

Economic Crime Council Links

[American Bankers Association](#) (ABA) represents banks of all sizes on issues of national importance for financial institutions and their customers. The ABA brings together all categories of banking institutions -- which includes community, regional and money center banks and holding companies, as well as savings associations, trust companies and savings banks. This makes ABA the largest banking trade association in the country. The ABA offers fraud and security solutions and resources on their website. This includes resources to help prevent, measure, report, and prosecute fraud. It also offers materials and surveys to help banks understand the deposit account fraud experiences of other banks in order to assess their own bank's experience. In addition, the resources allow banks to learn about the fraud prevention strategies and tools used by other banks.

[Anti-Counterfeiting Group](#) (ACG) was founded in 1980 by 18 companies with shared concerns about their genuine brands being faked. The ACG now represents the interests of over 200 companies in 30 different countries. Their brand owner members make clothing and car parts, toys, pharmaceuticals, food, drink, healthcare and beauty products, and even washing powder. All these products and more are now routinely counterfeited all over the world. The ACG provides an extensive range of contacts and advice on brand protection and enforcement matters, and important legal issues. They offer international perspectives through a network with anti-counterfeiting organizations worldwide, and hold a national and international database of contacts and guidance on all relevant issues relating to the trade in fakes.

[Association of Certified Fraud Examiners](#) (ACFE) is the world's premier provider of anti-fraud training and education. The ACFE is a leader in the global anti-fraud community. Certified Fraud Examiners (CFEs) on six continents have investigated more than 1 million suspected cases of civil and criminal fraud. Together with their members, the ACFE is reducing business fraud world-wide.

[BankersOnline.com](#) is a web portal for financial service professionals. It offers an online magazine, BANKER BRIEFING, an online store, a career service, a buyers' guide and many other helpful services. Includes sections on money laundering, armed vs. unarmed guards, check fraud, counterfeiting, bank robberies, financial crime, fraud prevention, etc.

[Banking Industry Technology Secretariat](#) (BITS) is a nonprofit, CEO-driven industry consortium whose members are 100 of the largest financial institutions in the United States. BITS was formed by the CEOs of these institutions to serve as the strategic "brain trust" for the financial services industry in the e-commerce, risk management, payments and technology arenas. BITS addresses emerging issues where financial services, technology and commerce intersect, acting quickly to address problems and galvanize the industry.

[Center for International Financial Crime Studies](#) (CIFCS) at the University of Florida Levin College of Law, is one of the few such organizations in the world. As an academic research center, it works with international academicians, practicing attorneys, corporate and government executives and leading experts in the fields to provide university level graduate instruction, research and policy analyses, academic symposia, grant supervision and consulting services on money laundering, forfeiture, corporate security, offshore finances, cybercrime, organized crime and international financial crimes.

[Consumer Sentinel](#) is a unique database that offers law enforcement agencies in the U.S., Canada and Australia fast access to consumer fraud complaints on telemarketing, direct mail and the Internet. A joint project, Consumer Sentinel's public and private partners include the Federal Trade Commission, the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), Canada's Phonebusters, the United States Postal Inspection Service, many local Better Business Bureaus, the National Fraud Information Center, and over 300 other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in the U.S., Canada and Australia. It is based on the premise that sharing information can make law enforcement even more effective.

[Crimes of Persuasion](#) is a public service website with the mission is to inform the public, along with law enforcement personnel, justice officials and victim support groups, on the workings and scope of telemarketing and investment fraud so that efforts can effectively be taken to minimize the impact on its victims and ensure that adequate penalties are in place to deter the perpetrators.

[Electronic Funds Transfer Association](#) (EFTA) is the nation's leading inter-industry trade association advocating the advancement of electronic payment systems and commerce. Its members are leaders in technologies like Internet commerce, home banking, smart cards, and electronic delivery of government services.

[Federal Trade Commission](#) (FTC) enforces the laws that prohibit business practices that are anticompetitive, deceptive, or unfair to consumers. This website is a one-stop national resource to learn about the crime of identity theft. It provides detailed information to help protect consumers from identity theft, and the steps to take if it occurs. It is also a comprehensive reference center with access to specific laws, contact information, and resources from state and federal government agencies.

[Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering](#) (FATF) is an inter-governmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF is a "policy-making body" created in 1989 that works to generate the necessary political will to bring about legislative and regulatory reforms in these areas. The FATF has published 40 + 9 Recommendations in order to meet this objective.

[Financial Crimes Enforcement Network \(FinCen\)](#) is a network, a means of bringing people and information together to fight the complex problem of money laundering. Since its creation in 1990, FinCEN has worked to maximize information sharing among law enforcement agencies and its other partners in the regulatory and financial communities. The mission of FinCEN is to safeguard the financial system from the abuses of financial crime, including terrorist financing, money laundering, and other illicit activity. They achieve this mission by: Administering the Bank Secrecy Act; Supporting law enforcement, intelligence, and regulatory agencies through sharing and analysis of financial intelligence; Building global cooperation with our counterpart financial intelligence units; and, Networking people, ideas, and information.

[Financial Managers Society](#) (FMS) is the only individual membership society exclusively devoted to the needs of finance & accounting professionals from financial institutions. FMS' 1,500 members are CFOs, controllers, CEOs, COOs, treasurers, investment officers and internal auditors from banks, thrifts and credit unions. FMS offers career-enhancing education, specialized publications, national leadership opportunities, a voice in shaping regulations and accounting principles, and worldwide connections with other industry professionals. Many programs address financial security issues such as identity theft, phishing and information security.

[Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center \(FS/ISAC\)](#), one of the Information Sharing and Analysis Centers or ISACs run by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). DHS has established the ISACs to help develop ways of better protecting our critical infrastructures and to help minimize vulnerabilities. The ISACs allow critical sectors to share information and work together to help better protect the economy. The Financial Services ISAC is the industry forum for collaboration on critical security threats facing the financial services sector. It is constantly gathering reliable and timely information from financial services providers, commercial security firms, federal, state and local government agencies, law enforcement and other trusted resources. Then, the FS/ISAC is uniquely positioned to quickly disseminate any physical and cyber threat alerts and other critical information to member organizations. This information includes analysis and recommended solutions from leading industry experts.

[Government Finance Officers Association \(GFOA\)](#) is the professional association of state/provincial and local finance officers in the United States and Canada, and has served the public finance profession since 1906. GFOA members are dedicated to the sound management of government financial resources. Provides resources including publications, training, conferences, and special reports addressing the security of public finance

[Identrust](#) provides identity authentication for trusted global e-commerce. Started in 1999 by eight of the world's most respected financial institutions, the official formation of Identrust marks a turning point in the ability of businesses to surmount the final obstacle of business-to-business Internet commerce - certainty about a trading partner's identity.

[Internal Revenue Service \(IRS\)](#) is a bureau of the Department of the Treasury and one of the world's most efficient tax administrators. In 2004, the IRS collected more than \$2 trillion in revenue and processed more than 224 million tax returns. Their mission is to provide America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all. Website contains information on issues such as security of tax returns, identity theft, and information security.

[International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition \(IACC\)](#) is the largest U.S. based organization that exclusively represents the interests of companies concerned with product piracy and counterfeiting. The IACC 's members represent a cross-section of industries, including automotive, motion picture, software, apparel, luxury goods, footwear, personal care and pharmaceutical sectors.

[International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators \(IAFCI\)](#) is a non-profit international organization that provides services and an environment within which information about financial fraud, fraud investigation and fraud prevention methods can be collected, exchanged and taught for the common good of the financial payment industry and our global society.

[Internet Crime Complaint Center \(IC3\)](#) is a partnership between the [Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\)](#) and the [National White Collar Crime Center \(NW3C\)](#). IC3's mission is to serve as a vehicle to receive, develop, and refer criminal complaints regarding the rapidly expanding arena of cyber crime. The IC3 gives the victims of cyber crime a convenient and easy-to-use reporting mechanism that alerts authorities of suspected criminal or civil violations. For law enforcement and regulatory agencies at the federal, state, local and international level, IC3 provides a central referral mechanism for complaints involving Internet related crimes.

[National Check Fraud Center](#) is a private organization that provides nationwide, updated multi-source information and intelligence to support local law enforcement, federal agency, financial and retail communities in the detection, investigation, and the prosecution of known check fraud and white collar crimes.

[National Fraud Information Center/Internet Watch](#) (NFIC/IW) is a non-profit organization with the mission is to give consumers the information they need to avoid becoming victims of telemarketing and Internet fraud and to help them get their complaints to law enforcement agencies quickly and easily. The NFIC/IFW is operated by the National Consumers League, America's oldest nonprofit consumer organization.

[National Health Care Anti-Fraud Association](#) (NHCAA) founded in 1985 by several private health insurers and federal/state law enforcement officials, NHCAA is a unique, issue-based organization comprising private- and public-sector organizations and individuals responsible for the detection, investigation, prosecution and prevention of health care fraud. Its mission is to protect and serve the public interest by increasing awareness and improving the detection, investigation, civil and criminal prosecution and prevention of health care fraud.

[National White Collar Crime Center](#) (NW3C) is a federally-funded, non-profit corporation whose membership primarily comprises law enforcement agencies, state regulatory bodies with criminal investigative authority, and state and local prosecution offices. The mission of NW3C is to provide a nationwide support system for agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic and high-tech crimes and to support and partner with other appropriate entities in addressing homeland security initiatives, as they relate to economic and high-tech crimes.

[Office of the Comptroller of the Currency](#) (OCC) charters, regulates, and supervises all national banks. It also supervises the federal branches and agencies of foreign banks. CC's nationwide staff of examiners conducts on-site reviews of national banks and provides sustained supervision of bank operations. The agency issues rules, legal interpretations, and corporate decisions concerning banking, bank investments, bank community development activities, and other aspects of bank operations.

[PhoneBusters](#) is the central agency in Canada that collects information on telemarketing, advanced fee fraud letters (Nigerian letters) and identity theft complaints. The information is disseminated to the appropriate law enforcement agencies. The data collected at PhoneBusters is a valuable tool in evaluating the effects of various types of fraud on the public. PhoneBusters is a national anti-fraud call centre jointly operated by the Ontario Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. PhoneBusters plays a key role in educating the public about specific fraudulent telemarketing pitches. The call center also plays a vital role in the collection and dissemination of victim evidence, statistics, documentation and tape recordings which are made available to outside law enforcement agencies.

[Privacy Rights Clearinghouse](#) (PRC) is a nonprofit consumer organization with a two-part mission -- consumer information and consumer advocacy. The PRC's goals include: raising consumers' awareness of how technology affects personal privacy; providing practical tips on privacy protection: responding to privacy-related complaints from consumers; and advocating for consumers' privacy rights in the local, state, and federal arenas.

[Social Security Administration](#) manages the Nation's social insurance program – consisting of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs – commonly known as Social Security. Also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind and disabled. Assigns Social Security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their Social Security numbers. This site contains information on Identity Theft and how to protect your social security number. Shows that anyone who intentionally uses the Social Security number of another person to establish a new identity or defraud the government is breaking the law. SSA is working to ensure that Social Security numbers are less accessible by strengthening the processes for issuing new Social Security numbers and replacement Social Security cards. Additionally, they are working with other federal agencies to find ways to detect and prevent identity theft.

[U.S. Department of Justice](#) (DOJ) serves as council for its citizens. It represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest. Through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents, DOJ plays a key role in protection against criminals and subversion, ensuring healthy business competition, safeguarding the consumer, and enforcing drug, immigration and naturalization laws. This page is an overview of identity theft and fraud. Includes definitions of identity theft and identity fraud. Also had tips on how to avoid becoming a victim, and what to do if you are a victim of identity theft.

[U.S. Postal Inspection Services \(USPIS\)](#) has a mission to protect the U.S. Postal Service, its employees and its customers from criminal attack, and protect the nation's mail system from criminal misuse. U.S. Postal Inspectors investigate any crime in which the U.S. Mail is used to further a scheme--whether it originated in the mail, by telephone, or on the Internet. This includes mail fraud, mail theft, mail bombs, and postal money order fraud.

[US Secret Service \(USSS\)](#) is mandated by statute and executive order to carry out two significant missions: protection and criminal investigations. The Secret Service protects the President and Vice President, their families, heads of state, and other designated individuals; investigates threats against these protectees; protects the White House, Vice President's Residence, Foreign Missions, and other buildings within Washington, D.C.; and plans and implements security designs for designated National Special Security Events. The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on our nation's financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure

[American Banker Magazine](#) is both a print and an online banking periodical that provides vital information to banking and financial services professionals. Includes news and analysis of the banking industry, as well as coverage of banking and financial security issues.

[Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996](#), Public Law 104-132, was passed on April 24, 1996. Its purpose was to deter terrorism, provide justice for victims and provide for an effective death penalty. The banking industry was affected due to provisions in the Act requiring financial institutions to block accounts of terrorist organizations and turn over records to the Treasury Department.

[Bank Secrecy Act](#) (BSA), Public Law 91-508, adopted in October 1970, is a law enacted to deter money-laundering activities. The BSA requires certain suspicious financial transactions to be reported to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Financial institutions are required to comply

with the Bank Secrecy Act as well as other related anti-money-laundering regulations in order to identify and control risks associated with money laundering and terrorist financing.

[Economic Espionage Act](#) , Public Law 104-294, went into effect on Oct 11, 1996 and provides for both monetary penalties as well as imprisonment, for both individuals and organizations [corporations and business entities] who knowingly steal or misappropriate or convert a company's trade secret(s), that is related to or included in a product that is produced for or placed in interstate or foreign commerce, to the economic benefit of anyone other than the owner. The Act covers downloading and uploading from a computer over the Internet. The Act also applies to anyone who conspires with one or more other persons to commit such acts, or who receives, buys, or possesses a trade secret, knowing the same to have been stolen or misappropriated without authorization of the owner. The term 'trade secret' means all forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including software and computer codes, whether tangible or intangible, irrespective of how it is physically displayed i.e. electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing, or stored.

[Foreign Corrupt Practices Act](#) (FCPA), Public Law 95-213, was enacted by Congress on December 19, 1977, to bring a halt to the bribery of foreign officials and to restore public confidence in the integrity of the American business system. U.S. firms seeking to do business in foreign markets must be familiar with the FCPA. It prohibits corrupt payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or keeping business. It was amended in 1998 with respect to the Department of Justice's enforcement policy.

[Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act](#), Public Law 106-102, November 12, 1999, has privacy provisions relating to consumers' financial information. Under these provisions, financial institutions have restrictions on when they may disclose a consumer's personal financial information to nonaffiliated third parties. Financial institutions are required to provide notices to their customers about their information-collection and information-sharing practices. Consumers may decide to "opt out" if they do not want their information shared with nonaffiliated third parties. The GLB Act provides specific exceptions under which a financial institution may share customer information with a third party and the consumer may not opt out. All financial institutions are required to provide consumers with a notice and opt-out opportunity before they may disclose information to nonaffiliated third parties outside of what is permitted under the exceptions.

[Money Laundering Control Act of 1986](#) amended the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) to enhance its effectiveness and to strengthen the government's ability to fight money laundering by making it a federal crime and by making structuring transactions to avoid BSA reporting requirements a criminal offense.

[The Travel Act](#), passed in 1970 and amended in 1994, punishes any person engaged in Interstate and foreign travel or transportation in aid of racketeering enterprises. It applies to whoever travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses the mail or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce, with intent to: distribute the proceeds of any unlawful activity; or commit any crime of violence to further any unlawful activity.

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