

While the U.S. accounts for approximately 25% of global credit card transaction volume, it struggles with 50% of the fraud.¹

\$**11B**

U.S. fraud costs banks, merchants and consumers approximately \$11 billion per year—and that number continues to rise.²



Lost or stolen and counterfeit cards account for 51% of credit card fraud in the U.S.³



In 2014, approximately 120 million chip cards were issued in the U.S. market, with 600 million estimated to be issued by the end of 2015.⁴

¹Business Insider, March 2014. ²Javelin Strategy & Research: 2014 Identity Fraud Report. ³Aite Group: Interviews with Card Executives from 18 of the Top 40 U.S. Issuers and Payment Networks, April and May 2014. ⁴EMV Migration Forum.



COMBATING CARD-PRESENT FRAUD IN THE U.S.

The EMV Fraud Liability Shift—and What It Means for Your Business

Around the world, EMV or chip cards are the standard for secure point-of-sale (POS) transactions. Unlike magnetic stripe cards, chip cards are very difficult to counterfeit because of an embedded microchip that exchanges unique, dynamic data with a terminal each time it's used. With the U.S. home to nearly half of the world's credit card fraud^s—resulting in billions lost each year by financial institutions and merchants—it's important the market migrates to EMV.

To encourage the timely adoption of EMV, the leading payment networks have initiated an EMV Fraud Liability Shift that will take effect in October 2015. From that point forward, merchants/acquirers who are unable to process chip card transactions because they haven't upgraded to EMV-enabled terminals could be liable for card fraud that might have been prevented with the more secure technology.⁶



UNDERSTAND YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Today, if a lost, stolen or counterfeit card is used at POS, the issuer bears the responsibility for the fraudulent activity in most cases. Effective October 2015, these guidelines will change as a result of the EMV Fraud Liability Shift. It's important that merchants/ acquirers understand when and why they may be accountable. Here are a few general guidelines:

- EMV fraud liability hinges on the type of card presented at POS and the capability of the merchant terminal.
- If fraud occurs, the party—the issuer or merchant/acquirer—that has the less secure EMV technology will generally bear the liability.
- By supporting EMV-enabled terminals, merchants/acquirers can avoid EMV liability for counterfeit card transactions when
 processing an EMV transaction.
- By supporting EMV-enabled terminals that accept Chip and PIN cards, merchants/acquirers can avoid liability for lost and stolen card transactions.

The chart below highlights the most common liability scenarios.



NOTE: This chart indicates which party is typically liable. There may be exceptions in certain cases. For example, the issuer remains liable if an EMV-enabled terminal fails to read a chip card due to a technical issue and the merchant follows network rules—having the customer swipe the card to complete the transaction.

⁷Liability is transferred to the party with the direct relationship with Discover®.

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We want to help make the migration to EMV as seamless as possible. If you have any questions, please contact your Account Representative or visit **discovernetwork.com/chip-card** and **gochipcard.com** for EMV training resources.