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Building an Optimization Roadmap: Quick Wins to 90-Day ROI

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Payments: The Last Major Cost Center Without a System

Most merchants don't have a systematic optimization strategy.

Common realities:

- Payments span Finance, Risk, Treasury, Product
- Optimization is episodic, not continuous
- PSP reporting focuses on settlement — not economics
- Ownership is fragmented

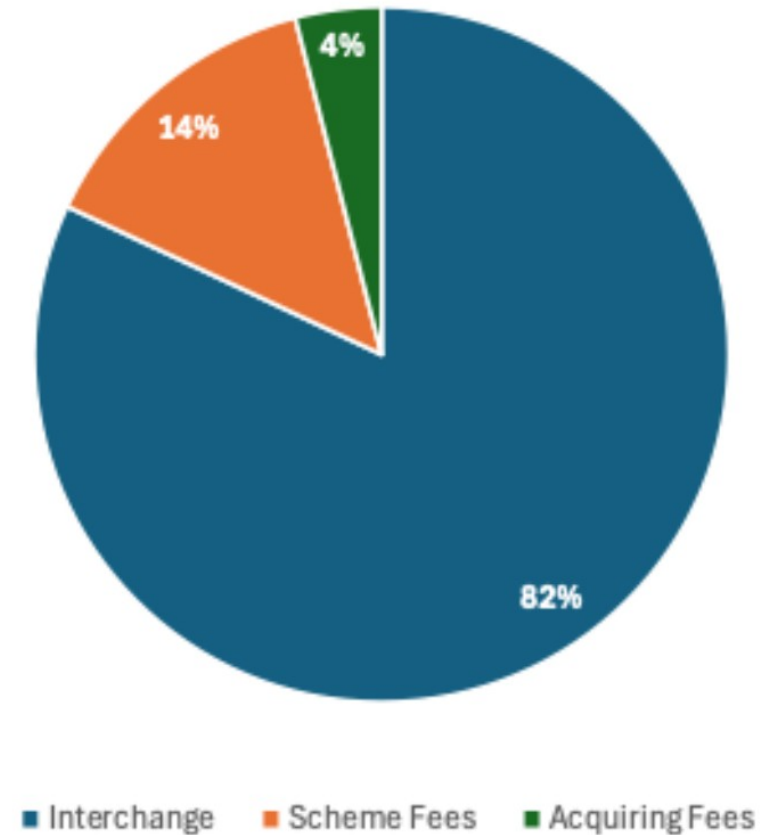
The Cost of “Good Enough”

For a \$1B TPV merchant:

- 10 bps improvement = \$1.0M in savings to bottom line
- 1% auth lift = material revenue

Where Card Fees Actually Go

- Interchange represents the majority of total card cost
- Scheme and acquirer fees are meaningful — but secondary
- Small shifts in interchange qualification materially impact margin



Optimization Is Not a Project

Optimization requires:

- Visibility
- Control
- Continuous monitoring

Without a system, savings don't persist.

The Optimization Progression with a System

Quick Wins > Sustain > Scale

- Payments optimization isn't one project, it's a progression
- Each phase builds on the last
- Skipping steps leads to short-lived result.

Phase 1: Capture Leakage (0-90 days)

Goal: Identify and capture immediate, low-effort savings

Typical levers:

- Interchange
- Tokenization
- Routing
- Retry
- Chargeback recovery

Outcome: Immediate economic lift + executive momentum

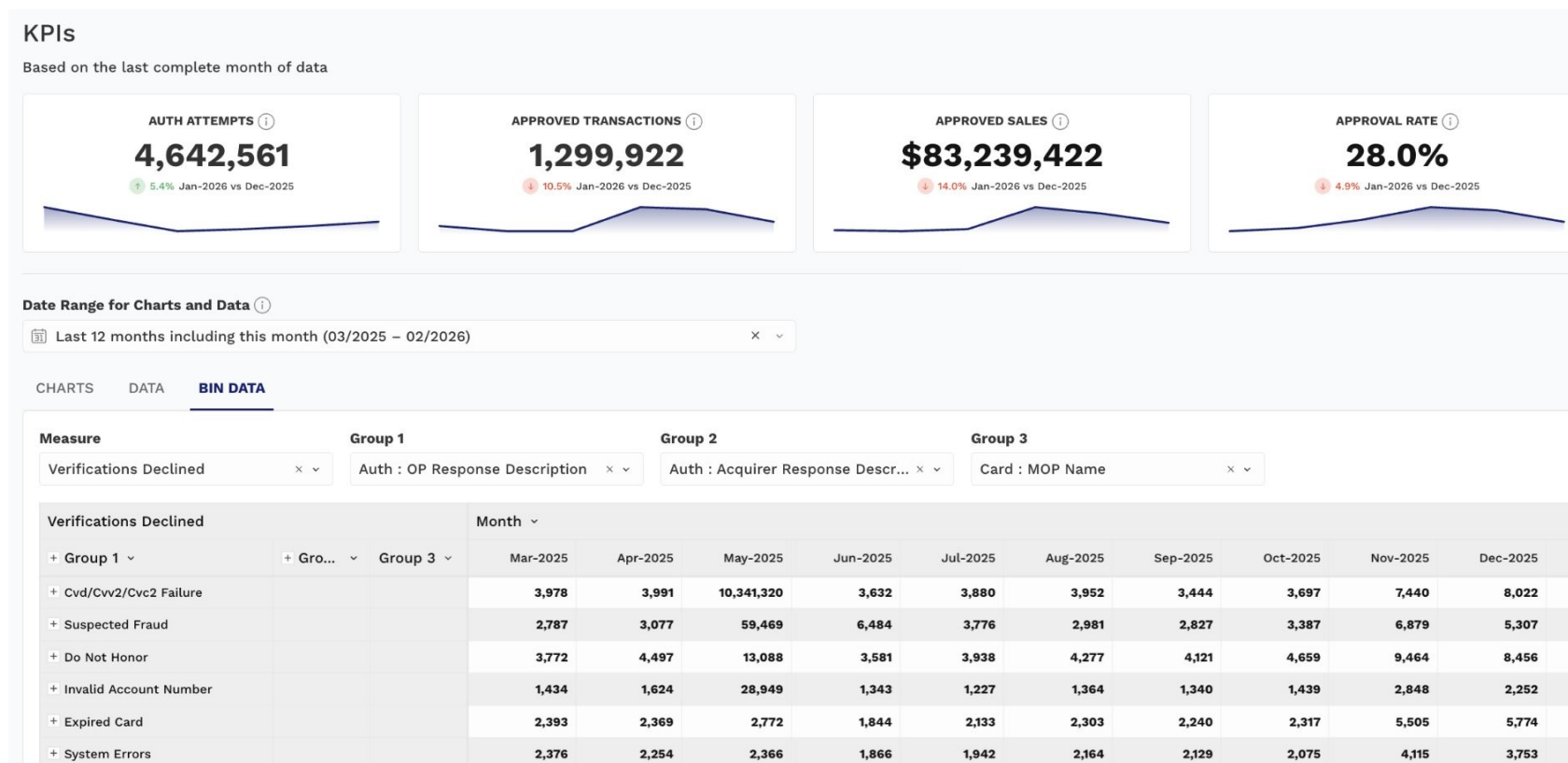
Card Testing: Fraud Strategy Can Increase Cost

CVV declines spiked from <4K to 10.3M

~\$1.4M incremental fees

Fraud traffic impacts cost, not just approval rate.

Optimization must align fraud + cost strategy.



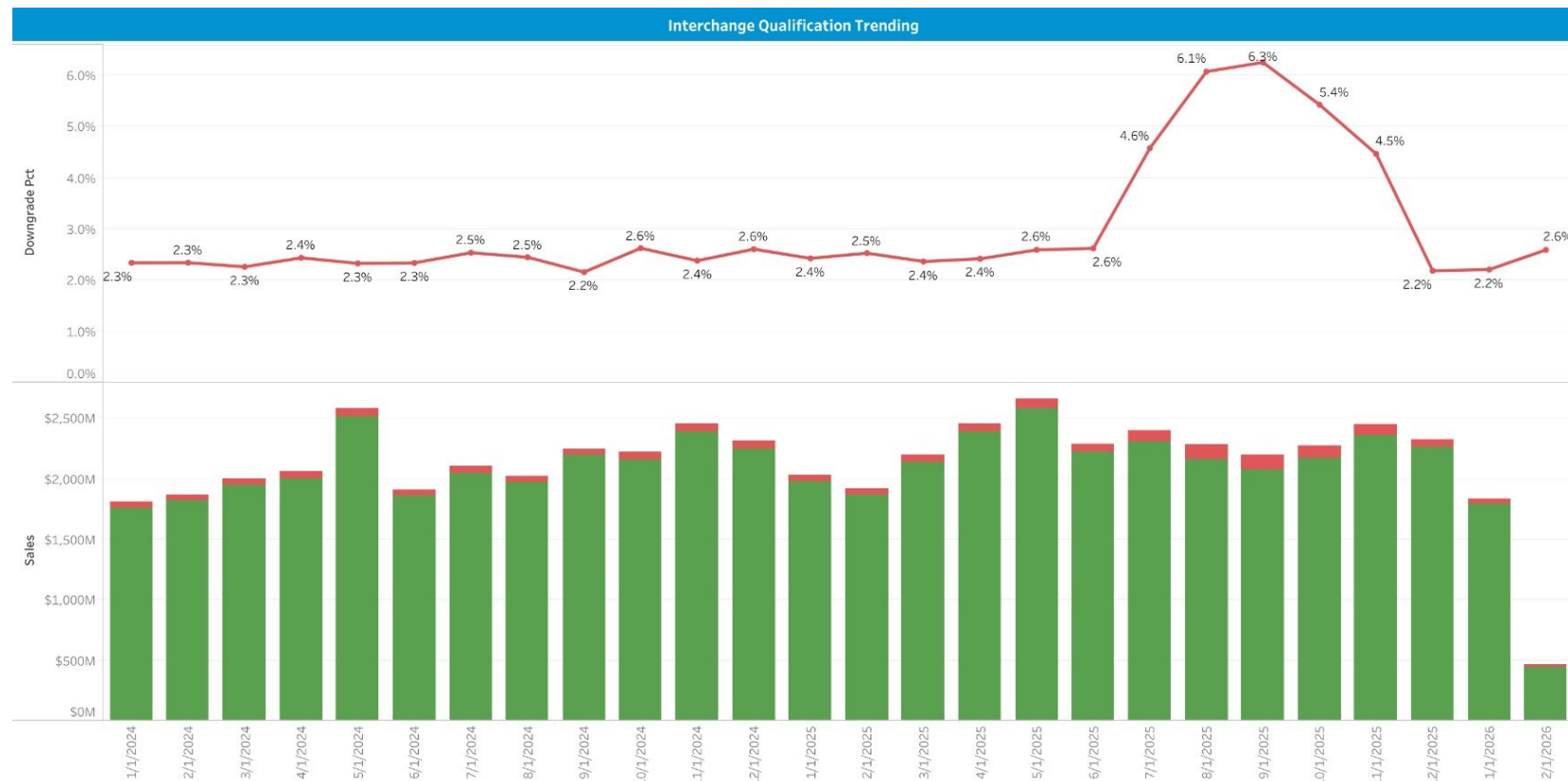
How Downgrades Quietly Destroy Payment Economics

1% increase in downgrades =
~\$120K/month

Root causes:

- Missing L2/L3
- Settlement timing
- Auth-to-clearing mismatch
- MCC misclassification

Downgrades are operational failures - not random events



Phase 2: Sustain the Savings (3-9 months)

Why Optimization Regresses - common failure modes:

- One-time consulting review
- No standardized data layer
- No monitoring cadence
- PSP-dependent insight
- Ownership ambiguity

How to Create Structural Control:

- Standardized reporting
- Daily monitoring
- Drift detection
- Defined ownership
- Cross-functional visibility

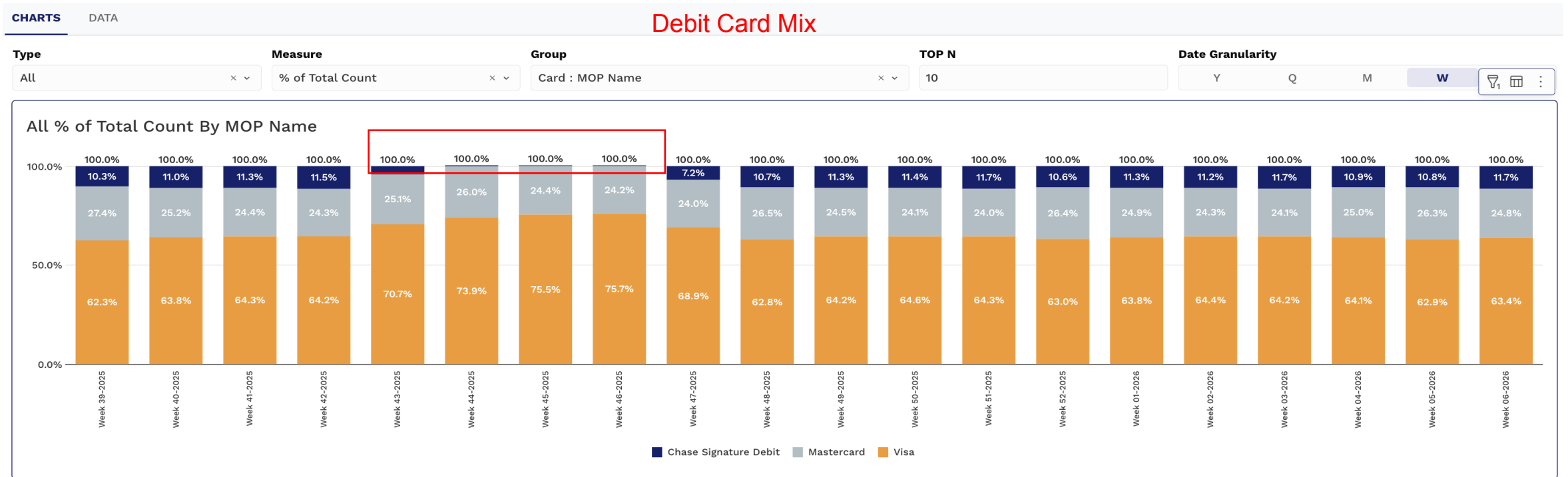
Savings become structural - not accidental.

Configuration Drift: Debit Routing Example

ChaseNet debit routing shift unnoticed >>> Effective debit cost increased

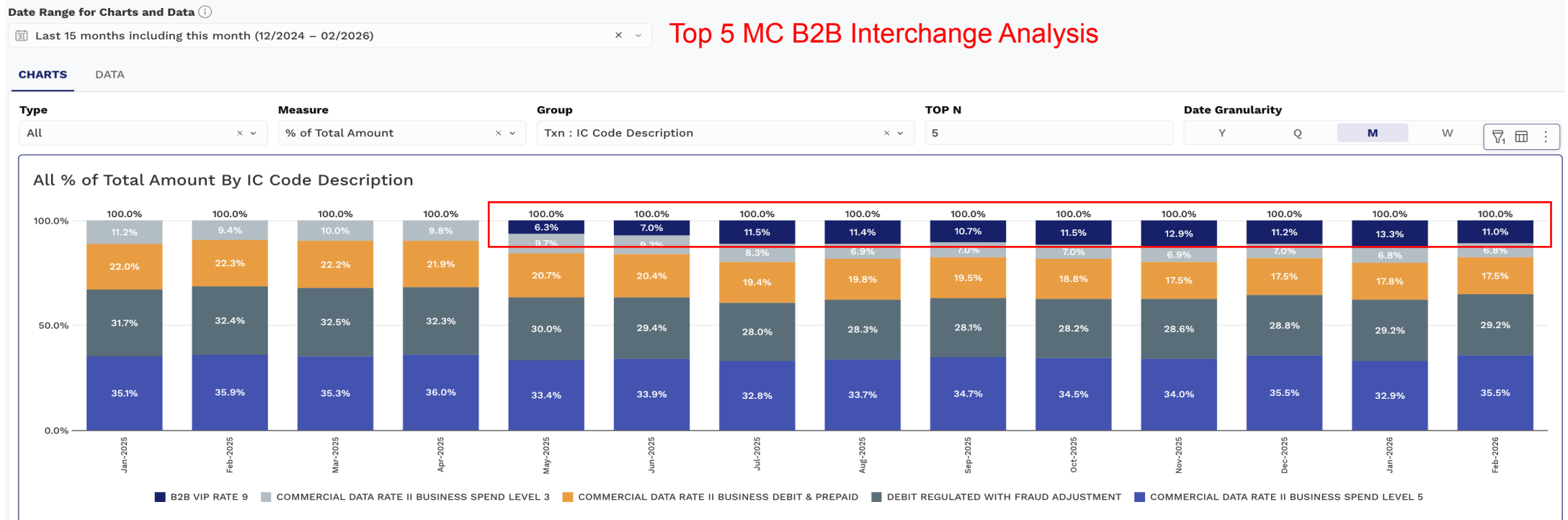
>>> Analytics flagged anomaly >>> Economics normalized

- Monitoring prevents silent margin erosion



New Interchange Categories = New Cost Risk

- Mastercard introduced B2B VIP Rate 9 (2.95% + \$0.10) — ineligible for L2/L3 — shifting volume into a higher effective interchange category.
- Continuous mix monitoring detected the drift early, allowing exposure to be quantified and communicated.
- Without monitoring, category drift becomes a silent tax.



Phase 3: Payments as Strategic Lever (9-24 months)

Focus areas:

- Vendor & network negotiation leverage
- Authorization strategy by issuer
- Cross-border acquiring strategy
- Scenario modeling
- Forecasting cost exposure

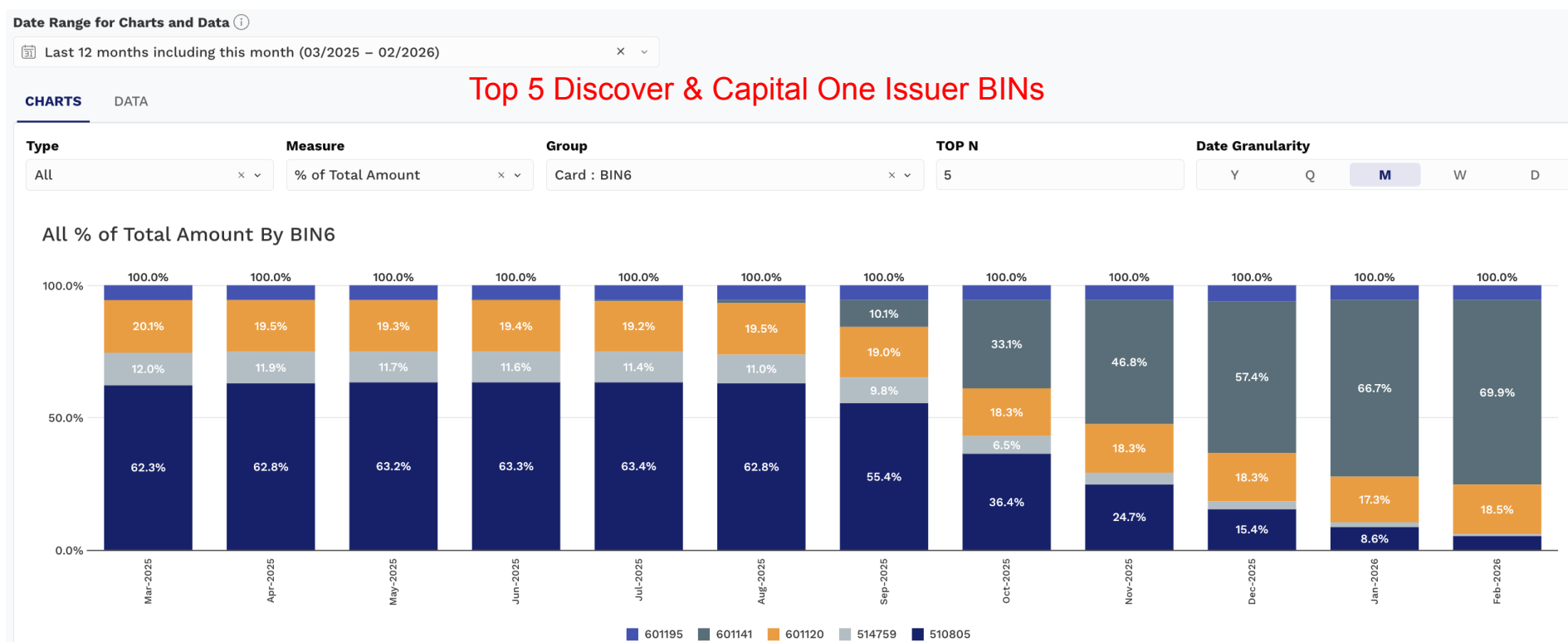
Outcome: Payments become a strategic input to planning.

BIN Migration: Issuer Strategy Impact

Regulated >>> unregulated debit migration >>> Effective cost increased

>>> BIN analytics surfaced exposure

- Optimization must evolve with issuer behavior.



Where Payments Is Going

- From dashboards >>> decision systems
- From analysts >>> AI-assisted workflows
- From fragmented >>> unified

Final thought - Payments are not just a cost to minimize. They are an economic system to manage.

Thank you

Don't forget to submit your session evaluation!

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