

Stopping Terrorism Starts With Stopping The Money

International terrorism directed against Americans is financed by money sent to terrorists from sources around the world. The U.S. Government is offering a reward for information leading to the dismantling of any system used to finance a terrorist organization and information leading to the arrest or conviction of those who planned or aided in any act of terrorism against U.S. persons or property.

If you have **any** information about individuals or organizations that finance terrorists, please call 1-866-867-8300 in the U.S.; outside the U.S. contact the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate.

Up To \$5 Million Reward • Responses Kept Strictly Confidential

**STOP THE BOMBINGS...
STOP THE BLOODSHED...
STOP THE MONEY.**



A campaign by the Departments of State and Treasury to combat terrorism financing.



www.treas.gov/rewards



U.S. Department of State

www.rewardsforjustice.net



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Illicit Sources

Profits from a variety of criminal enterprises benefit terrorist organizations. Some of the more common are:

- Drug manufacturing, smuggling, and distribution
- Identity theft for profit
- Credit-card, insurance, welfare and food-stamp fraud
- Theft, adulteration, and resale of infant formula
- Counterfeit merchandise schemes involving a host of consumer items such as designer clothing, jewelry, fashion accessories, and household products
- Interstate cigarette smuggling
- Alternative remittance systems and unlicensed currency remitters

A Credit Card In The Hands Of A Terrorist Can Buy A Fake ID, An Airplane Ticket, Flying Lessons Or Weapons.

Suspicious Transactions

- Account transactions that are inconsistent with past deposits or withdrawals (cash, check, wires, etc.).
- Transactions involving a high volume of incoming or outgoing wire transfers, with no logical or apparent purpose, that come from, go to, or transit through locations of concern (i.e., Sanctioned countries, non-cooperative nations, sympathizer nations).
- Unexplainable clearing or negotiation of third party checks and their deposits in foreign bank accounts.
- Structuring at multiple branches or the same branch with multiple individuals.
- Corporate layering; that is, transfers between bank accounts of related entities or charities for no apparent reasons.
- Wire transfers by charitable organizations to companies located in countries known to be bank or tax havens.

- Lack of apparent fund-raising activity (i.e., lack of small checks or typical donations) associated with charitable bank deposits.
- Using multiple accounts to collect funds that are then transferred to the same foreign beneficiaries.
- Transactions with no logical economic purpose (i.e., no link between the activity of the organization and other parties involved in the transaction).
- Overlapping corporate officers, bank signatories, or other identifiable similarities associated with addresses, references, and financial activities.
- Cash debiting schemes in which deposits in the United States correlate directly with ATM cash withdrawals in countries of concern. Reverse transactions of this nature are also suspicious.
- Issuing checks, money orders, or other financial instruments, often numbered sequentially, to the same person or business, or to a person or business whose name is spelled similarly.