# 2.1. Fraud Core Concepts

## 2.1.1 Fraud #Fraud

#DEF Fraud is an uncommon, well-considered, imperceptibly concealed, timeevolving and often carefully organized <u>crime</u> which appears in many types of forms.

Fraud is a social phenomenon.

#### 2.1.2 Characteristics

 Uncommon: Only a minority of cases concerns fraud, of which only a limited number will be known to concern fraud.

Because it is uncommon is makes difficult:

- **Detect fraud**: fraudulent cases are covered by the legitimate ones.
- Learn from historical cases, since only few examples are available.
- Well-considered and imperceptibly concealed
   Fraudsters try to remain unnoticed and covered.
  - Blend in frauds.
  - Not behave different from non-fraudsters.

Fraudsters hide very well by <u>well-considering</u> and <u>planning</u> how to precisely commit fraud.

Frauds are <u>not impulsive and unplanned</u>.

## Time evolving

Fraudsters adapt and refine their methods to remain undetected. Fraud-detection systems improve and learn by example.

Fraudsters techniques evolve in time along with, or better ahead of frauddetection mechanisms.

Carefully organized crime

Fraudsters:

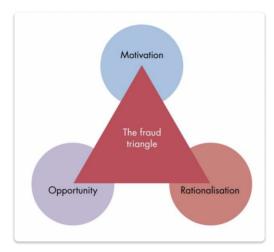
- Do not operate independently
- Involve complex and organized structures

#### <u>Fraud = not an isolated event</u>

To detect fraud the context should be taken into account.

## 2.1.3 Why do people commit fraud? #FraudTriangle

The basic driver for committing fraud: potential monetary gain or benefit.



### **Fraud Triangle**:

Basic conceptual model that presents the factors that explains the drivers for an individual to commit fraud.

## 2.1.4 Categories #Categories

- Banking and credit card fraud.
- Insurance fraud.
- Corruption.
- Counterfeit.
- Product warranty fraud.
- Healthcare fraud.
- Telecommunications fraud.
- Money laundering.
- Click fraud.
- Identity theft.
- Tax evasion.
- Plagiarism.

#### 2.1.4.1 BANKING AND CREDIT CARD FRAUD #BANKINGFRAUD

## **#DEF** Unauthorized taking of another's credit.

- Application fraud: Obtaining new credit cards from issuing companies by using false
   PII (personally identifiable information), and then <u>spending as much as possible in a short space of time</u>.
- 2. Behavioral fraud: <u>details of legitimate cards are obtained fraudulently</u>. It does not necessarily require <u>stealing</u> the physical card, but only <u>credentials</u>.

### 2.1.4.2 INSURANCE FRAUD #INSURANCEFRAUD

**#DEF** Fraud related to any type of insurance.

#### Two sides of an insurance contract:

- From the side of the seller:
  - Selling policies from *nonexistent companies*.
  - Churning policies to create more commissions.
- From the side of the buyer:
  - Exaggerated claims (property).
  - Falsified medical history (health).
  - Postdated policies, faked death, kidnapping or murder (life).
  - Faked damage (automobile).

#### 2.1.4.3 CORRUPTION #CORRUPTION

**#DEF** The misuse of entrusted power for private gain.

2.1.4.4 COUNTERFEIT #COUNTERFEIT

**#DEF** An imitation intended to be passed off fraudulently or deceptively as genuine.

## Counterfeit typically concerns valuable objects:

- Credit cards
- Identity cards
- Popular products
- Money

#### 2.1.4.4 PRODUCT WARRANTY FRAUD #WARRANTY

#### **Product warranty:**

- Type of guarantee that a manufacturer makes regarding the condition of its product.
- Terms in which repairs or exchanges will be made in theevent that the product does not function as originally described or intended.

Fraudulently claiming compensation or remuneration based on a product warranty.

#### 2.1.4.5 HEALTHCARE FRAUD #HEALTHCARE

**#DEF** Filing of dishonest healthcare claims to make profit.

#### 2.1.4.6 TELECOMMUNICATIONS FRAUD #TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**#DEF** Theft or use of telecommunication services to commit other forms of fraud.

Cloning fraud: the cloning of a phone number and the related call credit by a fraudster.

Superimposition fraud: fraudulent usage is added to the legitimate usage of an account.

## 2.1.4.7 MONEY LAUNDERING #MONEYLAUNDERING

**#DEF** Taking the proceeds of criminal activity and making them appear legal.

Allows criminals to *transform illegally obtained gain* into seemingly legitimate funds. It is a **worldwide problem**, with an estimated \$300 billion gain in the United States.

2.1.4.8 CLICK FRAUD #CLICKFRAUD

**#DEF** Illegal clicks on a website's click-through advertisements to increase the payable number of clicks to the advertiser.

The *illegal clicks* could either be performed by:

- Manually
- Automated

#### 2.1.4.9 IDENTITY THEFT #IDENTITYTHEFT

**#DEF** Obtaining the personal or financial information of another person for the purpose of assuming that person's identity to make transactions or purchases.

- Sift through trash bins looking for bank account and credit card statements.
- Accessing databases to steal lists of customer information.

2.1.4.10 TAX EVASION #TAXEVASION

**#DEF** Illegal act or practice of failing to pay taxes that are owed.

Example: Knowingly not reporting or underreporting income

2.1.4.11 PLAGIARISM #PLAGIARISM

**#DEF** Steal and pass off the ideas or words of another as own.

- Steal and pass off the ideas or words of another as own.
- To commit literary theft.
- To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

It involves both **stealing** someone else's work and **lying** about it afterward.

## 2.1.5 Frauds Impact #Impact

- A typical organization loses <u>5 percent of its revenues to fraud each year</u> (<u>www.acfe.com</u>).
- The total <u>cost of insurance fraud</u> (non-health insurance) in the United States is estimated to be <u>more than \$40 billion per year</u> (<u>www.fbi.gov</u>).
- Fraud is costing the United Kingdom £73 billion a year (National Fraud Authority).
- Credit card companies "lose approximately seven cents per every hundred dollars of transactions due to fraud".

Need to invest into up-to-date defense infrastructures.

Next chapter: Anti-Fraud Strategy