

Apple's "Contactless Payment Technology". Moving the World Closer to a Global Cashless Society?

By [Steven MacMillan](#)

Global Research, June 09, 2015

[The Analyst Report](#) 8 June 2015

Region: [Europe](#)

Theme: [Global Economy](#)

This summer, Apple is set to introduce its "contactless payment technology" Apple Pay to Britain, shortly after a secret meeting was reported to have taken place in London to "[end cash](#)". The iPhone is already fitted with a wireless microchip which can be used to pay in a similar manner to contactless cards, with [The Telegraph](#) suggesting Apple Pay could be rolled out in the UK as soon as August. Apple's website promotes [Apple Pay](#) as:

"Your wallet. Without the wallet. Paying in stores or within apps has never been easier. Gone are the days of searching for your wallet. The wasted moments finding the right card. Now payments happen with a single touch. Apple Pay will change how you make purchases with breakthrough contactless payment technology and unique security features built right into the devices you have with you every day. So you can use your iPhone to pay in a simple, secure, and private way."



Despite sounding like an easier and more convenient way to purchase goods and services, many around the world have voiced fears over the move towards a cashless society. Apple Pay is one step closer towards a global cashless society, where cash is banned and every *transaction is tracked by authorities*.

Apple itself has been accused of violating its customer's rights by [allowing](#) the National

Security Agency (NSA) access to user's private information, although Apple has denied this charge. If this accusation is true however, can we trust 'Apple Pay' to truly be a "private way" to make payments and not another tool for government surveillance?

The trend towards contactless forms of payments has accelerated in recent years. In 2014, people using contactless cards to pay in stores and train stations [trebled in the UK](#), with a record £2.32bn spent using this method of payment. Across the Atlantic, the majority of young Americans now prefer "plastic to cash", according to a survey conducted last year by [CreditCards.com](#). The survey found:

"A slight majority (51 percent) of consumers 18-29 prefer plastic to cash, the only age group to do so. A preference for cash becomes stronger in each advancing age bracket, until at age 65-plus, 82 percent prefer cash... In all cases, however, the trend is clear. Regardless of some differences in magnitude based on demographic factors, plastic is replacing cash as the currency of choice — even for small purchases."

Governments and financial institutions have been waging a war on cash in recent years, a war that is only going to intensify in future years. Chase Bank, the largest in the US, has recently entered this battle by enacting a policy that [restricts the use of cash](#). The policy includes prohibiting the storage of cash in its safety deposit boxes.

[Denmark](#) and [Sweden](#) are at the forefront of the move towards a cashless global society, a move that is supported by such initiatives as the UN Capital Development Fund's [Better Than Cash Alliance](#). [Funded](#) by such notorious organisations as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Citi Bank, the Ford Foundation and MasterCard, the alliance "[facilitates the transition](#)" for governments, the development community and the private sector by:

1. Advocating for organizations to commit to transition their distribution of government benefits, humanitarian aid assistance, payroll, and supplier payments from cash to electronic.
2. Providing policy, technical and financial assistance to identify and implement the most effective approach for local market conditions that maximize the benefits at each stage of the transition.
3. Developing cutting-edge research products, best practices and case studies in order to drive the effective shift from cash to electronic payments globally."

Bill and Melinda Gates have been [vocal proponents of a cashless society](#), euphemistically writing in the '[2015 annual Gates letter](#)' that "digital banking will give the poor more control over their assets and help them transform their lives." The couple then detail the importance of mobile phones in enabling this transition:

"The key to this will be mobile phones. Already, in the developing countries with the right regulatory framework, people are storing money digitally on their phones and using their phones to make purchases, as if they were debit cards. By 2030, 2 billion people who don't have a bank account today will be storing money and making payment with their phones. And by then, mobile money providers will be offering the full range of financial services, from interest-bearing savings accounts to credit to insurance."

I am a strong supporter of the people of Africa and around the world having "more control over their assets", but a digital cash-free economy in the hands of private corporations and

nefarious foundations will only transfer “more control” into the hands of the elite. A centralized global cashless society would remove any hope of anonymity when purchasing goods and services, in addition to providing authoritarian regimes with the ability to financially cut-off dissenting citizens.

So will Apple Pay really be a “secure and private” way to make purchases, or will it only serve as another way for the corporate-intelligence complex to gather data on every facet of your life?

The original source of this article is [The Analyst Report](#)
Copyright © [Steven MacMillan](#), [The Analyst Report](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Steven MacMillan](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca