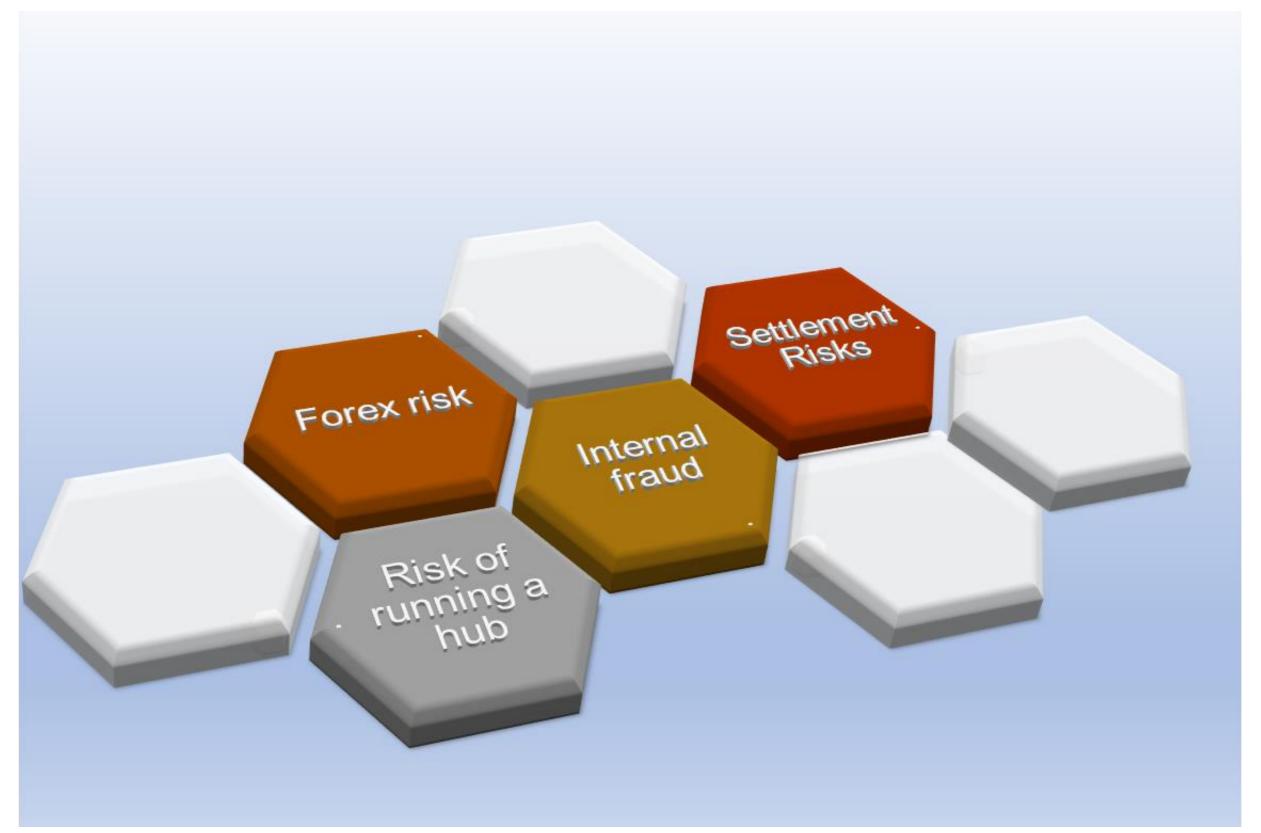
Compliance is the difference between attaining and retaining the commercial growth.

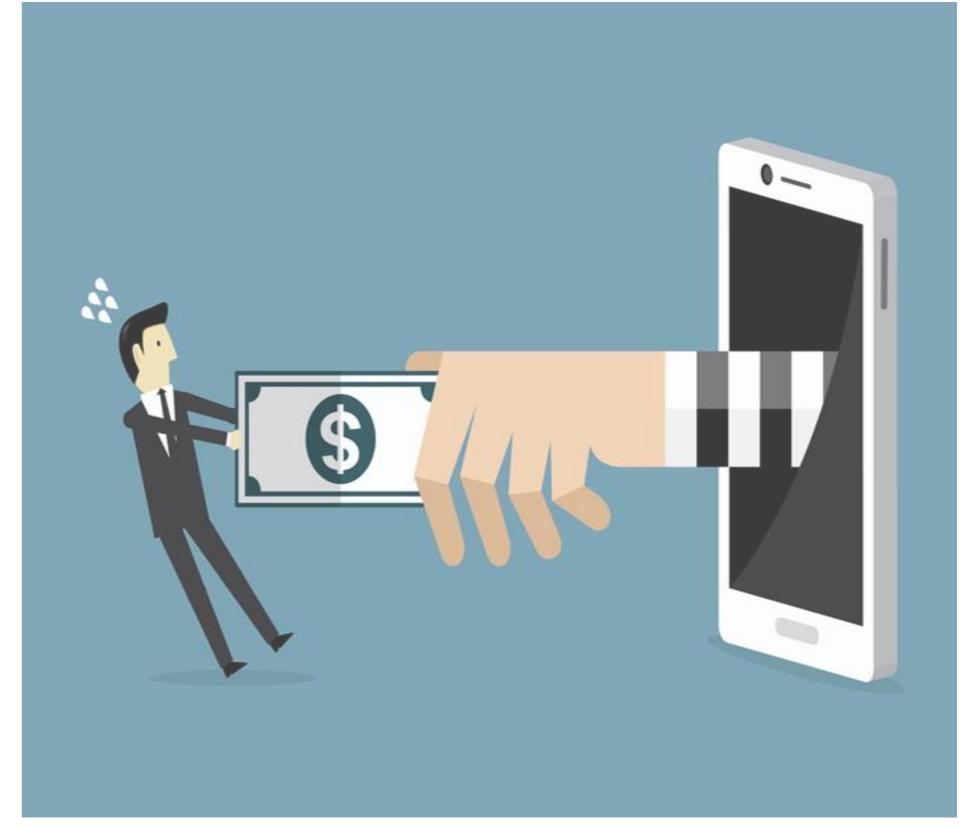
Fraud management is always 2 steps behind the commercial products hence almost always catching up.



New typologies focus area

Four new domains were explored and 39 new typologies were identified as a result.







Key process for mobile money

Methodology



Money Creation



Money Movement



Liquidation of money



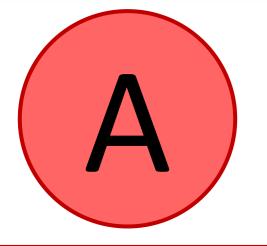
Integration



Syndicate Frauds

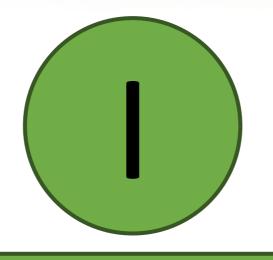


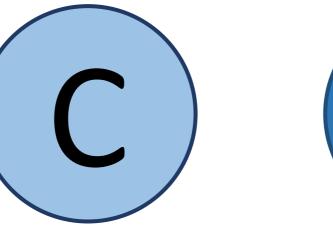
APRICOT recap

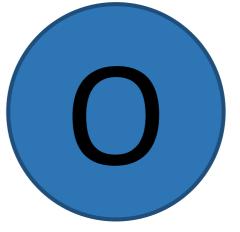


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Approach

- Defines the process and behavioural attributes that are utilised as part of the typology
- Examples:
- Unauthorised access
- Suspect transactions

Products / Services

- Defines whether the typology is limited to specific products or services
- Examples:
- Current / mobile money account
- Loans

Regulatory Impact

- Defines whether the typology is a result of / circumvention of regulatory thresholds or controls
- · Examples:
- Limits
- Regional regulatory differences

Involved Parties

- Defines the actors / participants that are involved in the typology
- Examples:
- Enduser/customer
- Agent

Channel

- Defines the channel through which the typology interacts with the DFSP
- Examples:
- Agent network
- Digital / Online

Organisational Scope

- Defines the range and visibility of the typology within the ecosystem
- Examples:
- DFSP only
- · Payer to Hub

Transactions

- Defines the transactional attributes that are utilised to perform the typology
 Examples:
- · Cash payments
- Offshore payee



One of the syndicate keep on snooping to get customer information of all DFSP to get the customer data that would be used as a pre-requisite for fraud / social engineering fraud

Snooping to Get personal details



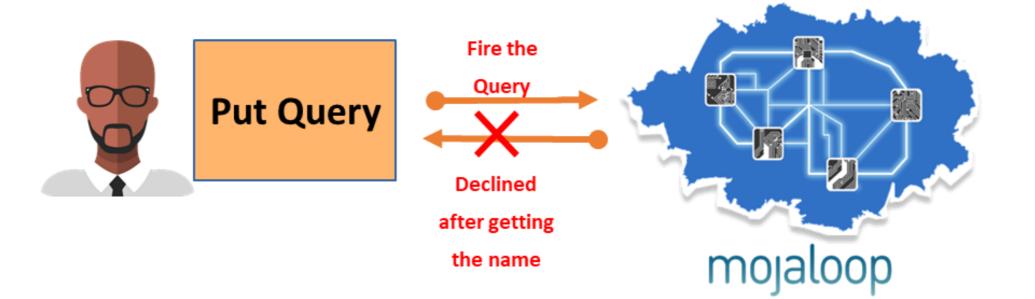
mojaloop



Send money to random series of mobile number (quotes)

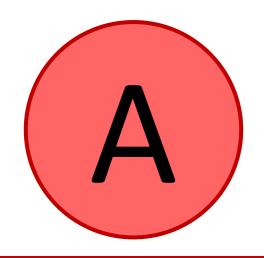
Collect Name of Person from DFSPs

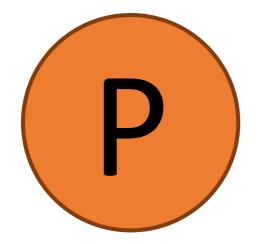
Name and Mobile number combine can act as pre-requisite for social engg fraud

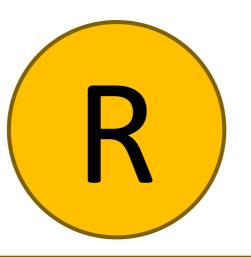


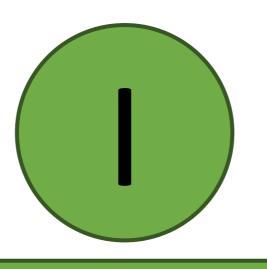


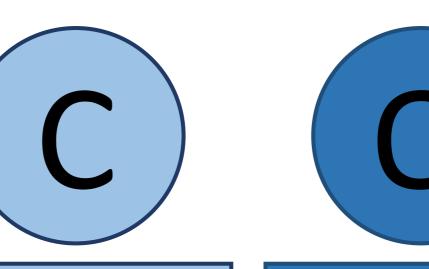
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Approach

Suspect transaction/s

Transactional

Products / Services

Services:

- Send Money
- Inter-operatable txn

Regulatory Impact

 Trail of the failed transaction from single source / agent

Involved Parties

- Individual user
- Institution user
- Agent
- DFSP

Channel

Any channel/s

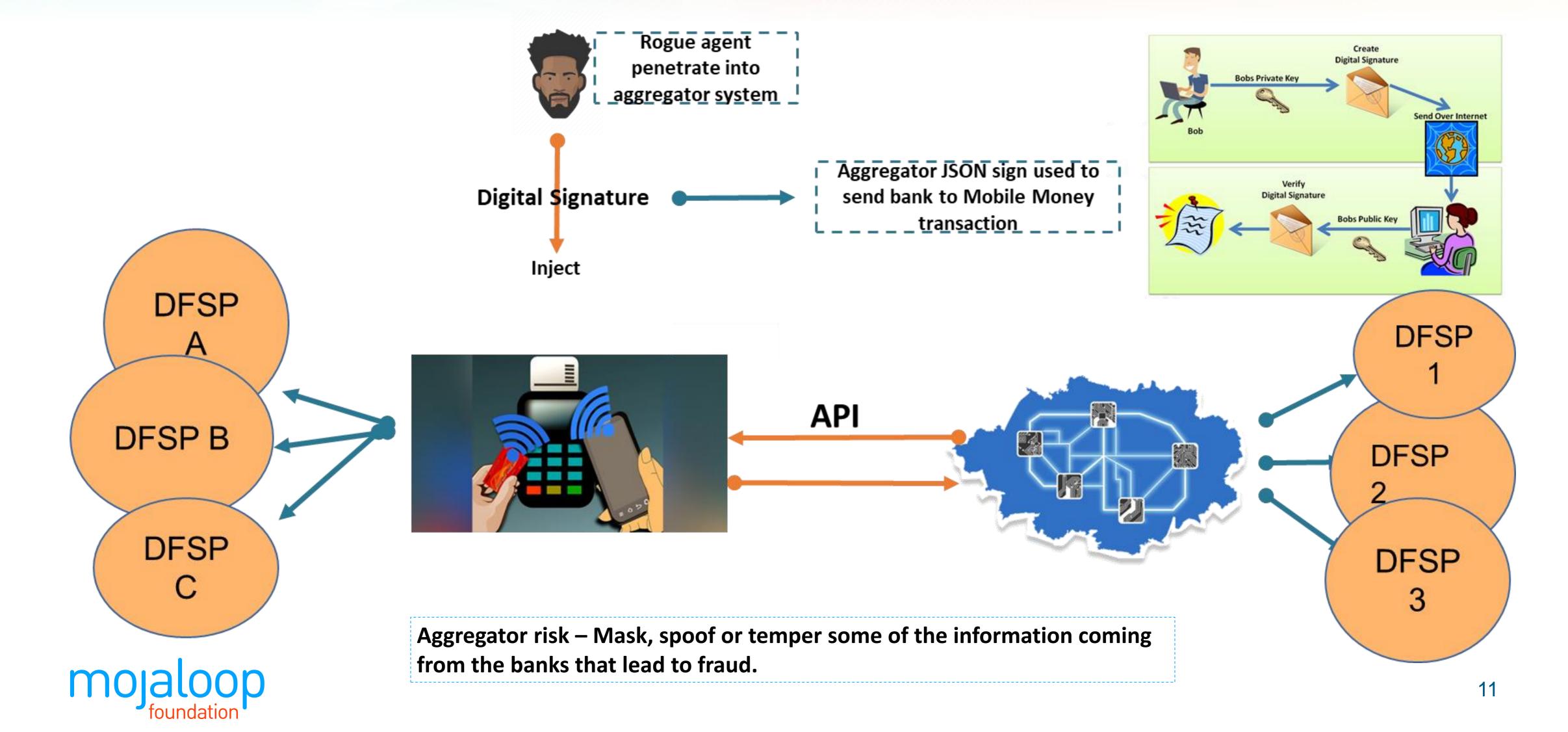
Organisational Scope

- Both on us & off us
- Both DFSP & Switch

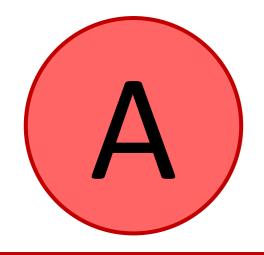
Transactions

- Remittance
- Multiple transactions
- Same payer identity





Aggregator risk – Mask, spoof or temper some of the information coming from the banks that lead to fraud.

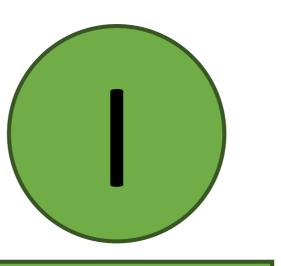


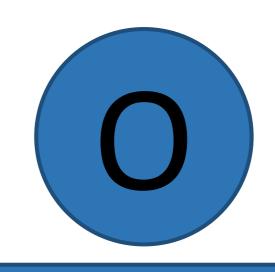
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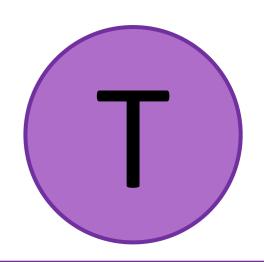
Products /

Services









Approach

Suspect transaction/sTransactional

Services:

- Send Money
- Inter-operatable txn

Regulatory Impact

 Trail of the failed transaction from single source / agent

Involved Parties

- Individual user
- · Institution user
- Agent
- DFSP

Channel

- · USSD
- · Web

Organisational Scope

- Both on us & off us
- Both DFSP & Switch

Transactions

- Remittance
- P2P
- B2P



Asante sana!



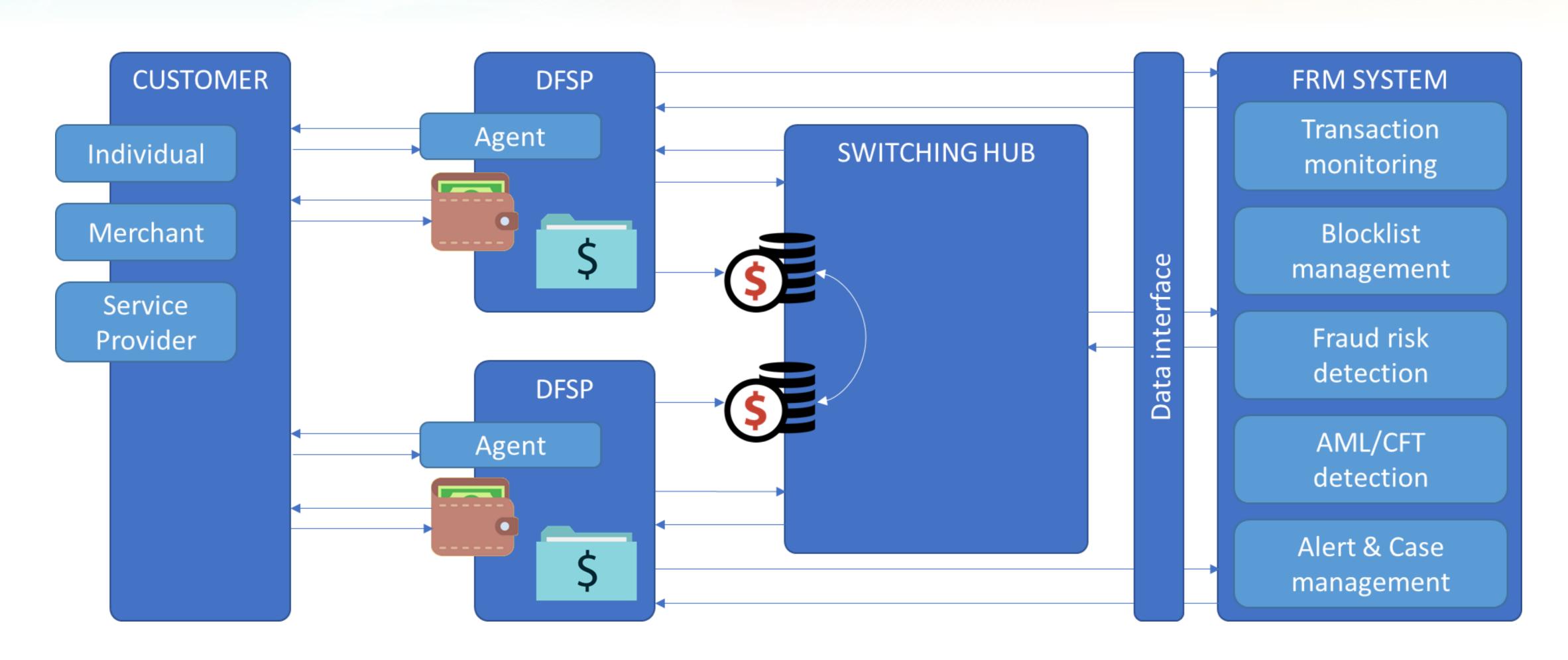


FRM Proof of Concept

Justus Ortlepp
Business Analyst



FRM - Solution Context





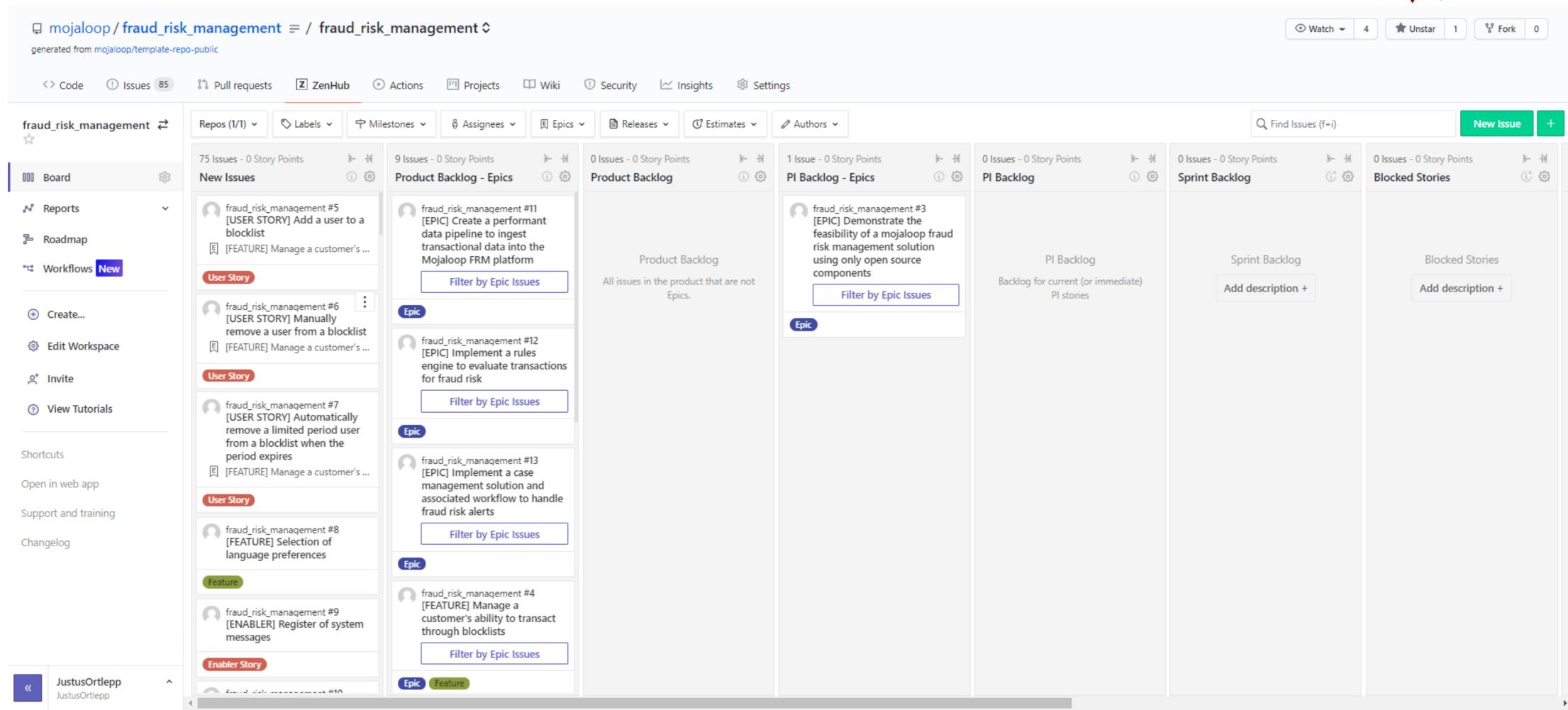
FRM - Conceptual Overview



GitHub Repository

https://github.com/mojaloop/fraud_risk_management





FRM Proof of Concept

[EPIC] Demonstrate the feasibility of a mojaloop fraud risk management solution using only open source components #3

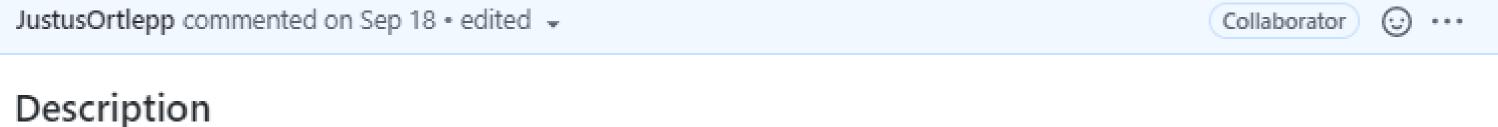






JustusOrtlepp opened this issue on Sep 18 · 0 comments





For a Mojaloop FRM solution to adhere to the same guiding principles as the Mojaloop platform, Mojaloop FRM must be constructed using open source software (OSS) components to minimise the implementation and operational cost of the platform. There are many potentially suitable OSS components available to meet the requirements of an FRM solution. The purpose of this epic is to design an FRM architecture out of OSS components and to evaluate the architecture against the FRM requirements as a Proof of Concept, before proceeding with the development of an FRM MVP for deployment.

For Mojaloop Hub Operators

who perform the switching of transactions between DFSPs

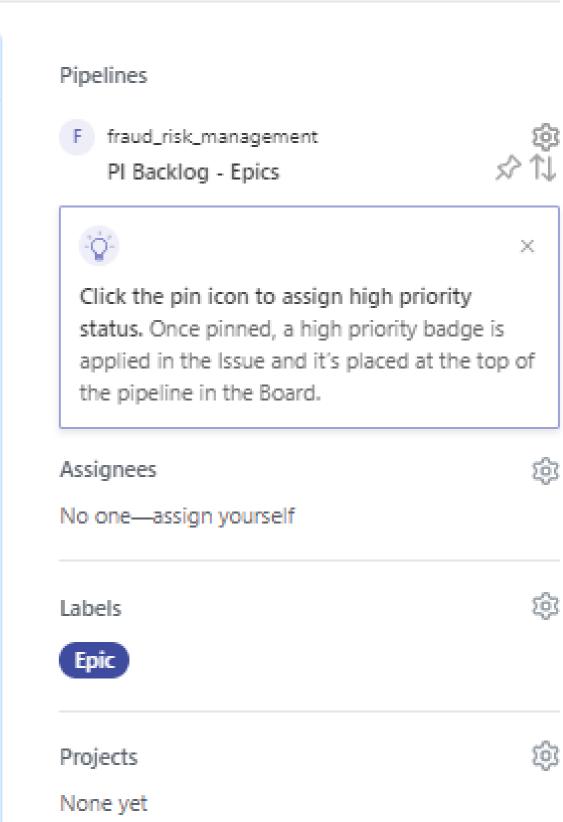
the Mojaloop Fraud Risk Management solution

is a discrete extension to the Mojaloop switching platform

that evaluates every transaction passing through the switch for fraud and money-laundering behaviour unlike current commercially available solutions

our solution will be composed exclusively out of open source software components and made available to Mojaloop Hub Operators under an Apache 2.0 software license

Initiative / goal



FRM PoC Scope

Collection, transformation and enrichment of transactional data received from the switching hub

FRM SYSTEM

Transaction monitoring

Blocklist management

Fraud risk detection

AML/CFT detection

Alert & Case management

Evaluation of every transaction routed through the switching hub

Realtime transaction routing based on the status of the transacting entity within the system

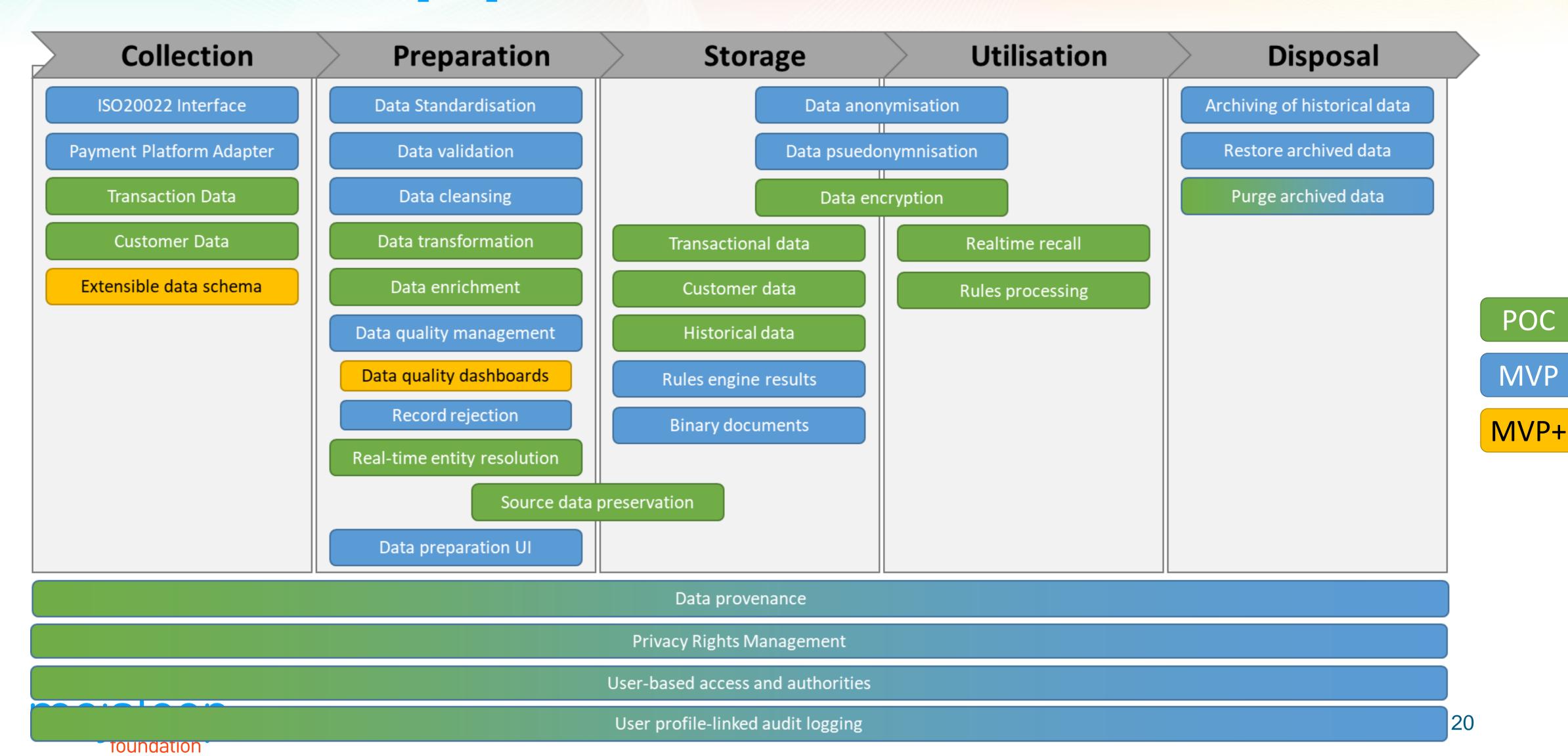
Realtime and near-realtime evaluation of an incoming transaction against selected fraud risk typologies

Near-realtime evaluation of an incoming transaction against selected moneylaundering risk typologies

Distribution and investigation of alerts, along with the associated case management systems and workflow processes



FRM Data pipeline features



FRM Rules engine features

Evaluate EVERY transaction

Blocklist evaluation

Fraud risk evaluation

AML/CFT risk evaluation

Generate alerts

Realtime rules evaluation

Near-Realtime rules evaluation

Access to historical data

Access to prior evaluations

Visual Programming Language interface

Extensible scripting

Python

Lua

Ruby

R

TypeScript

JavaScript

Standard library of functions

Data manipulation

Statistical functions

Mathematical functions

Typology development processes

Create typologies

Activate typologies

Update typologies

Automated testing

Typology sign-off

Centralised change control

Changes tracking

Audit logging

Rules simulations



MVP



FRM Case management features

API Ingress/Egress

Native user interface

Automated case creation

Manual case creation

List/View/Update case

Automated case assignment

Manual case assignment

Case reassignment

Case linking

Document upload functionality

User management

Team management

Queue management

POC

MVP



Next Steps

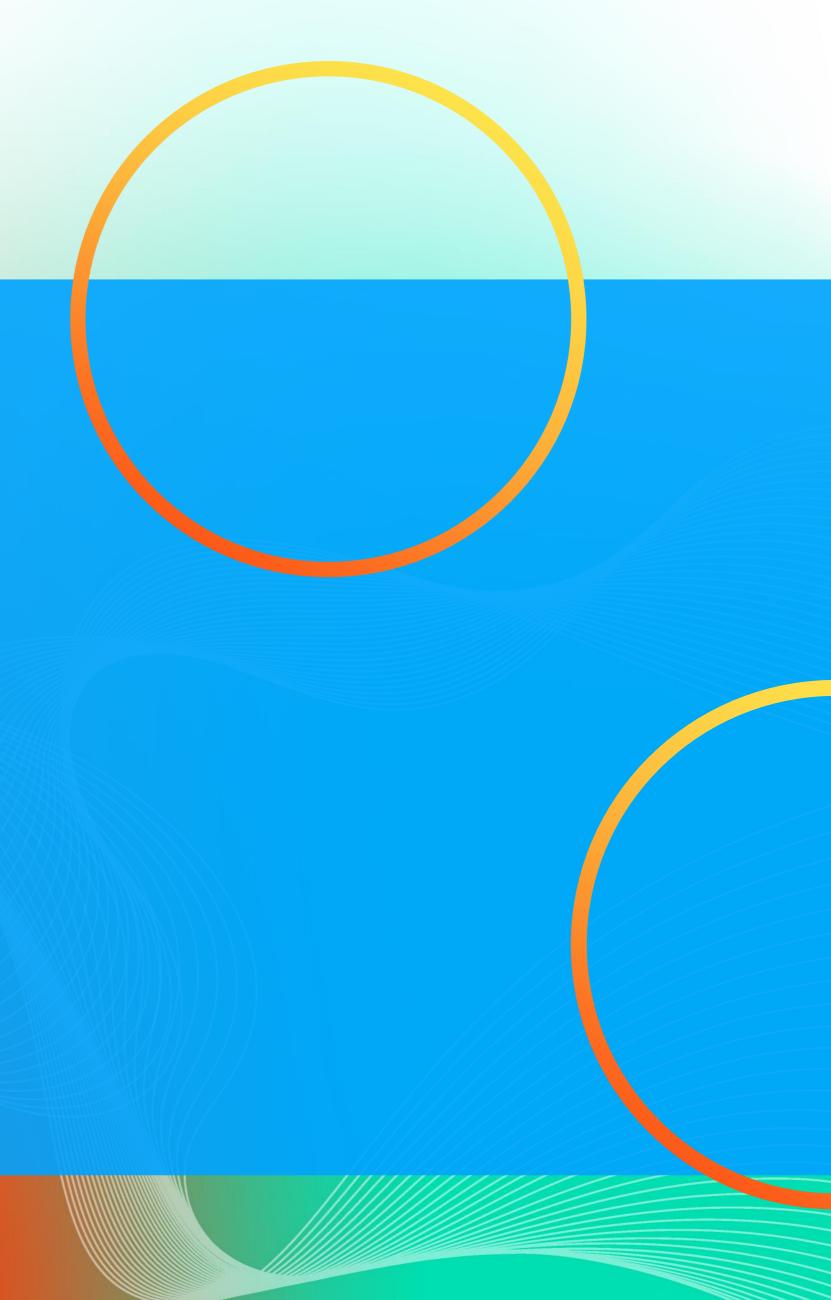
- Community Workshop, 3 November 2020 14:00 to 18:00 (UTC)
 - PI planning
 - Backlog grooming
 - Sprint log prioritisation
 - Acceptance criteria
- PoC delivery at the end of PI12 January 2021!





FRM OSS Architecture

Greg McCormick
Chief Strategic Business Development Officer
Sybrin



Contents

Architectural Goals

Some Targets

POC Architecture

General

Data pipeline

Rules engine

Case management

Closing and Questions



Architectural Goals

- Leverage existing deployments and design patterns of fraud management services
 - Update to use Open Source components
- With proper effort, a zero-cost solution can be implemented by any organization, with the right skills
 - Affordable and reliable
 - Accountable
- This is a Special Interest Group
 - Works with Mojaloop
 - Works with other platforms
- Code based, no UX so others can innovate with it



Architectural Goals

Innovate

- Innovate via open source
 - Best practices
 - Affordability
 - Ease of integration
 - Effectiveness



- The latest greatest
 Al / Machine Learning
- Best and earth shatteringly awesome algorithms

- This will be good, and frankly best of breed
- This will be fast
- This will be adaptable
- This will be a framework for innovation



Architectural Goals

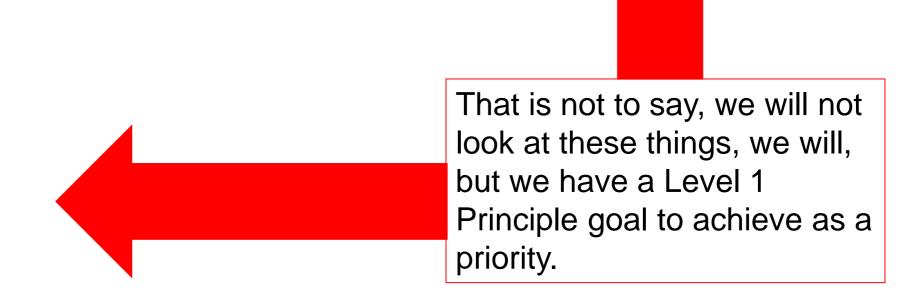
Innovate

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= Low Cost



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FRM - Some Targets

Going back to the POC scope:

Data interface

FRM SYSTEM

Transaction monitoring

Blocklist management

Fraud risk detection

AML/CFT detection

Alert & Case management

Other goals

- Low response time (aiming for 35ms total turn-around)
- Support high volumes of transfers (3000 TPS)
- False/positive want below 10% (single digits)₁
- True positives catch 95% or better₂
- Hard to do with even unlimited resources ... requires:
 - The right tools
 - The right design
 - And we are adding in open source
 - Products
 - Concepts

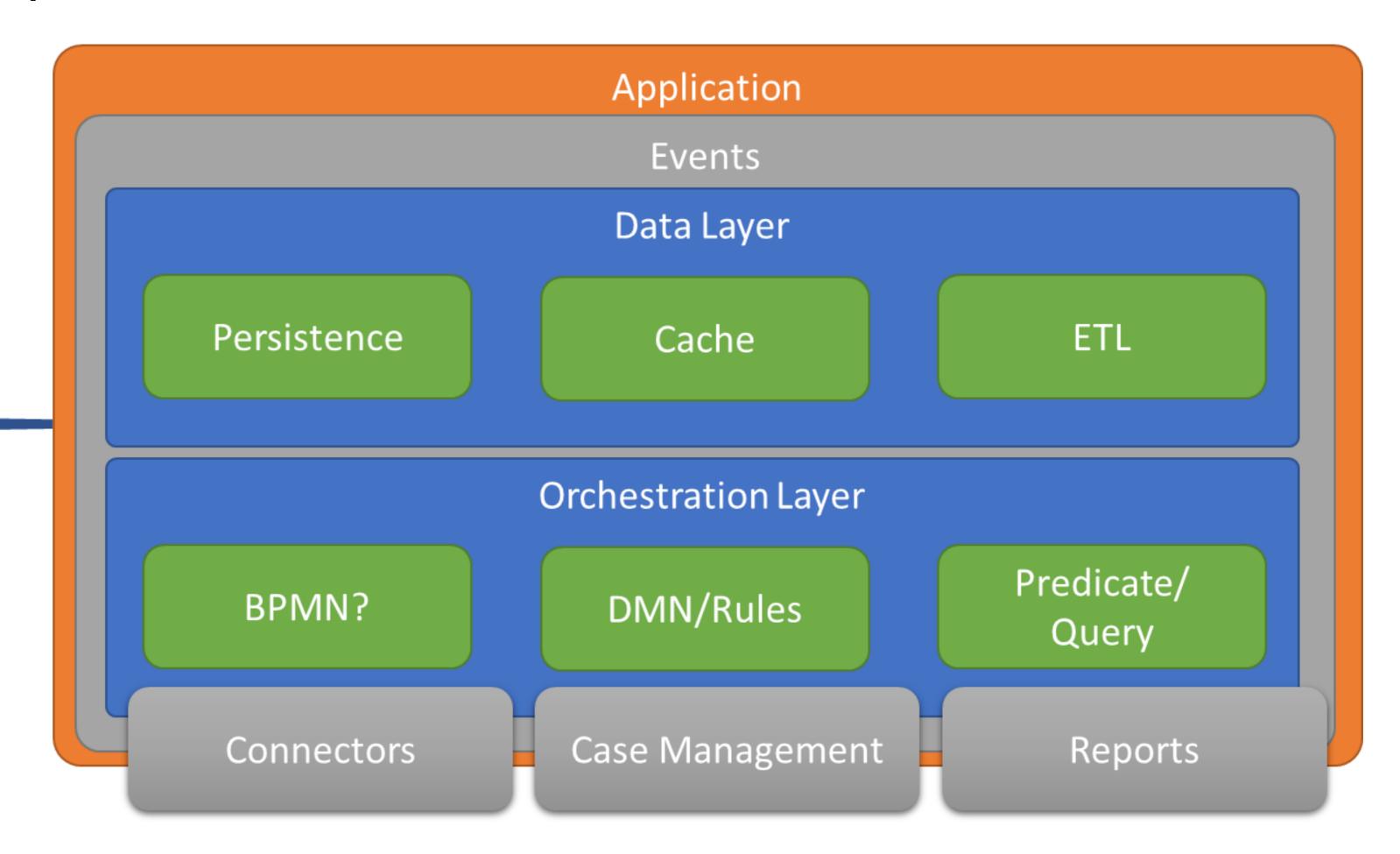


FRM - POC Architecture

Going back to the POC scope

... General Architecture

FRM SYSTEM Transaction monitoring Blocklist Data interface management Fraud risk detection AML/CFT detection Alert & Case management





FRM - POC Architecture

One more important thing ...

FRM SYSTEM

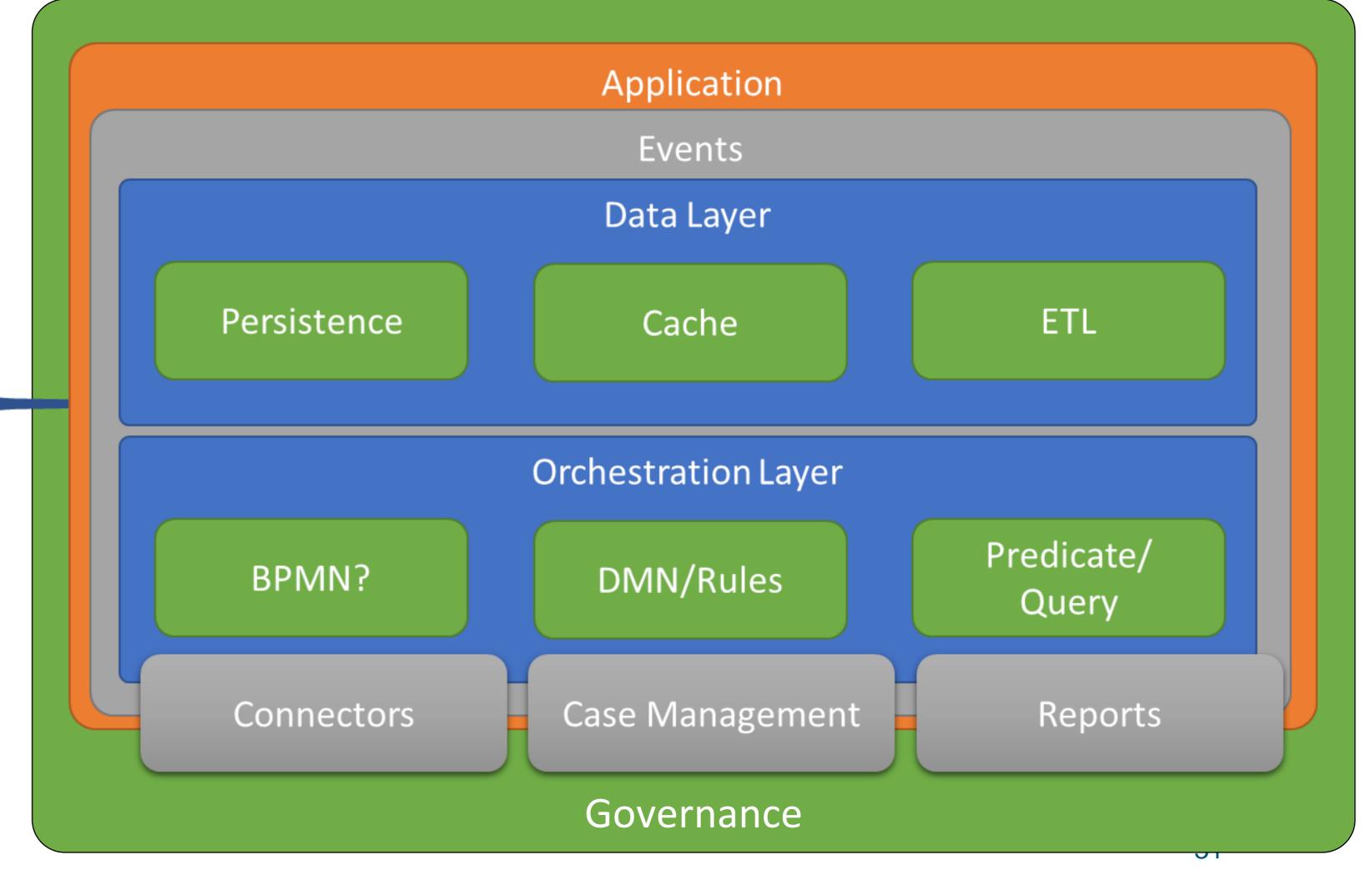
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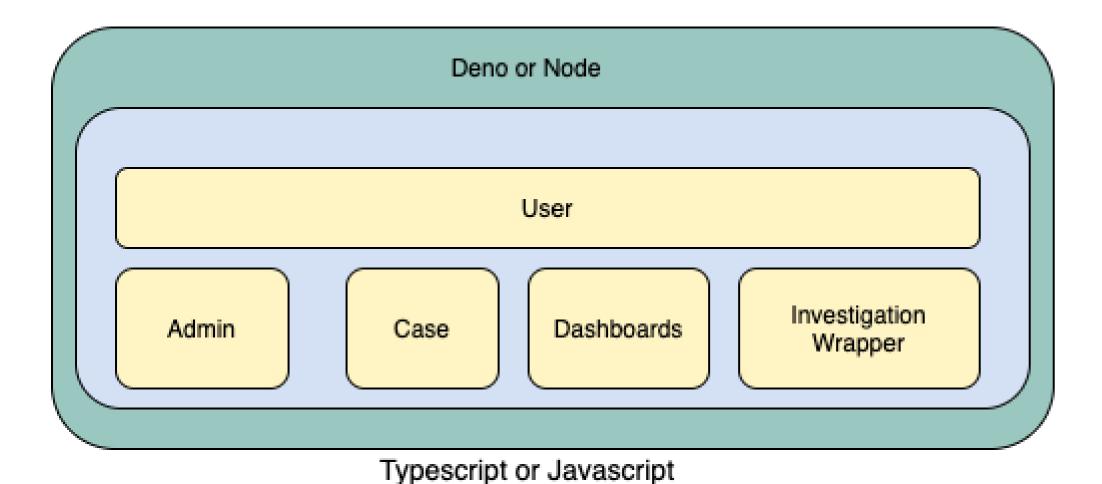




Data interface

FRM – POC Architecture

It could look like this ...



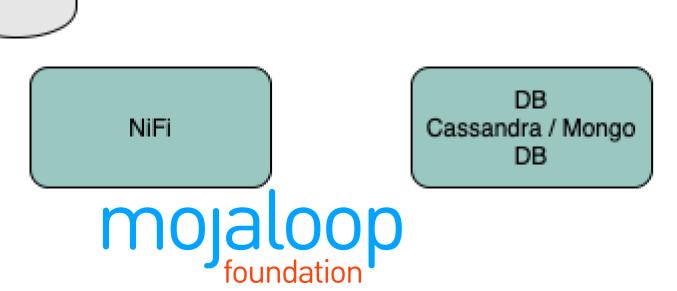
Orchestration and Rules (Flowable)

BPMN

DMN/Rules

Predicate Builder

Neo4j
Bloom



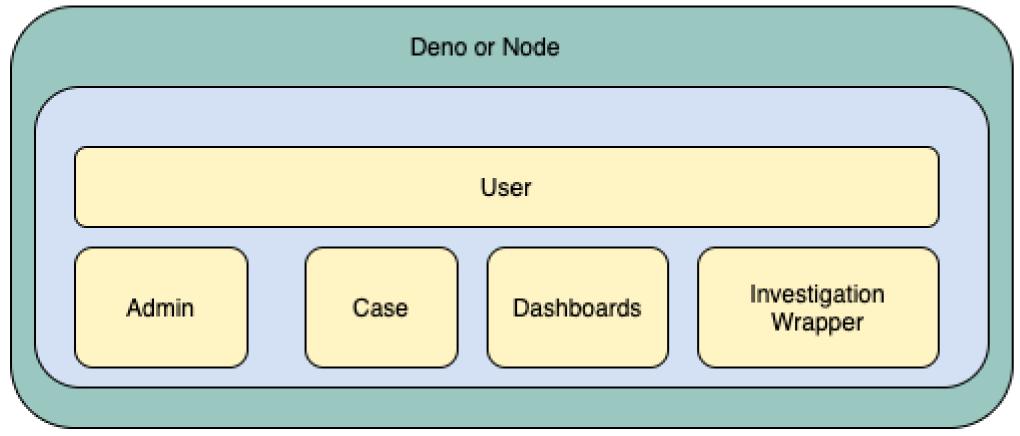
Cache DB (Redis)

- Typescript and JavaScript yes
- Deno or Node sure
- The rest? Maybe? Lots of options.
- Database and Clustering Technologies
 - Apache Casandra
 - TinkerPop₃
 - Apache Druid
 - Apache Spark₄
 - Apache storm
- ETL Tool
 - Talend
 - Pentaho
 - Nifi
 - Tremor.rs

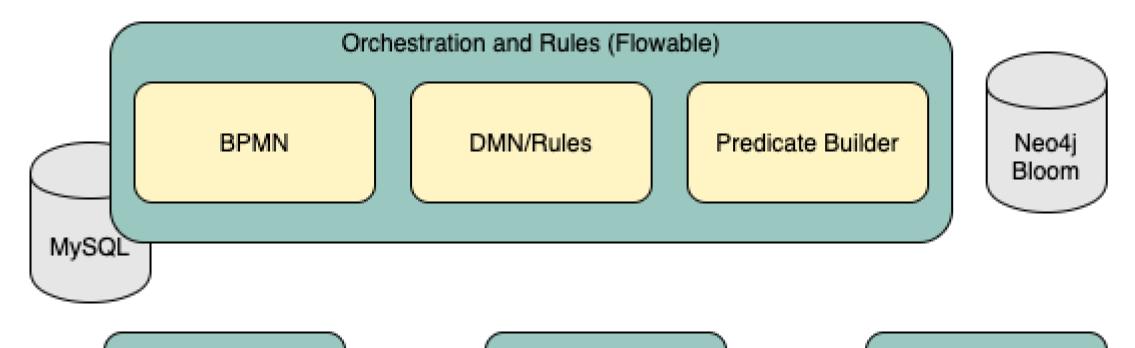
- Caching Technology
 - Apache Arrow
 - Redis
- Rules Engines
 - Many
 - Custom?
- Scripting Languages
 - Python
 - JavaScript
 - •
- Libraries
 - Modular

FRM - POC Architecture

It could look like this ...



Typescript or Javascript



DB

Cassandra / Mongo

DB

NiFi

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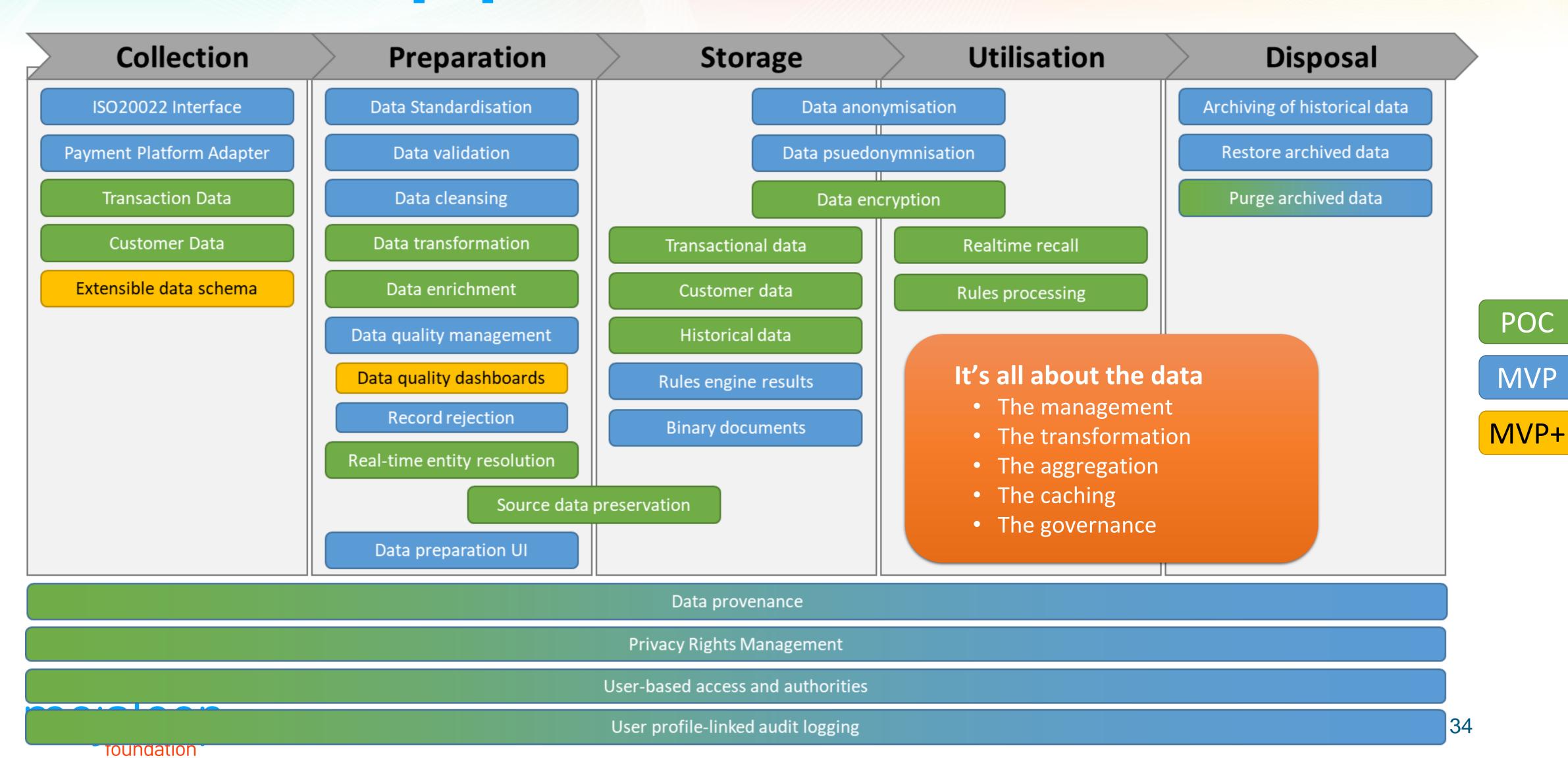
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A lot of

interchangeable

options.

FRM Data pipeline features



FRM Rules engine features

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Typology development processes

Create typologies

Activate typologies

Update typologies

Automated testing

Typology sign-off

Centralised change control

Changes tracking

Audit logging

Rules simulations

Then the rules engine...

- Fit for purpose
- Speed (when needed)
- Configurability
- Flexibility (when needed)
- Version control
- Governance
- Access Control
 - Events
 - Data
- Scripting
- Libraries

POC

MVP



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- Libraries

Should there be just one?

Fit for purpose ...

POC

MVP



FRM Case management features

API Ingress/Egress

Native user interface

Automated case creation

Manual case creation

List/View/Update case

Automated case assignment

Manual case assignment

Case reassignment

Case linking

Document upload functionality

User management

Team management

Queue management

Most mature in the market. Do we do or embed our own?

- Lots of options
- Do you want a minimal or complete solution?
- Or something in between?
- We will account for integrations from the start ...
- How much is built in the long run?

POC

MVP



Conclusion

Hopefully you have more answers than questions ...

- The purpose of a proof of concept is just that
 - To prove concepts
- We have a mission, goals, good technology to choose from, a lot of experience

And we have a Miller!

Seriously, this will be a lot of work, and a lot of fun

Questions? Answers?

