

Write a summary (max 800 words) on "Evolution of card fraud" in which you answer at least the following questions:

- What kinds of card fraud exist?
 - How does card fraud type prevalence differ geographically?
- How has the fraud landscape changed between 2008-2019? Why?
 - What type of fraud has seen a notable increase during the last decade?
 - What technologies or regulations have had an impact on card fraud?
- How has the transaction landscape changed in the same period?
 - What kind of transactions have become increasingly popular?
 - What kind of transactions have had a high risk of being fraudulent?
 - Has this changed at all during 2008-2019?
- What effect has internet and e-commerce had on card fraud?
- Why is preventing data breaches important in preventing card fraud?
 - How does payment card tokenisation help in this? -Anything interesting you found?

Evolution of Card Fraud

Card fraud is a type of financial crime that involves the unauthorized use of a credit or debit card. It can occur in a variety of ways, including skimming, cloning, and phishing. Card fraud can have a devastating impact on victims, resulting in financial losses, identity theft, and emotional distress.

There are two main types of card fraud:

Card-present fraud: This type of fraud occurs when the cardholder's card is physically present with the fraudster. Examples include skimming, counterfeiting, and lost or stolen cards.

Card-not-present fraud: This type of fraud occurs when the cardholder's card is not physically present with the fraudster. Examples include online fraud, phone fraud, and mail fraud.

Identity theft: This type of fraud occurs when someone steals your personal information, such as your name, Social Security number, and credit card information, and uses it to open new accounts or make unauthorized charges.

How does card fraud type prevalence differ geographically?

Card fraud type prevalence can vary geographically depending on a number of factors, such as the level of economic development, the types of payment systems used, and the sophistication of fraud prevention measures in place.

In general, card-present fraud is more common in developing countries, while card-not-present fraud is more common in developed countries. This is because developing countries are more likely to use cash and have less sophisticated payment systems in place. Developed countries, on the other hand, are more likely to use cashless payment methods and have more sophisticated payment systems in place, which makes them more vulnerable to card-not-present fraud.

How has the fraud landscape changed between 2008-2019? Why?

The fraud landscape has changed significantly between 2008 and 2019. This is due to a number of factors, including:

The rise of online and mobile payments: Online and mobile payments have become increasingly popular in recent years, which has made it easier for fraudsters to commit card-not-present fraud.

The growth of e-commerce: E-commerce has also grown rapidly in recent years, which has further increased the opportunities for fraudsters.

The increasing sophistication of fraudsters: Fraudsters are constantly developing new and more sophisticated methods of committing fraud.

The global financial crisis: The global financial crisis of 2008-2009 led to an increase in unemployment and poverty, which made people more vulnerable to fraud.

What type of fraud has seen a notable increase during the last decade?

Card-not-present fraud has seen a notable increase during the last decade. This is due to the factors mentioned above, such as the rise of online and mobile payments, the growth of e-commerce, and the increasing sophistication of fraudsters.

What technologies or regulations have had an impact on card fraud?

A number of technologies and regulations have had an impact on card fraud in recent years.

One of the most significant technologies is chip-and-PIN technology. Chip-and-PIN cards are more difficult to counterfeit than traditional magnetic stripe cards. As a result, the introduction of chip-and-PIN technology has led to a decrease in card-present fraud.

Another important technology is 3-D Secure. 3-D Secure is an authentication protocol that adds an extra layer of security to online transactions. It works by requiring the cardholder to enter a one-time password (OTP) in addition to their card number and CVV code.

In terms of regulations, the most significant is the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS). PCI DSS is a set of security standards that all merchants who accept credit and debit cards must comply with. PCI DSS was created to help protect cardholder data from theft and fraud.

How has the transaction landscape changed in the same period?

The transaction landscape has changed significantly between 2008 and 2019. This is due to a number of factors, including:

The rise of online and mobile payments: Online and mobile payments have become increasingly popular in recent years.

The growth of e-commerce: E-commerce has also grown rapidly in recent years.

The increasing use of contactless payments: Contactless payments have become increasingly popular in recent years, as they are convenient and fast.

What kind of transactions have become increasingly popular?

Online and mobile payments have become increasingly popular in recent years. Contactless payments have also become increasingly popular.

What kind of transactions have had a high risk of being fraudulent?

Card-not-present transactions have a higher risk of being fraudulent than card-present transactions. This is because fraudsters find it easier to commit fraud when the card is not physically present.

Has this changed at all during 2008-2019?

Yes, the risk of card-not-present fraud has increased during 2008-2019. This is due to the factors mentioned above, such as the rise of online and mobile payments, the growth of e-commerce, and the increasing sophistication of fraudsters.

What effect has internet and e-commerce had on card fraud?

The internet and e-commerce have had a significant impact on card fraud. E-commerce has made it easier for fraudsters to commit fraud without having to physically interact with victims. Additionally, the internet has made it easier for fraudsters to share information and learn about new fraud techniques.

Why is preventing data breaches important in preventing card fraud?

Data breaches are a major source of card fraud. When a fraudster obtains a customer's card information through a data breach, they can use it to make unauthorized purchases online or in person. This is why preventing data breaches is essential for reducing card fraud.

How does payment card tokenization help in preventing data breaches?

Payment card tokenization is a security measure that replaces a customer's actual card number with a unique token. This token can be used to make payments, but it cannot be used to identify the customer's card account. If a fraudster obtains a tokenized card number, they will not be able to use it to make unauthorized purchases.

Interesting fact about payment card tokenization

Payment card tokenization is a relatively new technology, but it is quickly gaining popularity. One of the reasons for this is that tokenization can be used to protect card payments in a variety of environments, including online, mobile, and in-store. This makes it a very versatile and effective security measure.