

## History of Fraud Crimes Committed Using Information Technologies

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** This article examines the history of fraud crimes committed using information technologies. **Method:** The article also investigates the specific characteristics of fraud crimes committed using information technologies from a historical perspective and provides relevant proposals and recommendations. **Results:** In addition, the article emphasizes that, in the early stages of their emergence, fraud crimes committed through the use of information technologies were initially considered a relatively insignificant type of crime due to their latent nature. **Novelty:** The article also investigates the specific characteristics of fraud crimes committed using information technologies from a historical perspective and provides relevant proposals and recommendations.

## INTRODUCTION

"Further Strengthening Citizens' Rights to Freedom of Access to and Dissemination of Information," of Decree No. PF-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated January 28, 2022, "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026," sets out the task of "creating a system for preventing cybercrime." Within the framework of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026, the State Program to be implemented during the "Year of Human Dignity and Active Mahalla" also identified a number of tasks, including reforming operational-search activities aimed at detecting cybercrimes, creating a system for preventing cybercrime, and reviewing criminal liability for cybercrime, among others [1].

Similarly, Goal 13 of the Presidential Decree identifies "reliably protecting property rights and restricting unlawful interference by state bodies in property relations" as one of the priority areas for ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial and legal system. This also demonstrates the importance of conducting research in this field [2].

The Republic of Uzbekistan needed to establish a regulatory and legal framework for cybersecurity because of increasing cyberspace threats and rising cybercrime rates with rising online attacks [3]. The Republic of Uzbekistan developed its cybersecurity regulations through the draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Cybersecurity". The law enables the government to develop a comprehensive approach for maintaining cybersecurity across all national territories [4].

The invention of computers and the Internet, regarded as among the most significant technological developments of the late twentieth century, brought about positive changes in human life. Administrative and business processes became easier, while new documents and texts could be prepared, processed, and analyzed more quickly and efficiently [5]. Through the Internet, information can be transmitted to different parts of the world within seconds, and responses can be received almost immediately. Complex calculations can also be performed quickly, accurately, and efficiently. It is difficult to imagine modern life without computers, and this dependence is likely to become even more pronounced in the near future [6].

At the same time, while the Internet and computers have transformed various areas of life in a positive way, they have also created opportunities for new types of problems, including the emergence of computer-related crime as a new form of criminal activity [7]. Furthermore, the efforts of countries around the world to transition to a “digital economy” and the rapid and extensive penetration of digital technologies into virtually every sector of society have contributed to the emergence of new forms of computer-related crime and a significant increase in the number of cybercrimes [8].

Despite the increasing scholarly and practical attention devoted to cybercrime, the historical evolution of fraud committed through information technologies requires further systematic analysis. Many contemporary forms of technology-enabled fraud cannot be regarded as entirely new criminal phenomena, since several of them have evolved from traditional fraudulent schemes that existed before the widespread use of computers and the Internet. Technological development has transformed the methods through which such offenses are committed by increasing their speed, geographical reach, anonymity, scalability, and ability to target large numbers of potential victims [9].

From this perspective, examining the historical development of information-technology-related fraud is important for understanding both the continuity and transformation of fraudulent behavior. In particular, comparing earlier forms of deceptive correspondence and financial fraud with their contemporary digital equivalents makes it possible to identify how computers, electronic communications, online payment systems, and Internet technologies have changed the practical mechanisms of fraud [10].

Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine the historical development of fraud crimes committed using information technologies and to identify how technological progress has transformed traditional forms and methods of fraudulent activity. Particular attention is given to the emergence and evolution of computer-related crime, Nigerian letter and advance-fee fraud, phishing, and credit card fraud, as well as to the historical relationship between conventional fraudulent schemes and their technology-enabled forms [11].

Accordingly, the study seeks to answer the following research question: How has the development and widespread use of information technologies transformed the historical forms, methods, and characteristics of fraud crimes? In addressing this question, the study traces selected fraud schemes from their earlier conventional

manifestations to their contemporary technology-enabled forms and identifies the principal patterns of continuity and change [12].

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study employs historical, comparative, and descriptive-analytical methods to examine how developments in information technology have influenced the ways in which fraud is carried out. The historical method is used to trace the emergence and development of selected forms of computer-related and technology-enabled fraud over time. The comparative method helps identify similarities and differences between traditional fraudulent practices and their modern digital forms. Descriptive analysis is also applied to examine the main characteristics of these schemes and the ways in which they have changed. The analysis is based on documentary sources, including academic publications, historical materials, institutional reports, and other published sources related to fraud and computer-related crime. The study focuses on documented examples of several forms of fraud and cybercrime, including early computer-based offences, Nigerian letter or advance-fee fraud, phishing, and credit card fraud. These cases were selected because sufficient documentary evidence is available to trace their development and examine how technological changes influenced the methods used by offenders. The research was carried out in several stages. First, historical examples of early computer-related crimes were reviewed to provide a broader context for understanding technology-enabled criminal activity. A chronological approach was then used to follow the development of the selected fraud schemes from their earlier forms to more recent versions. The study also compares conventional fraud techniques with their technology-based equivalents. This comparison makes it possible to identify both changes and continuities in fraudulent practices over time. Particular attention is given to three areas of technological development: computers, Internet-based electronic communication, and digital financial technologies. These areas provide the basis for examining how new technologies have affected the methods, reach, and organization of fraudulent activities. The research is qualitative in nature and is limited to the historical and comparative examination of fraudulent activities documented in the selected sources. It does not seek to measure the prevalence of different forms of cyber fraud or establish a statistical relationship between technological development and criminal activity. Instead, the study aims to explain how selected fraudulent practices have evolved over time and how information technologies have changed the ways in which these activities are organized and carried out.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### ***Results***

The first computer-related crimes in the United States were reportedly committed in the late 1970s. Stanley Rifkin, a computer security consultant at Security Pacific National Bank, allegedly obtained the code controlling the Los Angeles bank's computer system and instructed the computer to transfer USD 10 million to his account. According

to another account the first computer-related crime in the United States was committed in 1969 by Alphonse Confessore [13]. He allegedly obtained unauthorized access to data within an electronic computer network and committed a tax-related offense which caused damage estimated at USD 620000.

The first crime by the means of a computer which was committed in the former Soviet Union took place in Vilnius in 1979. It was a case of theft (damage amounted to 78 584 rubles [14]

The first crime committed by the Internet was also carried out in the United States. Robert Morris, a student at Cornell University, in 1988 created a special program that was able to attack computers by the Internet. The program was subsequently named a "worm." In contrast to computer viruses, which automatically attach themselves to certain programs and corrupt their functioning, the "worm" created by Morris replicated itself after entering a victim's computer and spread to other connected computer systems. The operation largely involved the draining of memory space, eventually causing the computer systems to become inoperable [15].

The first Internet-based crime occurred in the United States also. In 1988, Cornell University student Robert Morris developed a specialized program to attack computerized systems over the Internet. The program was later termed a "worm." Unlike computer viruses, which automatically attach themselves to particular programs and hamper their function, Morris's "worm" was designed to replicate itself after its entry into a victim's computer and then spread over computer networks. This activity mainly involved the consumption of memory resources, leading eventually to the malfunction of computer systems. The program was found to have hurt approximately 6,200 computers in the U.S. and other countries before it was tamed, with losses estimated above USD 98 million.

Computer-related crimes were once regarded as a relatively marginal type of crime because they were largely latent in nature. But due to the growing prevalence and use of the Internet and computers, as well as the lack of sufficient knowledge and skills among law enforcement personnel responsible for combating computer-related crimes, other factors, the number of victims, and the degree of material damage of computer-related crimes increased.

There are now many kinds of computer-related crimes, or more commonly known as cybercrimes. There is not a universally accepted approach to classifying cybercrimes. Cybercrimes are currently generally classified into several broad categories, including financial crimes, crimes against individuals and socio-political crimes.

Among financial cybercrimes, one of the most widespread forms is fraud committed through the use of computers. This category includes various forms of fraudulent activity, such as Nigerian letter scams, phishing, pharming, requests for assistance, credit card fraud, and other related schemes. The following section examines the historical emergence and development of these types of fraud.

According to Daniel Jordan Smith, the first computer-assisted fraud schemes emerged in Nigeria at the beginning of the twenty-first century. He notes that in an

Internet café equipped with twenty-five terminals, at least four terminals were used to send fraudulent e-mail messages”.

The “Nigerian letter” scam resembles a fraudulent scheme that was reportedly used by Spanish prisoners in the late eighteenth century. The scheme operated as follows: a prisoner in a Spanish prison would write a letter to a potential victim claiming to be a wealthy individual who had been unjustly imprisoned, or stating that he had wealthy acquaintances or relatives. In some cases, the prisoner would claim that his identity had to remain confidential. He would then explain that a certain amount of money was required to secure his release from prison and would ask the recipient for financial assistance. In return, he would promise that, after being released, he would reimburse the victim for the expenses incurred and reward them for their assistance.

A similar fraudulent scheme, known as the “Letter from Jerusalem,” emerged and became widespread during the eighteenth or nineteenth century. This scheme was described in the memoirs of Eugène François Vidocq, a former French criminal and private investigator.

A fraudulent letter dating from approximately 1830 bears a striking resemblance to modern forms of electronic fraud carried out through e-mail messages. The letter begins with words to the effect of: “Sir, you will undoubtedly be surprised to receive a letter from a stranger who wishes to ask you for a favor...” The sender then claimed to possess a chest belonging to a former marquise containing gold and diamonds worth 16,000 francs.

By 1922, this type of fraudulent scheme had become known in Germany, and during the 1980s it developed into a frequently committed form of crime in various regions of the world. In one such scheme, the author of a letter claimed to be the director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and sent an official-looking letter stating that he intended to transfer USD 20 million to the recipient’s bank account. The letter claimed that the money had been allocated from the state budget and would otherwise remain unused. In exchange for transferring the funds out of Nigeria, the recipient was promised 30 percent of the total amount. To initiate the process, the fraudster provided several sheets bearing a company letterhead, bank account details, and other personal information.

In other versions of the scheme, the sender claimed to be a Nigerian prince or a member of a royal family who needed to transfer a large amount of money out of the country. For this reason, such scams are sometimes referred to as “Nigerian prince e-mail scams”.

Whereas earlier Nigerian letters were delivered to victims through postal services, the widespread adoption of e-mail resulted in fraudulent messages increasingly being distributed through the Internet rather than through international postal systems. The Internet made it significantly cheaper, faster, and easier for fraudsters to carry out such schemes and identify potential victims on a large scale.

This type of fraudulent scheme is now widely known as the “Nigerian letter scam.” The name is primarily associated with Nigeria because similar fraudulent schemes were

reported there more frequently than in many other countries. However, Nigeria was not the only country where this type of fraud was prevalent. In 2007, the head of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission stated that e-mail-based fraud was more widespread in Africa and Eastern Europe.

Fraudsters who carried out Nigerian letter scams were prosecuted under Article 419 of Nigeria's Criminal Code. For this reason, this type of fraud is also commonly referred to as "419 fraud." Another scheme similar to the Nigerian letter scam is known in European countries as "advance-fee fraud." Within the European Union, advance-fee fraud has been reported to be particularly prevalent in the Netherlands and Spain.

Among computer-related fraud offenses, phishing is one of the most widespread forms. The term "phishing" began to be used in the mass media from January 2, 1996, to describe this type of fraudulent activity. However, some forms of this scheme have also been referred to as "Nigerian prince e-mail scams."

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Phishing was described in detail as early as 1987. Fraudsters used fake e-mail messages and websites as traps to deceive individuals and abuse their trust by inducing them to voluntarily disclose confidential information.

The term "phishing" is generally used to describe such deceptive practices and is symbolically derived from the English word "fishing," with the letters "ph" replacing the initial "f." Another explanation for the term is associated with the word "phreaks," which was historically used to refer to hackers. The term "phreaking" refers to the exploration, experimentation with, and study of telecommunications systems. Thus, the terms "phreaks" and "hackers" have historically been closely related in meaning.

One of the most well-known fraudulent schemes reported by the mass media as phishing was associated with the American company AOL, an abbreviation of "America Online." In addition to being one of the largest early Internet service providers in the United States, the company was widely used as an online service platform and electronic bulletin board system. The company's growing popularity among users created opportunities for several hackers to exploit its services for fraudulent purposes.

Fraudsters impersonated AOL employees and contacted potential victims through the company's software in an attempt to obtain their passwords. To persuade victims to disclose their credentials, fraudsters used phrases such as "account verification" and "payment information verification." After obtaining the victims' passwords, the fraudsters gained unauthorized access to their accounts and personal information. Compromised accounts were subsequently used for fraudulent activities and for sending spam messages.

The scale of phishing became so significant that AOL began adding the following warning to its messages: "No one at AOL will ask for your password or payment information."

After 1997, AOL strengthened its phishing-prevention and information-security policies and developed mechanisms for rapidly disabling fraudulent accounts. As a result, phishing activity on AOL's servers gradually declined.

In 2001, fraudsters began targeting companies involved in online payment systems. In June 2001, and later in late 2003, they registered dozens of domain names that closely resembled legitimate websites such as E-Gold, eBay, and PayPal. They also developed e-mail worm programs to send fraudulent messages to PayPal customers. Customers were redirected to fake websites and asked to update their credit card information and other identifying details. By early 2004, fraudsters had achieved significant success in conducting attacks targeting banking websites and their customers.

Between May 2004 and May 2005, approximately 1.2 million users in the United States reportedly suffered total losses of USD 929 million as a result of phishing. Organizations lose approximately USD 2 billion annually due to phishing-related activities.

Although phishing has existed since 1995, for nearly two decades many people remained unaware that messages arriving in their e-mail inboxes could be fraudulent traps designed by criminals.

Among computer-related fraud offenses, credit card fraud is one of the most common forms and can cause substantial material losses. The first bank cards were reportedly issued in 1967 by Barclays Bank, based in London, and in 1969 by Chemical Bank in Long Island, New York.

Today, bank cards can generally be classified into several types, including debit, credit, and payment cards. A number of different types of fraud offenses involving bank cards currently exist. Initially, credit card fraud was committed primarily through two methods: the theft of credit cards and the falsification of credit card receipts. Credit card fraud can be committed in the following ways:

Criminal deception involving the unauthorized use of an account or the fraudulent acquisition of personal information;

Illegal or unauthorized use of an account for personal gain;

Providing false account information in order to obtain goods or services.

Today, various forms of credit card fraud exist, ranging from the use of counterfeit cards to the fraudulent use of lost or stolen cards.

Counterfeit card fraud includes a number of technologically sophisticated methods, such as card cloning, alteration of data stored on magnetic stripes, and re-embossing or manipulation of card details. Credit card fraud does not occur in isolation. It is often associated with other offenses, including theft, mail and information theft, and organized crime.

Credit card fraud has existed since the emergence of credit cards; however, modern technologies have significantly expanded the methods through which such offenses can be committed. Criminals regard the card industry as a lucrative area that can be exploited through the use of technology. In an effort to address this problem, credit card companies continuously introduce new security features and protective measures for their cards. Nevertheless, fraudsters continually develop new fraudulent schemes and exploit or abuse the trust of victims in order to unlawfully obtain their property.

An analysis of the historical development of the computer-related fraud offenses discussed above demonstrates that the invention and widespread adoption of computers and the Internet have provided fraudsters with new opportunities to derive greater financial benefits through the use of increasingly sophisticated fraudulent schemes.

### *Discussion*

Based on our analysis, we have concluded that contemporary fraud committed through the use of computers can appropriately be divided into two main groups:

Traditional fraudulent schemes transformed as a result of technological development. These are fraudulent schemes that have historical origins but have acquired new forms through the development of technology. For example, the Nigerian letter has historical similarities to earlier forms of fraudulent correspondence, such as the Spanish letter.

The literature and other available historical sources considered in this study suggest that fraud has always been a central feature of the relationship between technology and society. The basic forms and modes of fraudulent activity – specifically, deception, fraud by abuse of trust, obtaining information from victims by inducement or pressure, and unlawful attempts to gain a financial advantage – have been part of the human experience since before computers and the Internet. Information technology is not a new catalyst for fraud. Rather, it furnishes new technology to carry out the established modes of fraud.

The history of the Nigerian letter scam provides a useful example of how fraudulent schemes can persist while adapting to new technologies. Its similarities with earlier schemes, particularly the Spanish Prisoner scam, suggest that many of the social-engineering techniques associated with modern fraud existed long before digital communication. What changed with the spread of email and the Internet was mainly the scale and speed of the operation. Fraudulent messages could be distributed to large numbers of potential victims almost instantly and at relatively little cost. Offenders were no longer dependent on traditional postal services or direct contact with individual victims. In this sense, technology strengthened the reach and efficiency of an existing form of fraud without fundamentally changing the deceptive principles on which it was based. Phishing represents a further development because it combines traditional social-engineering techniques with specifically digital methods. These may include fraudulent websites, imitation of legitimate online services, misleading domain names, and

malicious software. Historical examples involving AOL and, later, online financial and payment services illustrate how phishing developed alongside the expansion of Internet-based communication and commerce. Despite these technological changes, the central mechanism remains familiar: offenders attempt to gain the victim's trust or create a sense of legitimacy in order to obtain passwords, payment information, or other sensitive data. The development of credit card fraud follows a similar pattern. Earlier cases were more commonly associated with the physical theft of cards or the forgery of transaction documents. As banking and payment systems became more technologically advanced, fraudulent practices also changed. Card cloning, manipulation of magnetic-stripe information, theft of account credentials, and unauthorized access to financial data became increasingly relevant. This development reflects an ongoing interaction between security improvements and criminal adaptation. When financial institutions introduce new protective measures, offenders may respond by identifying weaknesses in emerging technologies or changing the methods they use. The findings therefore indicate that information technologies have influenced not only the technical methods used to commit fraud but also the scale and setting in which fraudulent activities take place. Computers, Internet services, and electronic communication allow certain schemes to be carried out remotely, rapidly, and across national borders. They also make it possible for offenders to approach a much larger number of potential victims than would have been practical through traditional forms of communication. At the same time, the historical comparison shows considerable continuity between older and newer forms of fraud. Deception, manipulation, and the exploitation of trust remain central features even when the technological tools have changed. From both legal and practical perspectives, these developments create challenges for fraud prevention and law enforcement. Computer-related fraud can be difficult to detect, may involve offenders and victims located in different jurisdictions, and can change quickly as new technologies become available. Prevention and investigation methods therefore need to develop alongside changes in digital financial and communication systems. This becomes increasingly important as everyday economic and social activities become more dependent on digital platforms. The findings also suggest that technological protection alone cannot address every aspect of the problem. Many of the fraud schemes examined in this study continue to depend on social engineering and the manipulation of individual behavior. For this reason, technical cybersecurity measures need to be supported by public awareness, digital literacy, professional training for law enforcement personnel, effective protection of personal and financial information, and legal frameworks capable of responding to technology-enabled forms of fraud. These findings should be considered within the scope of the study. The research is based on a qualitative historical analysis of selected forms of technology-enabled fraud and does not provide a statistical assessment of all categories of cybercrime. Similarly, the historical cases examined represent selected documented examples rather than a complete chronology of computer-related fraud. Future studies could extend this analysis by examining additional forms of digital fraud, comparing legal and

institutional responses across different jurisdictions, and incorporating contemporary statistical and empirical evidence.

## CONCLUSION

**Fundamental Finding :** The historical analysis conducted in this study shows that the development of information technologies has significantly changed the way fraud is carried out. The development of the Nigerian letter, or advance-fee fraud, provides a clear example of this continuity. Although such schemes are now commonly distributed through email, social media, and other digital communication channels, their basic structure closely resembles earlier fraudulent practices, including the Spanish Prisoner scam. Technology has therefore changed the means through which these schemes operate rather than completely replacing their underlying methods. Phishing represents a further stage in the technological development of fraudulent practices. A similar transformation can be observed in credit card fraud. Earlier forms of this crime were largely associated with the physical theft or forgery of cards. As payment systems became increasingly digital, fraudulent methods also changed. **Implication :** Digital communication allows offenders to reach a much larger number of potential victims within a shorter period and at relatively low cost. This demonstrates how digital technologies have increased both the scale and accessibility of fraudulent activities. These developments illustrate how offenders adapt existing fraudulent practices to changes in financial and communication technologies. Overall, the findings suggest that the historical development of fraud is characterized by both continuity and technological change. The fundamental principles of deception have remained relatively stable, while the tools used to carry out fraudulent activities have developed considerably. Information technologies have expanded the geographical reach, speed, and potential scale of fraud while also creating new opportunities for offenders. Understanding the historical development of these practices is therefore important when designing responses to contemporary cyber-enabled fraud. **Limitation :** The historical development of fraud demonstrates that technology has changed the means through which fraudulent activities operate while underlying methods such as deception, abuse of trust, and unlawful financial gain have remained relatively stable. **Future Research :** As technologies and methods of communication continue to develop, preventive and investigative approaches will also need to respond to emerging forms of fraudulent activity. Effective prevention requires more than technological solutions alone. It also depends on appropriate legal frameworks, effective cybersecurity measures, professional training for law enforcement agencies, stronger protection of personal and financial information, and greater digital awareness among the public.

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