The challenges of card fraud prevention

Or, why **Machine Learning** is a pretty good answer to it

About me



Adriano Oliveira

Tech Lead @ Konduto adrianor.2112@gmail.com

Work with fraud since 2014;
Help building the product since before it was online;
Java + Python engineer;
ML & Big Data engineer;



Brazilian fraud prevention startup;
Started on 2014;
First solution to bring Buying Behaviour to Latin American market;

Outline

- What is a card fraud?
- The fraud market
- How to identify (and prevent) fraud
- Enter machine learning
- Final remarks

What is a card fraud?

Does a fraudster look like this?



Not really ...

A card fraud is **simply** when someone makes a purchase using someone's else card without their consent.

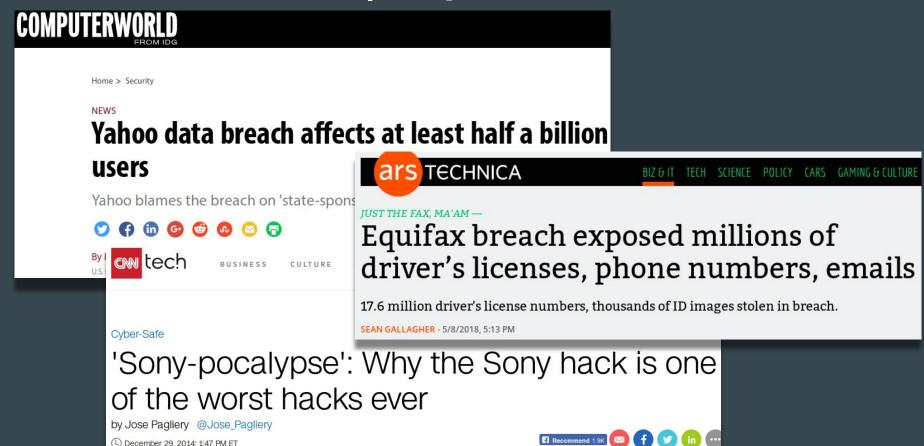
Acquiring credit card numbers



Acquiring credit card numbers



Acquiring identities



Having your setup running...



Who actually loses if a fraud attempt is successful?

- Mostly the seller bears the **financial loss**
- In most cases the cardholder will have the money back
- Shops and payment systems are required by card brands (MasterCard, Visa, etc) to keep their **chargeback rate lower** than a certain amount (between 1% to 3%), on risk of having their affiliation canceled

Card fraud is a relatively low risk *business*

- There are little incentives for authorities to go after individual fraudsters
- You essentially don't need to be a *hacker*
- Tools for making fraud get better and easier to use
- Enormous gains
- Online shopping is continuously growing

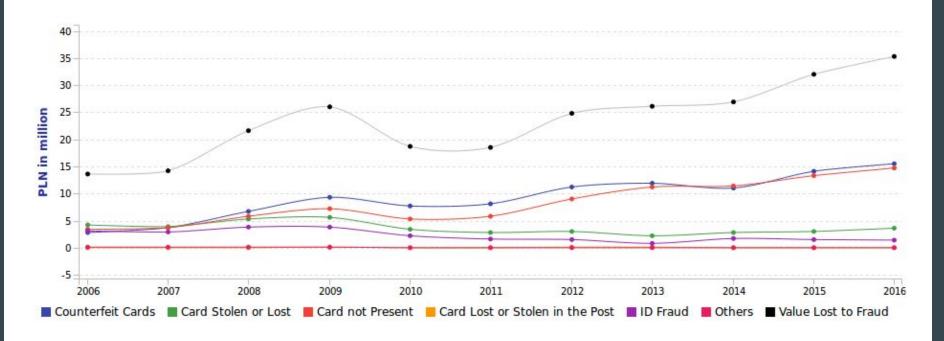
The fraud market

Card-Not-Present Fraud Losses to Exceed \$7 Billion by 2020

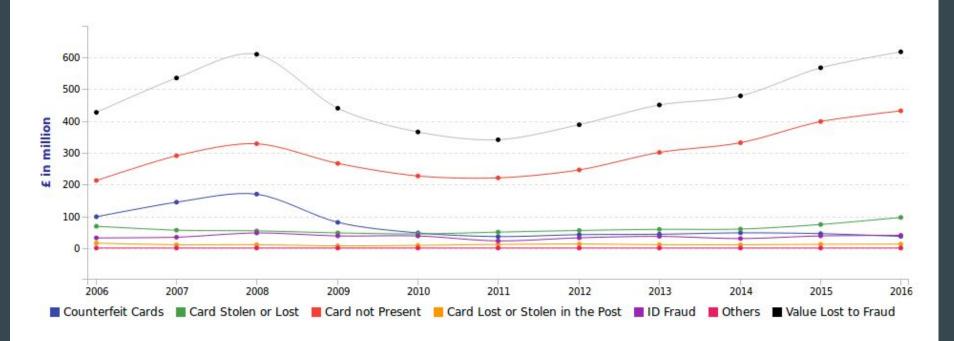
iovation and Aite Group reports EMV switchover will lead to doubling of CNP fraud losses; sees big spike in recent counterfeit fraud

May 6, 2016 / Portland, OR and Boston, MA

POLAND



UNITED KINGDOM



Data provided by Euromonitor International

The top countries by chargeback rate

- 1. Brazil 3.55%
- 2. Mexico 2.82%
- 3. Russia 0.82%
- 4. France 0.65%
- 5. Germany 0.54%

Source: True Cost of Fraud 2016 by LexisNexis

How to identify (and prevent) card fraud?

Every transaction tells a story...

- The goal of an anti-fraud process is to find **loopholes** in the story
- A customer is buying something for a reason
- Everyone follows a pattern

Who's the fraudster? - They are all buying a new TV set costing 2500 zł







Who's the fraudster?



Name

George Kishi

Age

62

Time on site

71 minutes

Last purchase

Never

Browser

Firefox

OS

Windows 10

ID status

Inexistent

Referral

facebook.com Lump sum

Instalments

E-mail domain hotmail.com Page views 20

Shipping service A cheap one

Who's the fraudster?



Name

Marek Nowak

Age 35

Time on site

10 minutes

Last purchase

1 day ago

Browser

Opera

08

Ubuntu

ID status

Ok

Referral

google.com

Instalments

Lump sum

E-mail domain outlook.com

Page views

Shipping service Most expensive

Who's the fraudster?



Name

Mariana Urbe

Age 27

Time on site

23 minutes

Last purchase

7 days ago

Browser

Safari

0\$

iOS

ID status

Ok

Referral direct

Instalments

6 months

E-mail domain yahoo.com

Page views 25

Shipping service

Cheapest

Place your bets!

Who's the fraudster?



Name

Marek Nowak

Age

35

Time on site

Last purchase

Browser

OS

Ubuntu

ID status

Ok

Referral

google.com

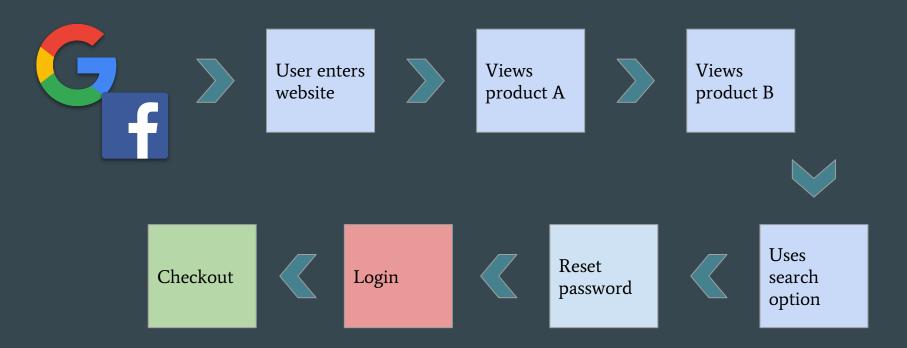
Instalments

Lump sum

E-mail domain outlook.com Page views

Shipping service

The flow of a purchase



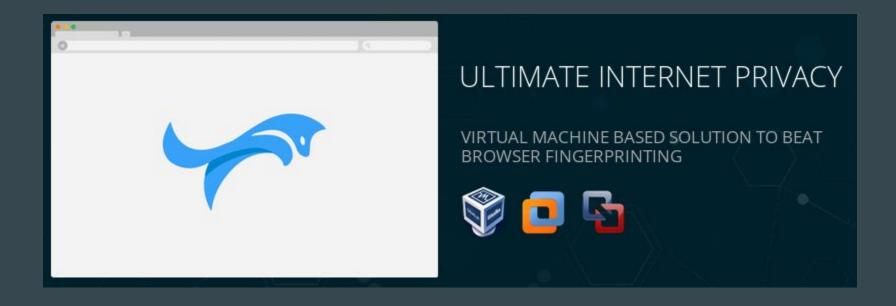
Things get more complicated

- Fraudster will try to disguise their identity
- Usage of multiple accounts
- Cookies and fingerprint
- When you simply make *rules* to detect fraud, fraudster can game them

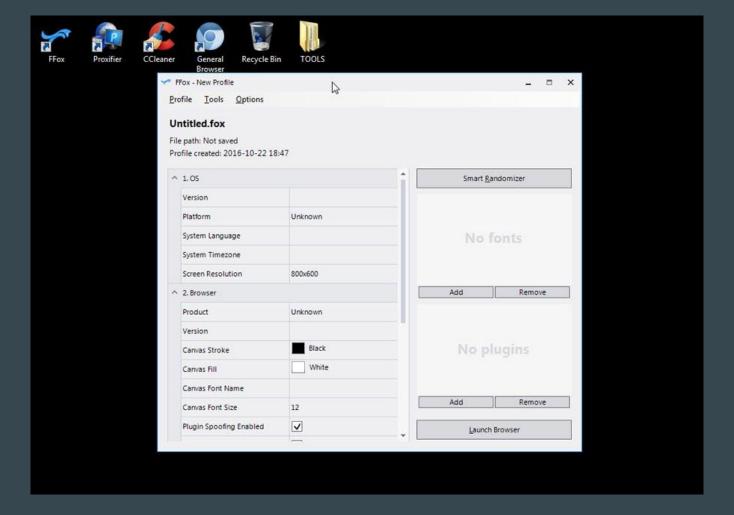
Learn & Adapt



FraudFox



FraudFox



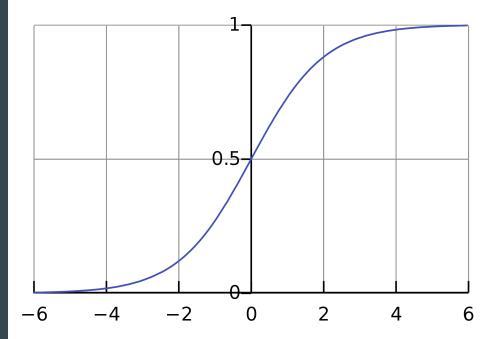
Characteristics of a good fraud prevention system

- Able to detect and use subtle characteristics in transactions
- Make decisions at scale!
- Avoid common biases
- Be adaptable, constantly evolve
- Take into account profitability, false positives
- Real-time?

Enter machine learning

Ham or spam - 0 or 1?

- It's mostly a supervised learning problem
- Label the data accordingly
- The prediction is a risk level (score) between 0 and 1



Choose your features, build your dataset

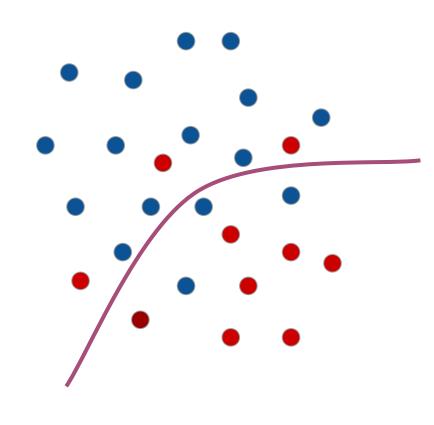
- All characteristics possible must be accounted for analysis
- Transactional data (payment, customer, products data...)
- Browsing data (analytics)
- Buying behaviour (history of customer, device)
- Identification and fingerprint
- External sources of information (social media, government data, credit bureaus, ...)
- Relationship between sales (velocity counters, trust measurements)

Define the urgency and priorities

- Does it need to be real time? (e.g. food delivery, transportation tickets)
- VIP customers
- Gather more data when required
 - Query an external system
 - Contact the customer (e.g. is it worth a call to the customer?)

Chargeback rate is the key measurement

- There's no thing as fraud zero
- If your fraud is zero, you're most likely missing good deals
- Distinguish between types of chargeback
 - o Friend or foe?



Model reevaluation

- Take care of your model, so it doesn't deteriorate over time
- Explore vs Exploit
- Human review of transactions is valuable and cannot be dismissed
- Mis-labeling data can be costly, but it is inevitable
- The manual review vs model health trade-off

Final remarks

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- Fraud behaviour is always changing
- Creativity and domain knowledge is crucial
- Machine learning is for now the best answer to address it
- Human input for training the algorithm is indispensable
- Machine learning-only fraud prevention is not optimal

EOF.

Questions?