



## **Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Training**

### ***Financing Terrorism and Global Organizations That Combat Money Laundering***

Terrorists may raise money from...

- Fraud
- Human trafficking
- Smuggling
- Intellectual property theft
- Kidnapping
- Extortion

What other ways?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Terrorists may be self-funded through \_\_\_\_\_ sources such as business deals, donations, and profits from charitable organizations.

Methods used by terrorists to launder money...

- Traditional financial institutions
- A \_\_\_\_\_ remittance systems (operate outside the reach of the traditional financial sector)
- C \_\_\_\_\_ couriers and smuggling
- False invoicing



- High value commodities such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Terrorists use all three phases of the money laundering process to then turn the money from their illegal activities into “\_\_\_\_\_” money that can be used to further their terrorist causes.

### **Global Organizations & Laws to Combat Money Laundering**

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) - an intergovernmental organization dedicated to combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism. FATF’s primary function is to set global standards for AML compliance and monitor their effectiveness.

U.S. Patriot Act – Has an emphasis on money laundering laws to combat terrorism financing. Puts pressure on governments around the world to increase surveillance and monitoring of financial transactions and to better share this information.

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (or FinCEN) - is the primary AML regulator in the United States and operates under the authority of the United States Treasury Department.

Office of Foreign Assets Control (or OFAC) - Is responsible for administering and enforcing the US trade sanctions.

Bank Secrecy Act (or BSA) - The BSA works to combat money laundering and ensure that banks and financial institutions do not facilitate money laundering and imposes a range of compliance obligations on firms operating within US jurisdictions.