Chapter 45
On-Line Credit Card Payment Processing and Fraud Prevention for E-Business

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ABSTRACT
As the volume of purchases for products and services on the Internet has increased and the chosen method of payment is a credit or debit card, e-commerce merchants must be capable of accepting such payment methods. Unfortunately, cyber-criminals have found ways to steal personal information found on credit cards and debit cards and fraudulently use this information to purchase products and services which costs merchants lost revenue and fees for chargebacks. This article discusses the process by which credit card payments are processed beginning with the e-commerce merchant’s web site to a credit card processor or service gateway to the credit card company’s network to the issuing bank’s network with an accept or decline response being returned to the merchant’s shopping cart system via the same networks. The article addresses the issue of credit card fraud in terms of how the cyber-criminals function and the potential solutions used to deter these attempts by the cybercriminals. A list of preventive measures that should be used by e-commerce merchants is provided.

INTRODUCTION
Consumers in the United States spend nearly 1 trillion dollars each year using a credit card over the internet (Woolsey and Schulz, 2009). Accepting credit cards is essential for any e-commerce Web site. Processing credit cards over the Internet is one of the fastest growing segments of business transactions today. This type of transaction or “card-not-present” transaction requires a special type of merchant account. In the early days of credit card usage, to accept credit cards, a merchant needed a merchant account through a bank. But today there are a number of services, generally referred to as credit card processors or merchant account services, which will permit a merchant to accept credit card payments online without their own merchant account. There are actually three different methods for
processing credit card payments using a merchant account service. These are:

1. **Real-Time Processing**: Real-time processing allows e-commerce merchants to link their e-commerce shopping cart with a gateway merchant service which will automatically process credit card payments.

2. **Virtual Terminal (Online Interface)**: An e-commerce merchant can also process credit card transactions, manually, 24 hours a day by logging in online and submitting a secure form through a merchant account interface. A merchant can use this to process credit card payments while taking the customer’s information over the phone if the merchant is able to access the Internet at high speed while talking to the customer.

3. **Automated Recurring Billing (ARB)**: Some e-commerce merchant services need to charge customers on a monthly or account threshold basis. Some merchant account services allow the merchant to set the time interval or account threshold level and some services allow a merchant to upload multiple subscriptions using a batch file like Microsoft Excel.

PayPal is generally accepted as the most widely used online merchant account service with more than 150 million users across the world. VeriSign operates a competing service called Payflow that is typically used by merchants with a high volume of transactions each month. Although the number of merchant account service providers continues to increase, some of the more popular one are listed below (TopTenReviews, 2009):

- Flagship Merchant Services
- Gomerchant Merchant Accounts
- Merchant Accounts Express
- MerchantWarehouse
- Electronic Transfer Inc.
- E-Commerce Exchange
- NorthAmericanBancard
- Total Merchant Services
- Charge
- Merchant Credit Card
- Free AuthNet
- Merchant Credit Card

Companies that sell merchandise and services over the Internet are referred to as e-tailers or e-commerce merchants. These credit card processing services make it easy for e-tailers to start accepting credit cards for purchases of their products and services.

**BACKGROUND**

**Who are the Participants in On-Line Credit Card Purchases?**

**Consumers and Merchants**

The consumer is an individual or organization that has the intent of making a purchase. They have money or credit and they desire goods and services. The merchant is the one with the goods and services and is looking to sell them to consumers. Consumers are motivated to select a particular merchant by things such as price, service, selection or preference. But the merchant’s primary motivation is to make money by selling the goods or services for more money than they paid for them. This money between what they bought it for and what they sold it for is called their margin. There are several different methods to exchange money for products and services such as bartering, cash, checks, debit cards, installment payments or credit cards. When credit cards are used, the consumer and the merchant both have banks that they are working with that process the credit card payment transactions.
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