

Fraud Information Sharing Issues and Progress





**SPRING
MEMBER
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LAKE BUENA VISTA, FL



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What is Fraud Information Sharing?



Sharing of intelligence to reduce fraud risks and increase overall trust in payments

The work group will begin exploring information sharing approaches related to scam activity, with a focus on fostering collaboration among the industry to bring about voluntary and collective change in the fight against scams. Work group recommendations for approaches to information sharing are likely to include specific use cases, data types, methods and the benefits of sharing information.

“Fraudsters are using similar tactics across organizations to conduct scams, and lack of information sharing helps fraudsters successfully repeat the same tactics. Timely access to fraud information can help improve fraud management strategies, detect scams more quickly and avoid potentially devastating losses within an organization, as well as within the industry as a whole.”

Mike Timoney, vice president of payments improvement

Federal Reserve Financial Services

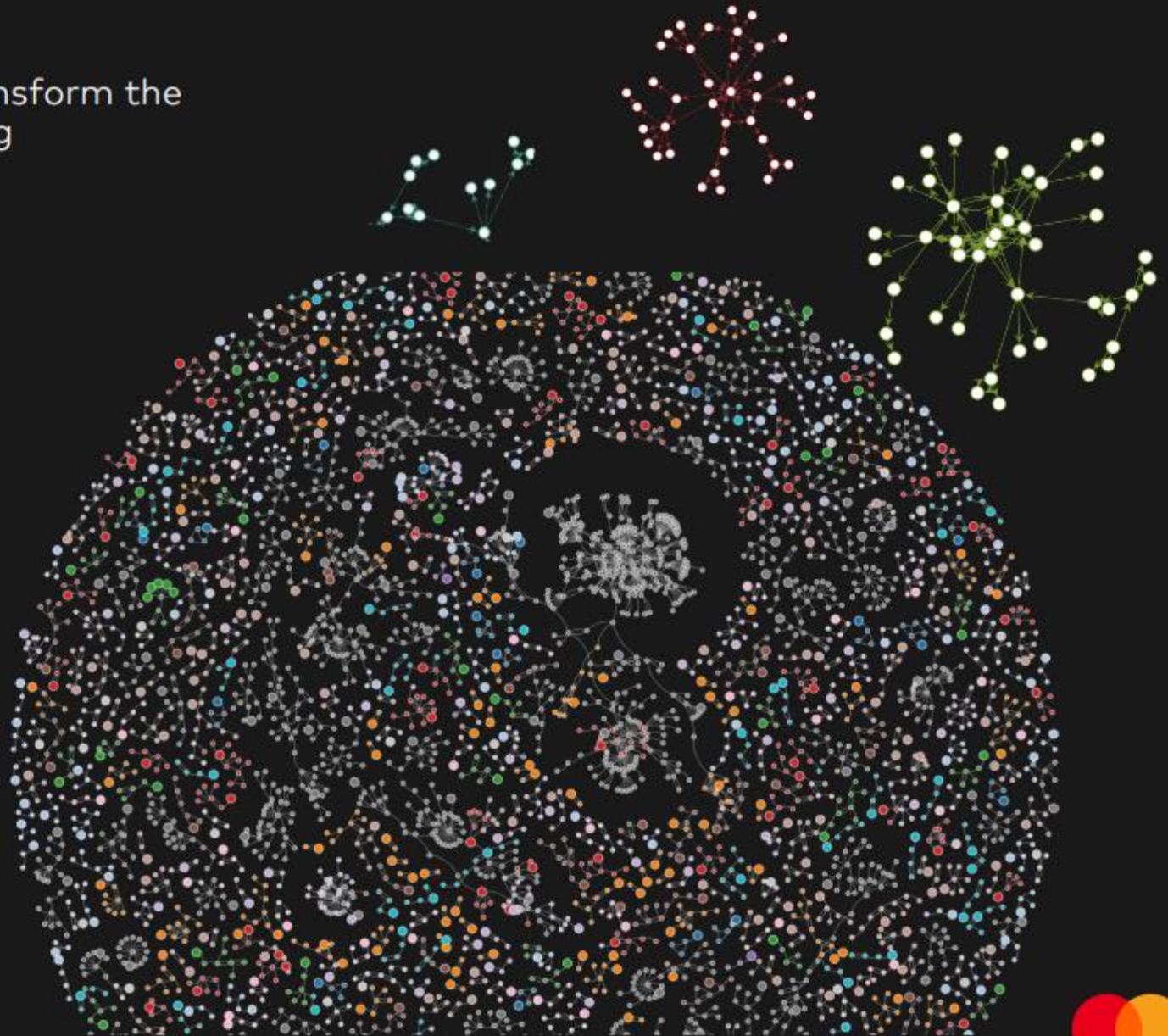
Collaborating in the fight against financial crime

Data used in the right way has the power to transform the fight against scams, fraud and money laundering

Mastercard has spent years focusing and specialising in developing solutions that leverage multi-bank transaction data and insights to **mitigate against Scams, Fraud and Money Laundering**

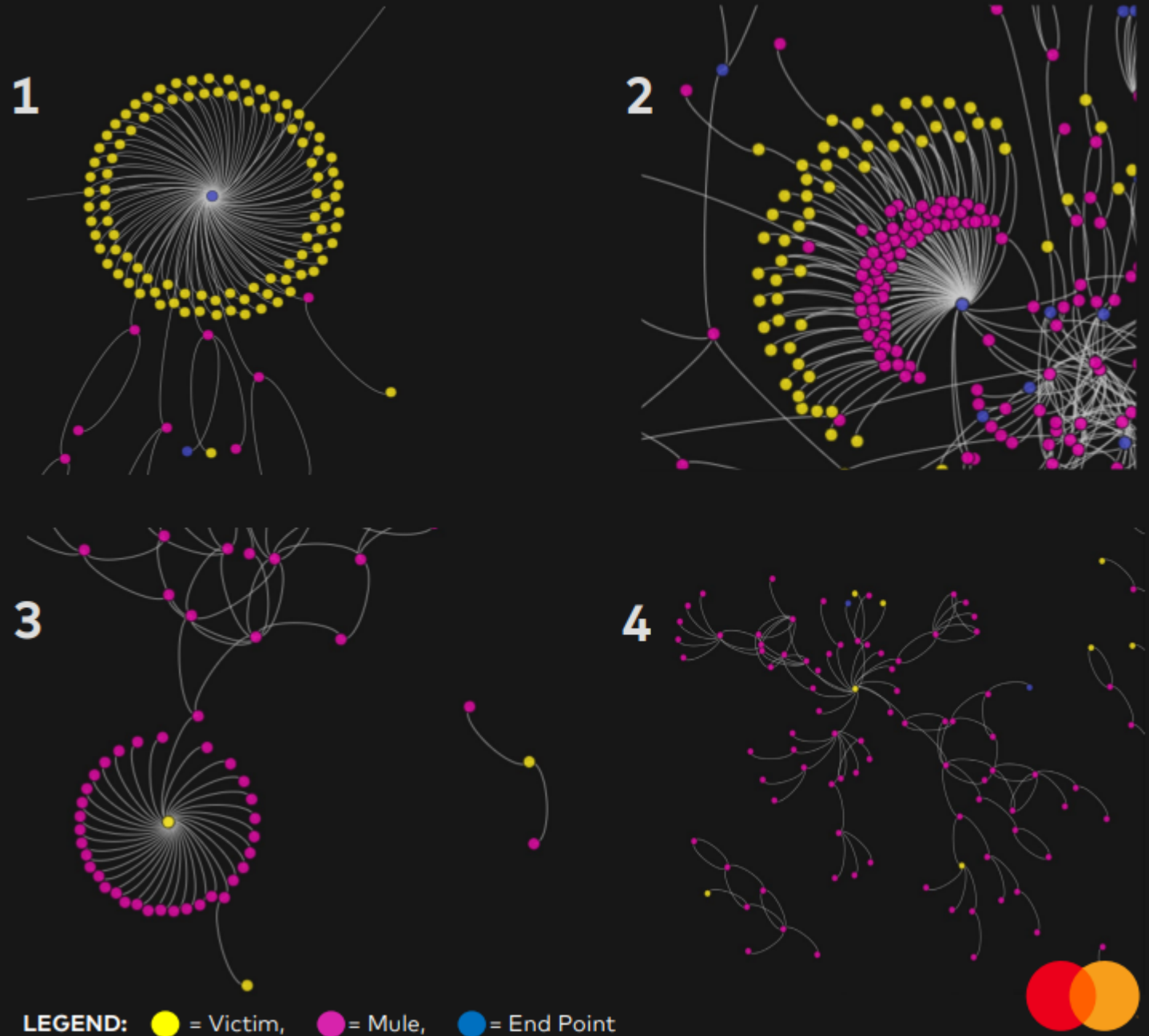
We've built and developed solutions using **billions of real time and batch payment transactions**, as well as millions of fraud and ML data point each year from numerous countries around the world.

Collaboration across multiple banks in a country is key to provide more accurate scam, fraud and money mule scores that identify good and illicit transactions to enhance individual bank models with additional data points and insights



Multi-bank transaction data can unveil hidden fraud, scams and mules

1. Victims of a fraud or scam with one egress point, likely phishing
2. Typical flow from victims to multiple mules to one egress point
3. One victim connected to multiple mule accounts – Likely to be ATO
4. Broader dispersion tree showing flow of laundering



LEGEND: ● = Victim, ● = Mule, ● = End Point

Questions?

Thank you!

