



**“Tackle the dynamics of fraud”**

And get ahead of the game

# Intro

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## Sjoerd Slot

- Co-founder Fraud Dynamics
- Background in Counter Fraud & AML in Financial Services
- UNECA, ASR, Capgemini, Capco
- Personal
  - Wife,
  - Two kids (boys),
  - No dog, no cat



# THE USUAL SUSPECTS

**Model  
Theory**

**Algorithms**

**Domain  
Expertise**

**Data**

**Systems**

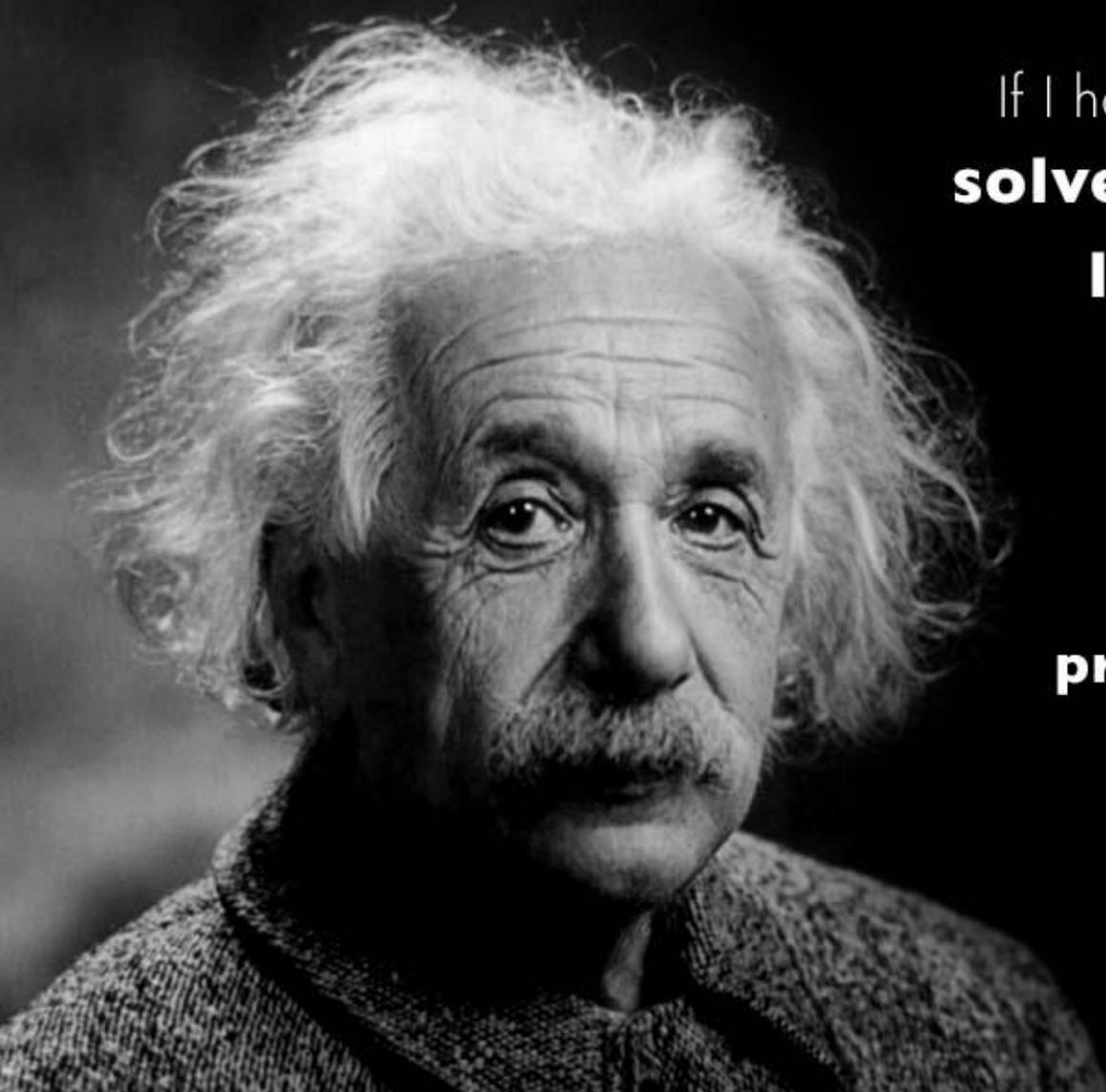
**Algorithms**

**Domain  
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**Systems**



If I had an hour to  
**solve a problem** and my  
**life depended** on it,

I would use the  
first 55 minutes  
determining the  
**proper questions to ask.**

*Albert Einstein*



“The ability  
to ask  
the right question  
is more than half  
the battle of  
finding the answer.”

*Thomas J Watson*

**Algorithms**

**Domain  
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## Fraud Dynamics, some model theories...

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### **Security is a cat & mouse game**

→ Fraudsters adapt to your measures really quick

### **Single indicators are easy to circumvent**

→ Fraudsters test and will find out your thresholds, etc.

→ Predictability of security is the same as no security

### **A criminal looks like your best customer**

→ If you focus on the criminals you will affect your best customers

→ Victims hardly look like the criminals

### **Context is everything, afterwards you always “should have seen it”**

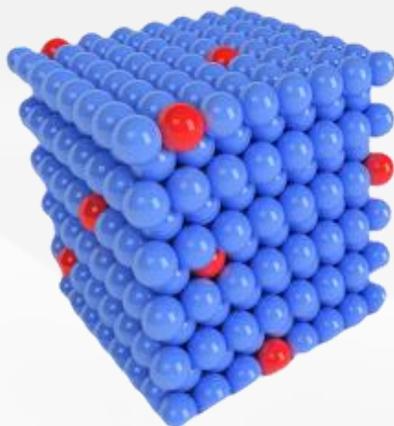
→ Because it was different than what you would expect

→ But you were not (yet) looking for it

# Fraud Dynamics: how do we apply this to fraud detection?

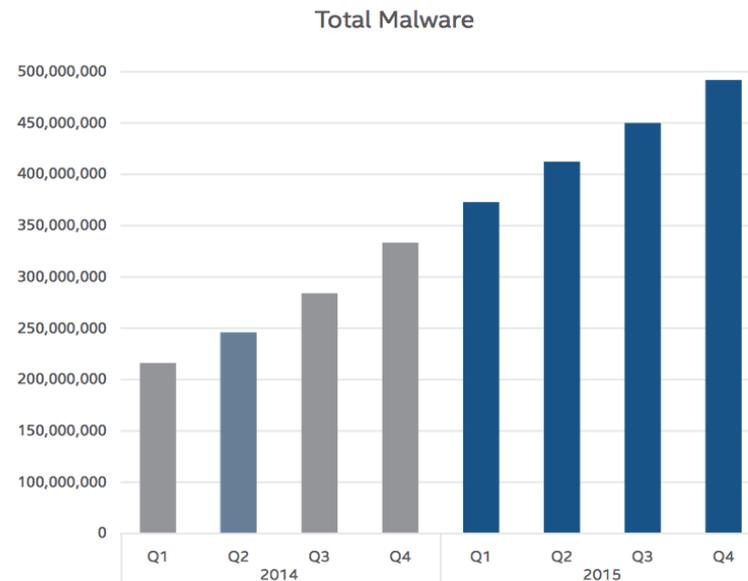
## Anomaly detection

*Deviation from the "usual" or "rule"*



## In a dynamic world

*500 million malware threats...*

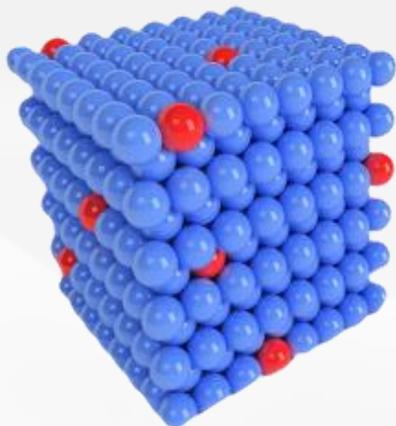


Source: McAfee Labs, 2016.

# Fraud Dynamics: how do we apply this to fraud detection?

## Anomaly detection

*Deviation from the "usual" or "rule"*



## Decision model

*Is this interesting enough to act?*



# Anomaly detection: key aspects

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## Why anomaly detection

- Fraudsters adapt to your measures
- As many modus operandi as fraudster

## What is important for the decision model

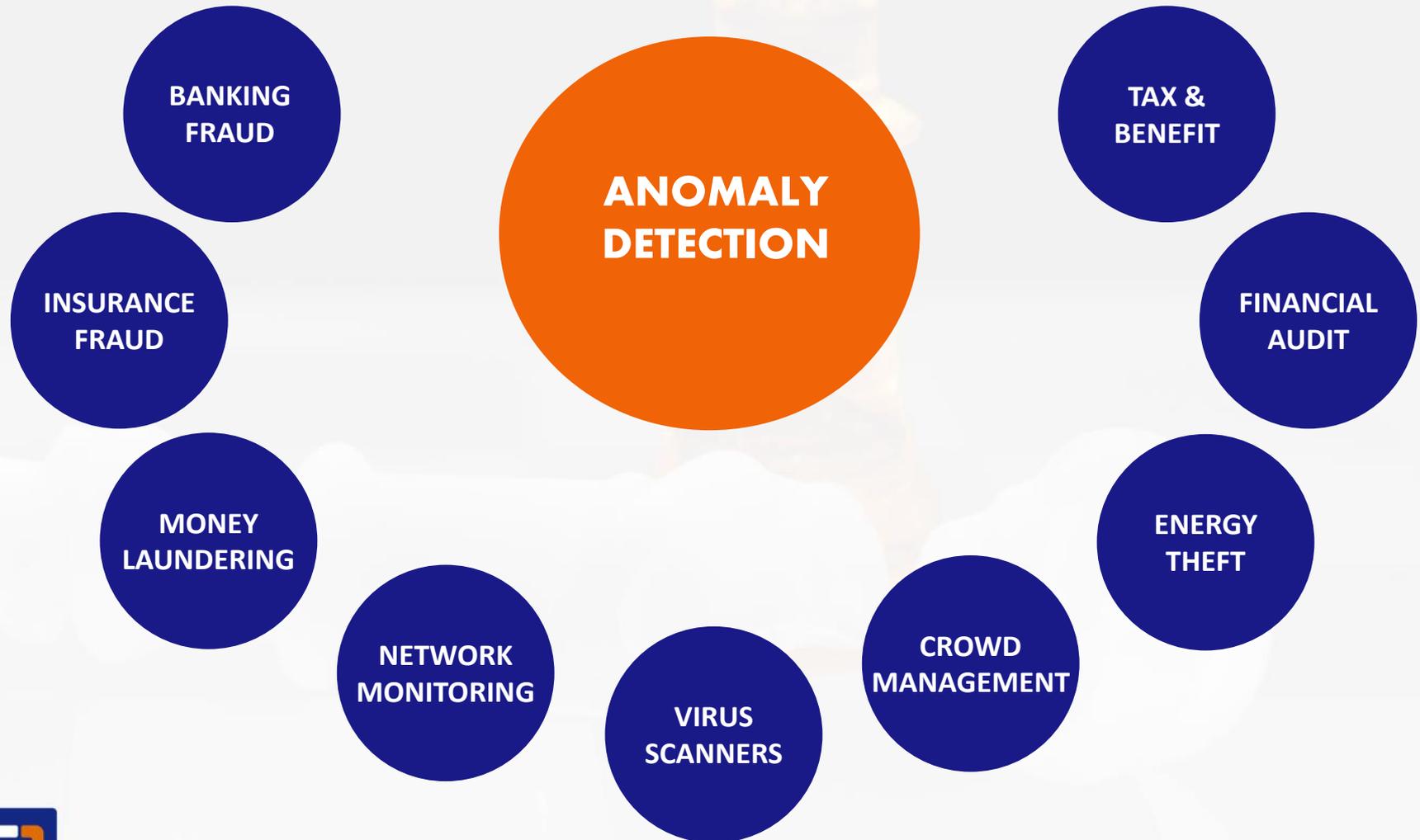
- Effectiveness (does it actually detect fraud)
- Precision (does it not interfere with legitimate business)

## What is important in follow up

- An alert is not proof, it's a reason to investigate
- Looking at data and asking questions is the best method

# Where is anomaly detection applicable?

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# What matters

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## Key lessons

- **Do not rely of fixed indicators**
  - They only detect the extreme situations
  - Once known, easy to circumvent
- **You don't always need more data,**  
sometimes you just need better models
- **Combine anomaly detection** with fingerprinting models
  - *Do not waste valuable long-term expertise, but use it to improve your models*



# Questions

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Predictive modelling?

**Have a model theory**

