

Payment Fraud Statistics - Summary of Results
Fraud Perpetrated on Australian Issued Payment Instruments
1 January 2009 - 31 December 2009 (Revised December 2011)

Instrument	No. of Fraud Transactions	Value (\$) of Fraud Transactions	Total No. of all Transactions (thousands)	Total Value (\$) of all Transactions (\$ million)	Fraud as % of total no. of transactions	Fraud as % of total value of transactions
Cheque	1,488	12,206,027	333,005	1,500,222	0.0004%	0.0008%
Proprietary Debit Cards	63,894	24,471,348	2,509,400	259,519	0.0025%	0.0094%
Scheme Credit, Debit and Charge Cards	598,206 r	146,783,539 r	1,845,012	255,216	0.0324%	0.0575%
Total	663,588	183,460,914	4,687,417	2,014,957	0.0142%	0.0091%

Note: Data for total number of all transactions and total value of all transaction is sourced from data published in the RBA Bulletin. The data is sourced from Table C6 for Cheques, Table C4 and C5 for the Debit Card (ATM-POS) Category and Table C1 and C5 for Credit/Charge Cards Category

r = Figures have been revised.

Cheque Fraud Perpetrated in Australia

1 January 2009 - 31 December 2009

	Category	Actual		Exposure		Recoveries *
		Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Value (\$)
On-Us Fraud	Valueless	11	55,308	158	9,216,839	58
	Fraudulently Altered	576	5,348,402	990	16,739,790	2,066,975
	Stolen Blank Cheque / Book	502	2,475,425	860	13,581,380	164,601
	Originated Counterfeit Cheques	159	1,161,000	319	3,017,123	229,144
	Non-Originated Counterfeit Cheques	54	471,940	356	15,438,088	85,682
	Breach of Mandate	33	993,179	125	2,371,184	121,441
	On-Us Total		1,335	10,505,254	2,808	60,364,404
Deposit Fraud	Valueless	65	260,851	1,565	17,121,069	212,931
	Valueless - Kite Flying	37	836,410	130	13,193,785	54,601
	Third Party Conversion	51	603,512	76	1,177,417	15,635
	Deposit Total		153	1,700,773	1,771	31,492,271
Total		1,488	12,206,027	4,579	91,856,675	2,951,068

* Data on the 'number' of recoveries is not collected.

"Actual" losses can relate to "Exposure" during an earlier period. This explains why, in some reporting periods, actual losses may exceed exposure.

Explanation of Cheque Fraud Categories

On-us Fraud

On-us cheque fraud includes cheques issued by Financial Institution X and deposited back into Financial Institution X. Categories for On-Us Fraud include:

- Valueless - Covers cheques drawn on an account where there appears to be suspicious circumstances or where it is thought that the Cheque is stolen or forged or in any other way is fraudulently issued and action is taken in terms of Rule 4.4 in Schedule 10.
- Fraudulently Altered Cheques :
 - Payee Only - cheques that have been altered to show payee details other than those originally authorized by the drawer and where no other area of the cheque has been altered.
 - Amount Only - cheques that have been altered to show \$-amount details other than those originally authorized by the drawer and where no other area of the cheque has been altered.
 - Both Payee AND Amount - Cheques that have been altered to show payee details AND \$-amount details other than those originally authorized by the drawer and where no other area of the cheque has been altered.

Note: Fraudulently altered cheques do not include cheques with forged signatures. These are included in Stolen Blank Cheque/Book and Originated or Non-Originated Counterfeit Cheques.

Where alterations are made to the MICR line, items are included in the counterfeit category

- Stolen Blank Cheque/Book - this includes original stolen blank cheques that are written or marked in order to be passed off as if by the legitimate signatory. Includes forged makers mark.
- Originated Counterfeit Cheques - originated counterfeit cheques are produced using the paper of the original cheque to create a new, unauthorized cheque. Techniques used in this process include washing, laser printing, scanning and desk-top publishing.
- Non-originated Counterfeit Cheques - non-originated counterfeit cheques made on new paper to create a new, unauthorized cheque. Techniques used in this process include laser printing, photocopying, scanning and desk-top publishing. This category also includes items where the MICR line has been altered.
- Breach of Mandate – this involves payment of cheques which do not follow the original instructions or arrangements set up. That is, the cheque may require two signatories but the financial institution, through error, allows only one signatory. Other examples include a cheque drawn by a designated authority such as Financial Officer or Accountant and used for fraudulent purposes.

Deposit Fraud

- Valueless - Covers cheques deposited to an account knowing that these cheques should not be honoured on presentation by the drawee financial institution as they are valueless (lack of funds), counterfeit, reported stolen, have been fraudulently altered or are in breach of mandate (e.g. do not contain required number of signatures).

Note: This category excludes customer cheques dishonoured or returned for lack of funds where cheques were drawn in error, that is, there was no intent to defraud.

- Valueless: Kite Flying - the activity of depositing valueless cheques and making withdrawals against those valueless cheques, between accounts owned by the same person. Also called round robin transactions.
- Third Party Conversion - this category includes unaltered cheques which have been deposited to an account other than the payee. This arises where the financial institution has made insufficient enquiry or verification of the depositor regarding their title to the cheque. It also includes cheques where there are two payees but the financial institution has allowed one payee to deposit the amount into their personal account without authority from the other payee.

Proprietary Debit Cards Fraud Perpetrated in Australia

1 January 2009 - 31 December 2009

Category		Number	Value (\$)
Debit Card Fraud - PIN Used	Lost / Stolen	8,993	3,082,485
	Never Received	2,517	1,159,502
	Counterfeit / Skimming	45,917	17,585,337
	Other	5,118	2,336,238
	<i>PIN Used Total</i>	62,545	24,163,562
Debit Card Fraud - PIN Not Used	Lost / Stolen	661	147,740
	Never Received	16	9,300
	Counterfeit / Skimming	72	33,684
	Other	600	117,062
	<i>PIN Not Used Total</i>	1,349	307,786
Total Debit Card Fraud		63,894	24,471,348

Note: For fraudulent transactions initiated at ATMs, POS terminals and other devices, the above statistics incorporate all transactions where either "cheque" or "savings" was selected, regardless of the type of card used (that is debit card, 'combo' card, scheme card etc).

Explanation of Proprietary Debit Cards Fraud Categories

- Lost/Stolen - fraud resulting from the loss or theft of an existing card and a fraudulent transaction has taken place.
- Card Never Received - fraud where a card has been intercepted (stolen) during delivery to the customer and used before it was received by the customer.
- Counterfeit/Skimming - the use of altered or illegally reproduced cards including the replication/alteration of the magnetic stripe and/or changes to the details on the face of the card with intent to defraud. Skimming is a form of magnetic-stripe counterfeiting in which criminals are able to copy magnetic stripe track information (including Card Verification Value - CVV) from a valid card. Information is then encoded on a counterfeit or stolen card and then used fraudulently.
- Other - fraud that cannot be categorized under any of the other fraud type categories. This includes identity takeover and false applications etc.

Scheme Credit, Debit and Charge Cards Fraud Perpetrated in Australia and Overseas on Australia-issued Cards

1 January 2009 - 31 December 2009 (Revised December 2011)

Category	In Australia		Overseas		Total	
	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)
Lost / Stolen	36,960	7,620,897	26,197	5,556,252	63,157	13,177,148
Never Received	10,577	2,754,689	1,016	301,144	11,593	3,055,833
Fraudulent Application	2,819	1,591,335	1,037	155,370	3,856	1,746,705
Counterfeit / Skimming	29,815	15,047,434	43,506	22,601,504	73,321	37,648,937
Card Not Present (CNP)	115,676	31,656,237	325,293	57,665,330	440,969	89,321,567
Other	4,359	1,560,478	951	272,870	5,310	1,833,348
Total	200,206	60,231,070	398,000	86,552,469	598,206	146,783,539

Fraud Perpetrated in Australia on Cards Issued Overseas

Category	Number	Value (\$)
Lost / Stolen	28,326	7,847,935
Never Received	2,131	604,609
Fraudulent Application	625	222,010
Counterfeit / Skimming	109,721	40,811,607
Card Not Present (CNP)	90,158	24,135,817
Other	3,604	763,155
Total	234,565	74,385,133

Explanation of Scheme Credit, Debit and Charge Cards Fraud Categories

- Lost/Stolen Card - fraud resulting from the loss or theft of an existing card and a transaction has taken place without the cardholder's consent or authority.
- Card Never Received - fraud where a card has been intercepted (stolen) during delivery to the customer and used before it was received by the customer.
- Fraudulent Application - fraudulent applications are applications for card accounts using a fictitious identity, using someone else's identity or providing false information during the application process.
- Counterfeit/Skimming - the use of altered or illegally reproduced cards including the replication/alteration of the magnetic stripe and changes to the details on the face of the card with intent to defraud. Skimming is a form of magnetic stripe counterfeiting in which criminals are able to copy magnetic stripe track information (including Card Verification Value - CVV) from a valid card. Information is then encoded on a counterfeit or stolen card and used fraudulently.
- Card Not Present (CNP) - the use of account information including pseudo account information without the physical card being involved, via the phone, mail, Internet etc. without the authority of the cardholder. This category also includes fraud where a card should normally be present (eg: in a retail transaction) but a merchant has chosen to accept the transaction based on a card number only and it turns out to be a fraudulent transaction.
- Other - fraud that cannot be categorised under any of the other Fraud Type categories. For example fraud using imprints of cards at merchants, or use of an existing account without the authority of the cardholder by a person who gains access to and use of the account through an unauthorized means, such as a fraudulent change of address or request for re-issuance of cards (but not lost or stolen cards).