Terrorist Financing

Officials Urge Anti-ISIS Measures by Banks; FATF Developing New List of ‘Red Flags’

A senior Federal Bureau of Investigation official Sept. 29 asked banks to use information about Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and automated teller machine (ATM) withdrawals to battle funding efforts by Islamic State terrorists, also known as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS or ISIL).

If banks see online activity using IP addresses in ISIS- or ISIL-controlled areas, that information can be useful to U.S. efforts, said Gerald Roberts Jr., who heads the FBI’s counterterrorism and terrorist financing section.

Internet activity in those locales is not sinister in itself, he said, “but if that’s something that you’re seeing, that might be something you might want to report to us,” he said.

Roberts, speaking on a panel at a conference sponsored by the Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists (ACAMS), also said information about ATM withdrawals or bank transactions near Turkey’s lower border could be helpful in identifying pipelines for those joining ISIS.

Sarah Runge, director of the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Strategic Policy for Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes, said the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an intergovernmental body that helps coordinate efforts to fight money laundering and other financial crime, will be working with the private sector over the next six to eight months to develop a collection of “red flags” like those mentioned by Roberts.

She also said FATF will, before the end of 2015, publish a report updating emerging threats in the terrorist financing arena, including the use of social media in the context of ISIL.

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