

Organized Fraud:

What You Should Know About Chargebacks, Gold Farming & Account Takeovers

Arthur Chu

Fraud & Investigation Manager - Nexon America



Content Slide

- Gold Farming
- The Golden Triangle Of Fraud
- Mechanic Of Fraud
- How Credit Card Fraud Can Damage A Company
- Working With Publishers
- Evolution Of Gold Farmers & Sellers
- Account Takeover
- Trends in Account Takeover in Gaming
- Consumer Education is Important
- Are You Really Safe?
- Technology
- Some Account Takeover Detection
- Safe Practices

How We Normally Picture Gold Farmers



The Darker Side Of Gold Farming & Selling

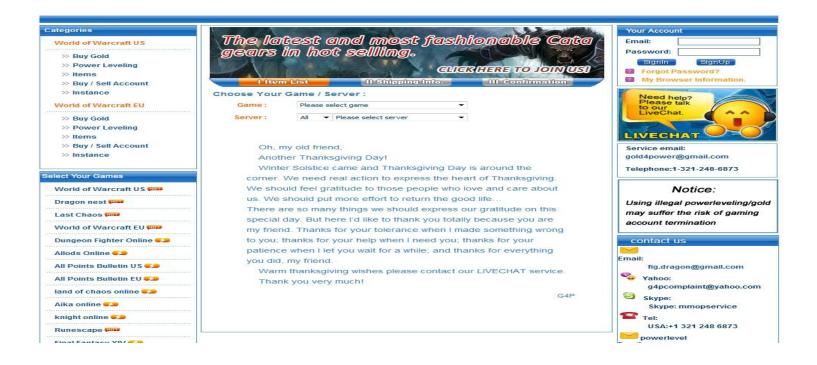


- Prisoners Were Used To Farm Gold Since 2004 And Possibly Earlier
- Cheap Labor Free
- Huge Incentive To Succeed

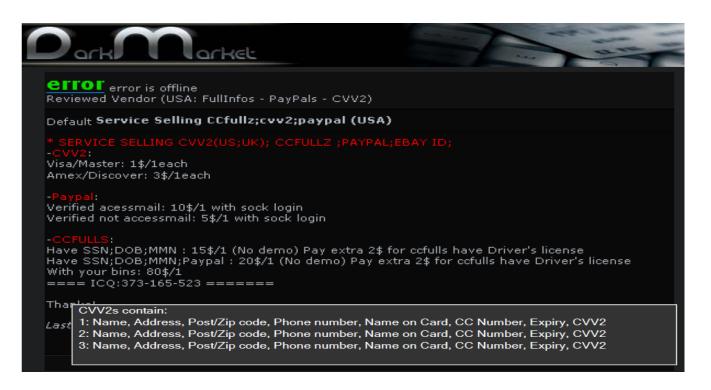
"If I couldn't complete my work quota, they would punish me physically. They would make me stand with my hands raised in the air and after I returned to my dormitory they would beat me with plastic pipes. We kept playing until we could barely see things," ¹

¹ http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/may/25/china-prisoners-internet-gaming-scam

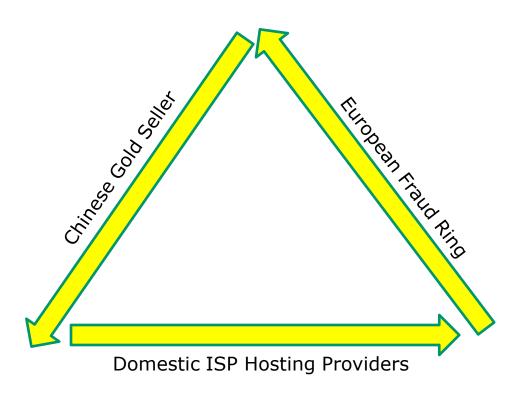
Gold Selling Site



Stolen Credit Cards Are Cheap



The Golden Triangle Of Gaming Fraud



Their Roles In The Gaming Space

- European Fraud Rings
 - Steals Credit Cards Info
- Chinese Gold Sellers
 - Use Stolen Credit Cards
- Domestic ISP Hosting Providers
 - Services Them All

Mechanics of Fraud

- If your game has any systems that place value on assets in the game AND makes them liquid, you are at risk
- Fraudsters need to be able to take or make assets and sell them
- Liquidity allows assets to take on a value
- Trade or Gifting

How Can Credit Card Fraud Damage Company

Business Case Study:

A Free 2 Play game company is evaluating the impact of chargebacks on their net profit. This company is a \$25 million dollar a year business with margins of 21.82% because they have an average rate of 5% chargeback a month and is considered a high risk merchant from the Visa/Mastercard association. Therefore, the chargeback fee increases to \$100 per incident and also there is a set monthly fee imposed by Visa/MasterCard. What would happen if it increased further to 10% or reduced to 3%. I've also included what a sample of what the business profit margin would be if they had under 1% chargebacks and were not in the high risk program by Visa/Mastercard association.

Chargeback At 5%

| Assumptions | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Average Order Amount | | \$ 25 |
| Orders | | 1,000,000 |
| Chargeback Rate | | 5% |
| Impact to Operations | | |
| Revenue | | \$ 25,000,000 |
| Credit Card Transaction Fees | 3.50% | \$ 875,000 |
| Bank Refund to Cardholder | | \$ 1,250,000 |
| No. of Transactions Chargeback | | 50,000 |
| *Per Item Visa CB Fee (54%@\$1 | .00) | \$ 2,700,000 |
| Averge Fee \$10 | | |
| **Per Item MasterCard CB Fee (| 46%@\$100) | \$ 2,300,000 |
| Average Fee \$10 | | |
| 6 Months Visa High-risk Fee (\$2 | 0K/Month) | \$ 120,000 |
| 6 Months MasterCard High-risk | Fee (\$50K/Month) | \$ 300,000 |
| Total Impact of Chargeback and | Fees | \$ 7,545,000 |
| Revenue Net Chargeback | | |
| Impact on Revenue | | 30.18% |
| Operating Expense per Order | | \$ 12.00 |
| *Fraud Expense per Order | | \$ 7.55 |
| Margin | | 21.82% |

Chargeback Impact To Revenue At 10%

| Assumptions | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|
| Average Order Amount | | \$ | 25 | \$ | 25 |
| Orders | | | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 |
| Chargeback Rate | | | 5% | | 10% |
| Impact to Operations | | | | | |
| Revenue | | \$ | 25,000,000 | \$ | 25,000,000 |
| Credit Card Transaction Fees | 3.50% | S | 875,000 | S | 875,000 |
| Bank Refund to Cardholder | | s | 1,250,000 | \$ | 2,500,000 |
| No. of Transactions Chargeback | | | 50,000 | | 100,000 |
| *Per Item Visa CB Fee (54%@\$100 | 0) | \$ | 2,700,000 | \$ | 5,400,000 |
| Averge Fee \$10 | | | | | |
| **Per Item MasterCard CB Fee (46 | 5%@\$100) | \$ | 2,300,000 | \$ | 4,600,000 |
| Average Fee \$10 | | | | | |
| 6 Months Visa High-risk Fee (\$20k | (/Month) | \$ | 120,000 | \$ | 120,000 |
| 6 Months MasterCard High-risk Fe | ee (\$50K/Month) | s | 300,000 | \$ | 300,000 |
| Total Impact of Chargeback and F | ees | s | 7,545,000 | \$ | 13,795,000 |
| Revenue Net Chargeback | | | | | |
| Impact on Revenue | | | 30.18% | | 55.18% |
| Operating Expense per Order | | \$ | 12.00 | \$ | 12.00 |
| *Fraud Expense per Order | | \$ | 7.55 | \$ | 13.80 |
| Margin | | | 21.82% | | -3.18% |

Comparison When Reduced To 3%

| Assumptions | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Average Order Amount | \$ 25 | \$ 25 | \$ 25 |
| Orders | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Chargeback Rate | 3% | 5% | 10% |
| Impact to Operations | | | |
| Revenue | \$ 25,000,000 | \$ 25,000,000 | \$ 25,000,000 |
| Credit Card Transaction Fees 3.50% | \$ 875,000 | \$ 875,000 | \$ 875,000 |
| Bank Refund to Cardholder | \$ 750,000 | \$ 1,250,000 | \$ 2,500,000 |
| No. of Transactions Chargeback | 30,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| *Per Item Visa CB Fee (54%@\$100) | \$ 1,620,000 | \$ 2,700,000 | \$ 5,400,000 |
| Averge Fee \$10 | | | |
| **Per Item MasterCard CB Fee (46%@\$100) | \$ 1,380,000 | \$ 2,300,000 | \$ 4,600,000 |
| Average Fee \$10 | | | |
| 6 Months Visa High-risk Fee (\$20K/Month) | \$ 120,000 | \$ 120,000 | \$ 120,000 |
| 6 Months MasterCard High-risk Fee (\$50K/Month) | \$ 300,000 | \$ 300,000 | \$ 300,000 |
| Total Impact of Chargeback and Fees | \$ 5,045,000 | \$ 7,545,000 | \$ 13,795,000 |
| Revenue Net Chargeback | | | |
| Impact on Revenue | 20.18% | 30.18% | 55.18% |
| Operating Expense per Order | \$ 12.00 | \$ 12.00 | \$ 12.00 |
| *Fraud Expense per Order | \$ 5.05 | \$ 7.55 | \$ 13.80 |
| Margin | 31.82% | 21.82% | -3.18% |

Under 1% Chargeback What Is The Difference In 2%?

| Assumption | ons | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|
| Average O | Order Amou | nt | | \$ | 25 | \$ 25 | \$ | 25 | \$ | 25 |
| Orders | | | | | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 |
| Chargebac | ck Rate | | | | 0.99% | 3% | | 5% | | 10% |
| Impact to | Operations | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue | | | | \$ | 25,000,000 | \$ 25,000,000 | \$ | 25,000,000 | \$ | 25,000,000 |
| Credit Car | d Transactio | n Fees | 3.50% | \$ | 875,000 | \$ 875,000 | \$ | 875,000 | \$ | 875,000 |
| Bank Refu | ınd to Cardh | older | | \$ | 247,500 | \$ 750,000 | \$ | 1,250,000 | s | 2,500,000 |
| No. of Trai | nsactions Cl | nargeback | k | | 9,999 | 30,000 | | 50,000 | | 100,000 |
| *Per Item | Visa CB Fee | (54%@\$ | 100) | \$ | 53,995 | \$ 1,620,000 | S | 2,700,000 | \$ | 5,400,000 |
| Averge Fe | e \$10 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Per Iten | n MasterCar | d CB Fee | (46%@\$100) | \$ | 45,995 | \$ 1,380,000 | S | 2,300,000 | \$ | 4,600,000 |
| Average F | ee \$10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Months | Visa High-ri | sk Fee (\$ | 20K/Month) | | 0 | \$ 120,000 | \$ | 120,000 | s | 120,000 |
| 6 Months I | MasterCard | High-risk | Fee (\$50K/Month) | | 0 | \$ 300,000 | \$ | 300,000 | \$ | 300,000 |
| Total Impa | act of Charg | eback and | d Fees | \$ | 1,222,490 | \$ 5,045,000 | \$ | 7,545,000 | \$ | 13,795,000 |
| Revenue N | Net Charge | ack | | | | | | | | |
| Impact on | Revenue | | | | 4.89% | 20.18% | | 30.18% | | 55.18% |
| Operating | Expense pe | er Order | | \$ | 12.00 | \$ 12.00 | \$ | 12.00 | \$ | 12.00 |
| *Fraud Exp | pense per C | rder | | \$ | 1.22 | \$ 5.05 | \$ | 7.55 | \$ | 13.80 |
| Margin | | | | \Rightarrow | 47.11% | 31.82% | | 21.82% | | -3.18% |

Working with Publishers

I Work With A Publisher, They Handle All That Stuff. Why Should I Care About Chargeback?

- Facebook, Apple, Steam, and MMO publishers like Nexon
- Or, my payments provider guarantees against chargeback
- If the game generates high fraud activity any company would shut you down from payments which means no money
- There are certain mechanic or item in a game you just cannot change but causes a lot of fraud
- Nexon uses a prepaid option to still monetize and take the chargeback risk out

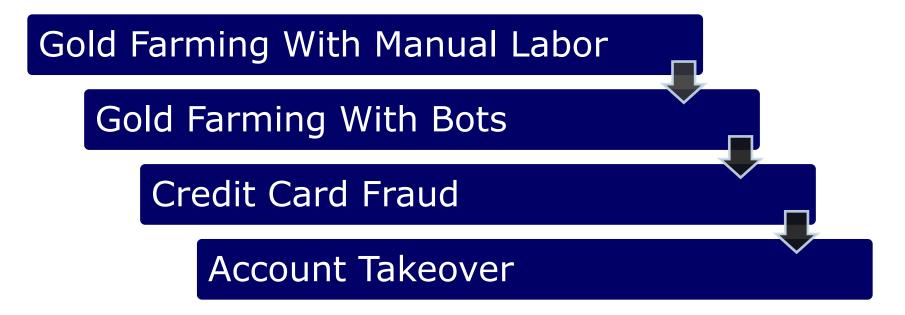
What Is Prepaid & How Does It Help?



Gifting



Evolution Of Gold Farmer & Seller



Account Take-Over

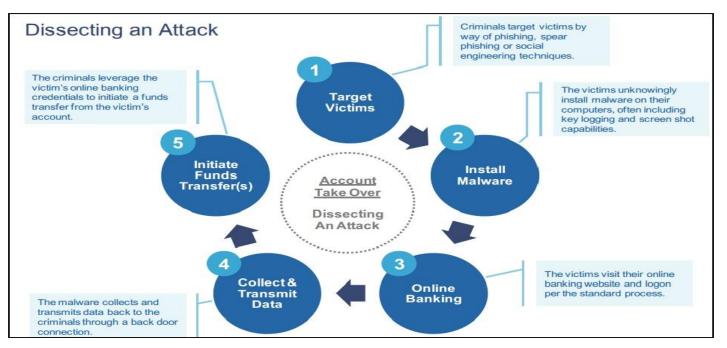
Account takeover is one of the more prevalent forms of identity theft. It occurs when a fraudster obtains an individual's personal information (account number and social security number usually suffice), and changes the official mailing address with that individual's financial institution (FI). Once accomplished, the fraudster has established a window of opportunity in which transactions are conducted without the victim's knowledge.

Account takeover is becoming increasingly prominent and is a growing point of financial exposure for Financial Institutes, businesses, and consumers. Reducing exposure is best accomplished through a combined approach of Process, Consumer Education, and Technology.

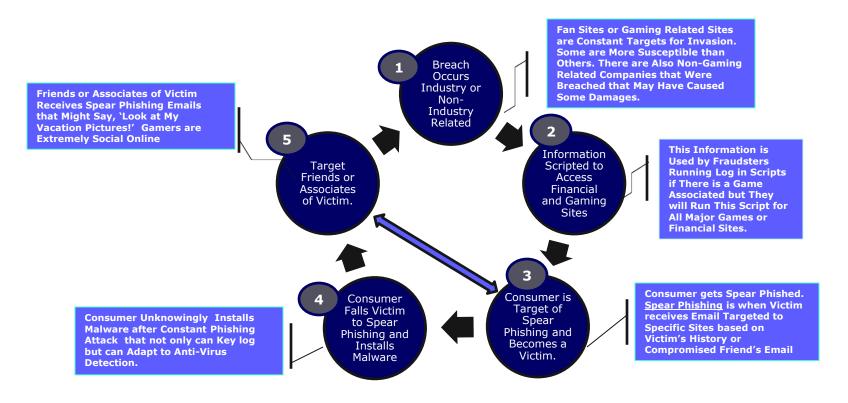
Fraud Alert Involving Unauthorized Wire Transfers To China 26 April 2011

The FBI has observed a trend in which cyber criminals — using the compromised online banking credentials of U.S. businesses — sent unauthorized wire transfers to Chinese economic and trade companies located near the Russian border. Between March 2010 and April 2011, the FBI identified twenty incidents in which the online banking credentials of small-to-medium sized U.S. businesses were compromised and used to initiate wire transfers to Chinese economic and trade companies. As of April 2011, the total attempted fraud amounts to approximately \$20 million; the actual victim losses are \$11 million.

Financial Related Attack Dissected By FBI & FSIAC



Recent Trend Of Account Take Over In Gaming



Consumer Education Is Important

- Companies Will Never Ask For Password They Have It!
- Do Not Respond To Or Open Attachments Or Click On Links In E-mails.
- Be Careful Of Free Apps Or Games For Smart Phones. Smartphone Users Were About A Third More Likely To Become Victims Than Non-users (Based On Javelin Strategy & Research)
- Do Not Post Private Information (Birthdates Or At Least Omit Year of Birth, Home Address, Ect) On Public Social Sites
- Be Wary Of Pop-up Messages Claiming Your Machine Is Infected And Offering Software To Scan And Fix The Problem, As It Could Actually Be Malicious Software That Allows The Fraudster To Remotely Access And Control Your Computer.
- Do Not Use Public Internet Access Points (e.g., Internet Cafes, Public Wi-Fi Hotspots (Airports, Etc.) To Access Accounts Or Personal Information. If Using Such An Access Point, Employ A Virtual Private Network (VPN)

Consumer Education Part II

- Keep Operating Systems, Browsers, And All Other Software & Hardware Up-to-date.
- Keep Up-to-date Of The Continuous Cyber Threats That Occur.
- As Recommended By Microsoft For Users More Concerned About Security, Many Variants Of Malware Can Be Defeated By Using Simple Configuration Settings Like Enabling Microsoft Windows XP, Vista, And 7 Data Execution Prevention (DEP) And Disabling Auto Run Commands.
- Identity Theft Sometimes Often Happens From People You Know
- Phising E-Mails Have Become More Sophisticated -> Spear Phising
- Your Identity And Some Personal Information Is Probably Already Out There
- Research firm Javelin Strategy & Research Found Someone Whose Personal Information Is Taken In A Data Breach Is
 9.5 Times More Likely To Become a Victim of Identity Fraud. Heyyyy...That's Me!

Are You Really Safe?



- •He's been a victim of identity theft at least 13 times, according to the Phoenix New Times.
- •That's 12 more times than has previously been known.
- •In June 2007, Threat Level reported that Davis had been the victim of identity theft after someone <u>used his identity to obtain a \$500</u> <u>loan</u> from a check-cashing company. ²
- •Moral of the story, do not post sensitive personal information in public media

Technology That Are Available

- Being Able to Identify Your Customers is Key!
 - Email Verification & Secret Questions Out of Wallet Questions (Free)
 Adds A Limited Barrier for Fraudsters To Take Over Accounts But If The Customer Information Is Already Compromised Then There Is Very Little Barrier For The Fraudsters.
 - Geo-location Technology (Cheap and Affordable)
 Geo-location Will Identify IP, ISP/Hosting Providers, City & State Of Users
 Combination Of Geo-location, Secret Questions, Email Verification & Cookies Can Provide Some Measure Of Identifier But Can Cause Heavy Friction To Users If Implemented Incorrectly Which Will Be Somewhat Limited In Effectiveness.
 - Account + Device Picture Association Or Sitekey
 Picture Is Better At Explaining This.

| | 200 | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|--|---------|------------------------|
| 6000 | TO GO TO TO | | | |
| 1 | The same | | | |
| Alman | - | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | don't recog nter your F | | nalized | d SiteKey [©] |
| | | | nalized | d SiteKey ⁰ |
| don't e | | | nalized | d SiteKey [©] |

Your SiteKey®:

Technology Part II

Device Fingerprinting Technology

Identifies Unique Devices Mobile Or Computer Combination Of Geo-location And Device Technology Can Make A Very Useful Customer Identifier But Can Be Cost Based on Volume.

SMS (Short Message Service)

This Service Can Be Used For Verification Or If Customer Triggers Certain Flags That Can Normally Deny Access Or Transactions But Can Use This For Verification To Access. Also Has A Cost Association With Volume.

OTP (One Time Password)

Mobile Or Physical Device That Delivers A Single Use Password For Every Instance of Login Or Transaction Depending On Business. There Is A Cost To This Technology And Should Always Be Optional For Users As It Would Create An Extreme Barrier and Friction If Forced. Often Times Heavy Incentive Is Given to Users To Subscribe

What Do All These Solutions Have In Common?

Major Banks Uses All Of Them!

Which Means Fraudsters Have Had A LOT Of Practice at Compromising Accounts.

Some Account Take-Over Detection Methods

- Once You Can Identify Your Customer, There Are A Few Method Of Detection
- Change To Registered Email
- Change Or Adding New Credit Card
- Change In IP
- Change In Behavior Based On Customer History
- Changed Password
- o Known List Of Bad IP (ISP/Hosting Providers & Proxys) That Have Logged Into An Account

If Any Of The 2 Changes Are Made With-in A Very Short Time Period Then The Account Should Be Flagged For Review.

More Safe Practices

- Analyze Logs to Determine Trends of Take-Over Accounts (Post Analysis)
 - Understand Your Game & The Economy. Most Of The Fraud Takes Place In The Games Create A Review System Or Team To Spot Trends
 Build & Design Logs For Things That Happen In Game
 If Possible, Create Fraud Rule System That Can Changed Rule Settings (Thresholds) On The Fly
- Built or Design Some Barriers Of Entry To Reduce Take-Over
 - Some Friction For Registration Is Almost Required For This Time & Age- Captcha Does Not Cut It You Can Use The Technology Discussed To Create Some Minimal Challenges That Will Identify Users
- Give Incentive to Consumers to Change Passwords
 - Maybe Doing Quarterly Or Bi-Annual Incentives For Users To Change Password by Possibly Giving In-Game Incentives.
 - Make Sure The Password Changed Cannot Be The Same One In The User's History
- Never Underestimate The Farmer Just Because They Are Called Farmers
 - If One Out of One Thousand Is Born a Genius, We Are Way Outnumbered. Almost 5 To 1 If The Population Census Is Rounded Up. That Is Just For One Specific Country Doing Fraud.

Q & A





Gamer Safety Alliance