

Cash is Secure and Universal

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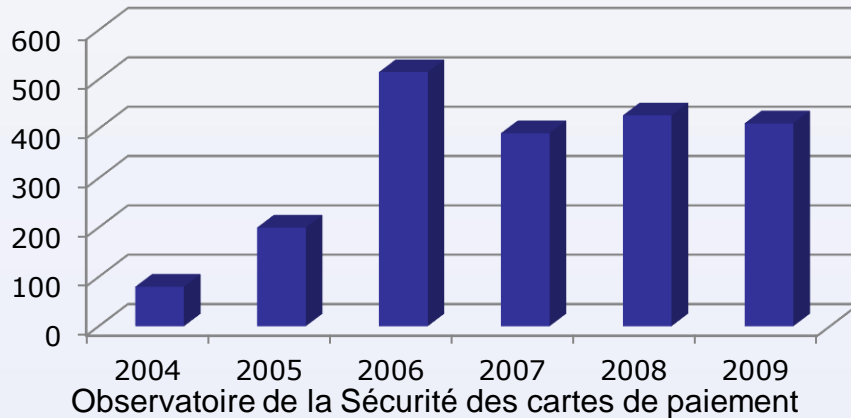
Business Development Director, Brink's Europe

Secure

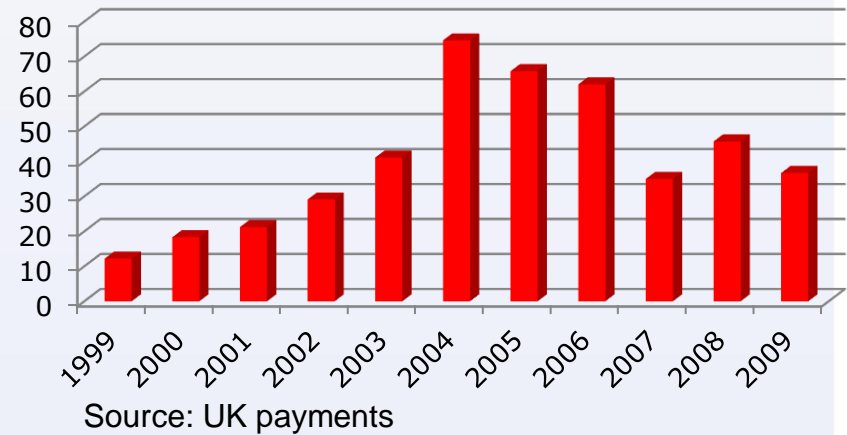
	Cash	Cards
Loss	yes	yes
Theft	yes	yes
Attacks	yes	yes
Counterfeit	yes	yes
Fraudulent use	Not applicable	yes
Account takeover	Not applicable	yes
Identity theft	Not applicable	yes

ATM skimming

France: number of ATM skimming incidents



Fraud Losses at UK Cash Machines (£ millions)



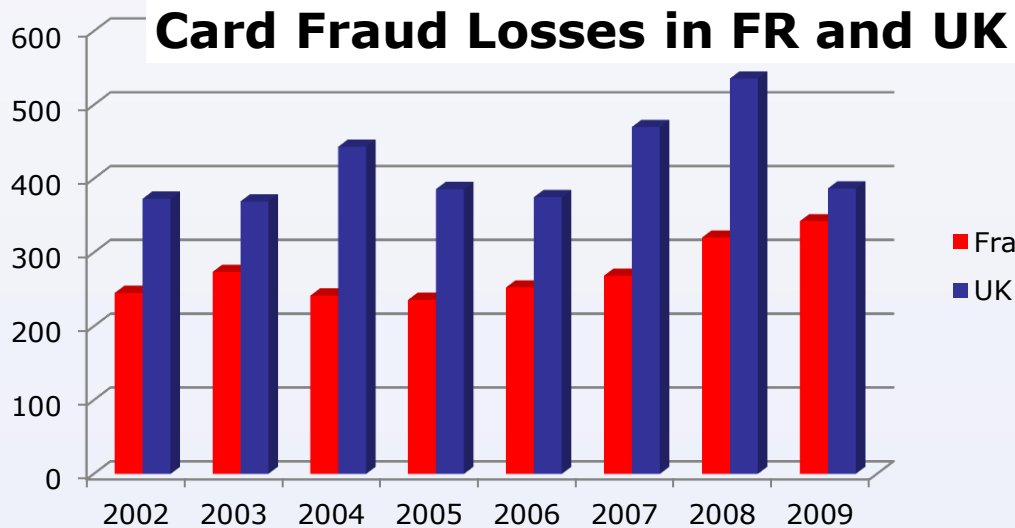
EAST

Number of attacks
Losses (€ millions)

2009 (H1)
4,629
156

2010 (H2)
5,743
144

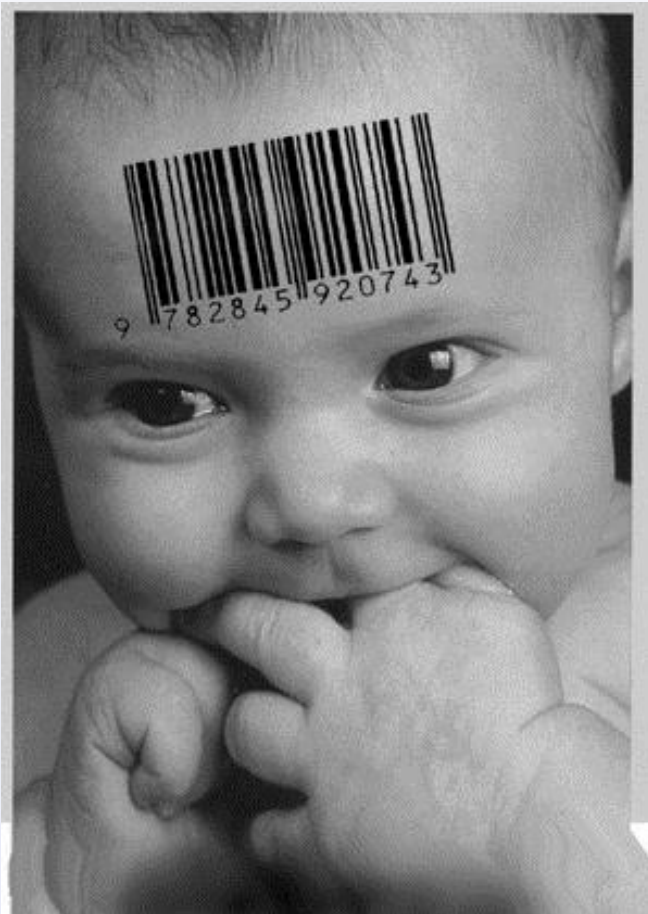
Card Fraud



Source: Observatoire de la Sécurité des cartes de paiement and UK payments

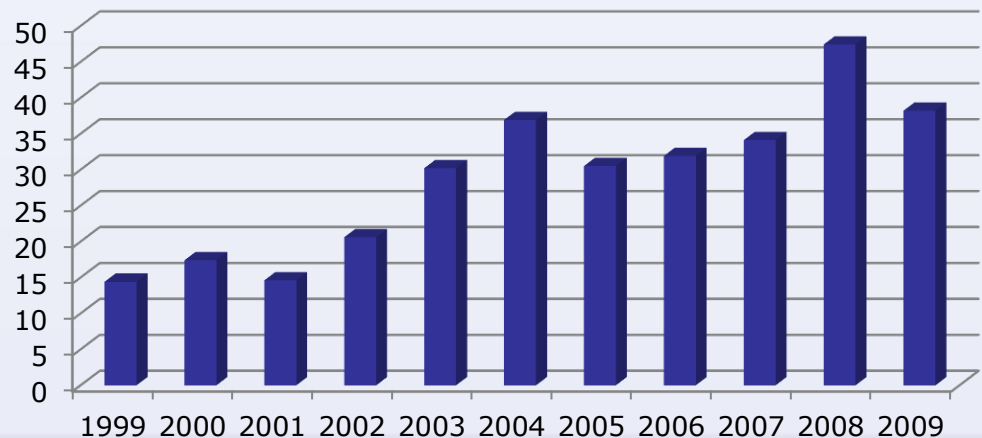
- Card fraud in France is growing faster than transaction volumes
- Card-not-present fraud represents 60% of fraud
- Figures for other countries?
- International transactions in France represent 9% of volumes and 58% of fraud
- Are all losses identified?
- Indirect costs: obtaining refund in full, new card, admin and legal costs...

Identity theft



« Card ID theft occurs when a criminal uses a fraudulently obtained card or card details along with stolen personal information to open or take over a card account held in someone else's name »

Identity theft on UK issued cards (£ millions)



Universal



- Cash accounts for **79% of all payments** in the EU
- millions of people in Europe **do not have access** to a bank account or to electronic payments
- In a 2010 survey (Demoskop), the Swedish people want to pay with both cash and cards: 80% of the Swedes want to be able to select payment options.
- In the EU-15 countries (*source: European Commission*)
 - 2 adults in 10 lack access to transaction banking facilities
 - 3 in 10 have no savings
 - 4 in 10 have no credit facilities
- According to NGOs, at least 20 million EU citizens are over-indebted
- 79 million people in the EU live below the poverty line (set at 60% of their country's median income.) That's 16% of Europe's population

Summary

- Security is one factor that influences the choice of payment instruments **and** card fraud is a magnet for organised crime
- Choice of payment instruments is a way to mitigate risks **but** Some countries have started a process to stop accepting cash in an effort to achieve cost reduction
- If it is socially needed, and cost effective, what is the purpose of getting rid of such a universal and secure mean of payment?