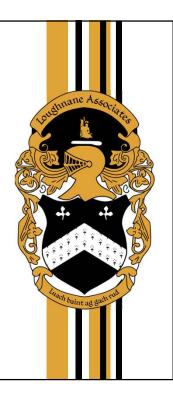
How Money Actually Moves



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Value Touches Everything

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Learning Objectives:

TLO 2. Describe the processes by which money moves around the world and the information available to support investigations.

- ELO 2.1 Explain the Real Time Gross Transfer Systems.
- ELO 2.2 Explain the Automatic Clearing House process.
- ELO 2.3 Describe the contents in Fedwire transfer and messaging.
- ELO 2.4. Describe the contents in ACH transfers and processes.
- ELO 2.5 Explain the SWIFT messaging process.
- ELO 2.6 Describe the contents of SWIFT messaging.

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Financial Transfers for Banks, Businesses, and Government

- Can be time-critical transactions
- Same-day, instantaneous, or within acceptable periods
- Must be accurate with no room for error
- Need to deal with various currencies
- Can be leveraged by illicit actors as well

Use of these systems leaves footprints for us to follow

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The Value of Financial Information

- The information contained is not under the control of suspect parties and cannot be further manipulated.
- The systems are controlled by third parties, and they can be monitored live or otherwise accessed by legal means.
- The systems MUST contain accurate information or else transactions can fail.



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Three Overall Rules For Financial Crime Investigators & Analysts:

- 1. Value touches everything
- 2. Money does not move without a purpose
- 3. Financial systems must contain accurate data

If all you get is a bank statement and checks, you are really missing the boat.



It is not this simple!

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Role of Real Time Gross Transfer Systems and Clearing Houses

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Financial Institution Payment Systems

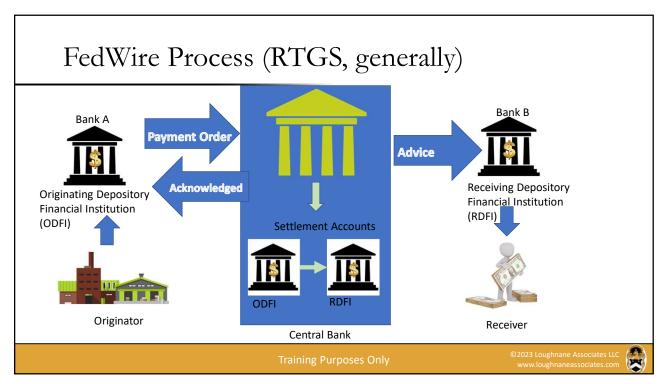
- Real time gross transfer systems (RTGS)
- Each transaction is handled separately
- Transactions are one-way and difficult to reverse
- Process is a credit transfer system between members
- The process is expensive, so usually used for large amounts or time-critical transactions

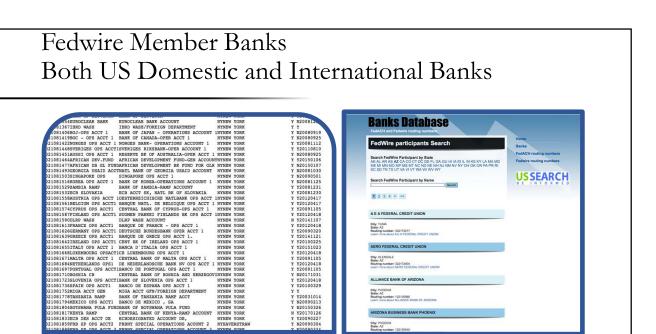


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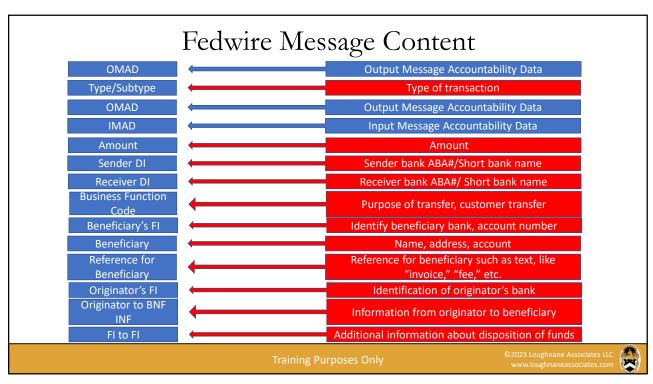


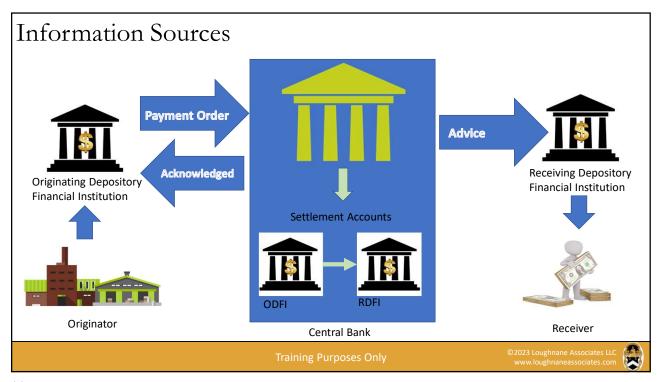


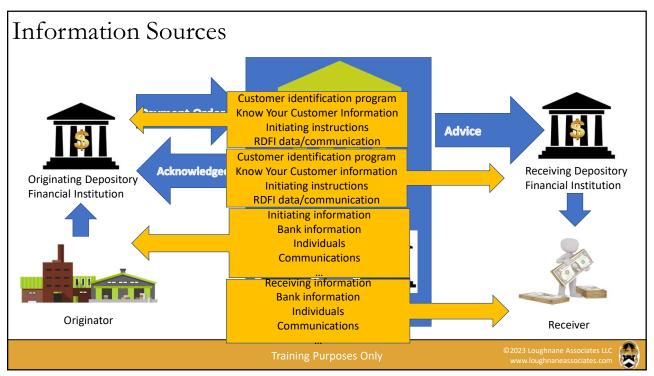
Bank Info :: Home. FedACH and Fedwire routing numbers. ABA. (n.d.). Bankinfos.Org. https://bankinfos.org/

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Canada – Large Value Transfer System

- Settlements take place in member accounts with the Bank of Canada at the end of each day
- Uses SWIFT messaging (MT205 and MT209)
- Payments in Canadian dollars across the country between Fls
- Members connect via Canadian Payments Association Services Network – owned by Payments Canada (payments.ca)
- Funds are credited in "near real-time"

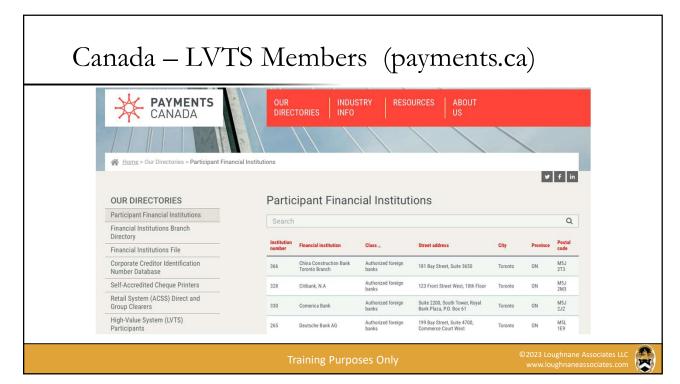




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Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS)

- 90% of US dollar funds transfers move transnationally
- Recent figures reveal an approximate average of 280,000 transactions per day with a total monetary value of \$1.4

Fundamentals of the Funds Transfer Process. (unk). U.S.
Department of the Treasury Financial Crimes
Enforcement Network.
https://www.fincen.gov/sites/default/files/shared/App
endix_D.pdf

- System in the United States
- Like Fedwire, provides a real-time final settlement system
- Provides transmission and settlements
- Unlike Fedwire, CHIPS is owned by the financial institutions that use it:









































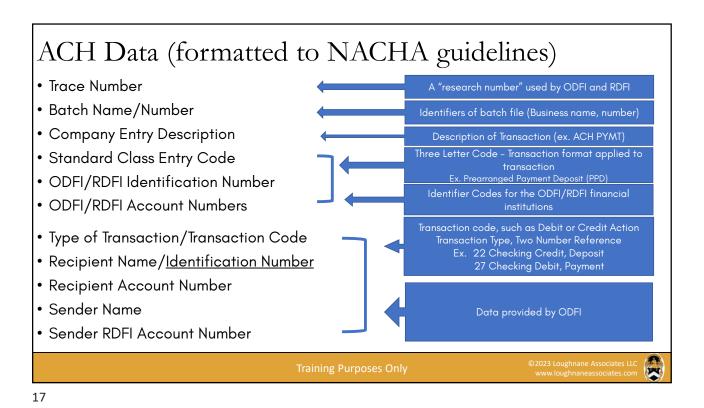
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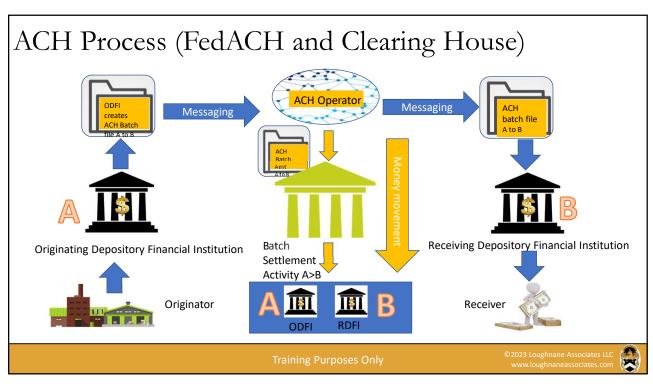
Automated Clearing House (ACH) Systems

- FedACH and Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS) are Electronic Payments Networks (EPN)
- Receive ACH files about payments from ODFIs
- Edit and sort payments, and deliver the payments to RDFIs and settle the payments by crediting and debiting the depository financial institutions' settlement accounts
- Business-to-Business payments exchange both data and funds with trading partners, facilitating an automated process of updating their accounts receivable and accounts payable systems









SWIFT Messaging

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SWIFT – A "Virtual Messenger"

- Banks use VPN lines, email, telex, fax, or specialized messaging providers such as SWIFT
- SWIFT is an electronic process used to communicate financial and business information between banks
- Banks exchange instructions, confirmations, and reports



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Why SWIFT?

- Used if two banks don't have direct relations between themselves, perhaps through intermediary banks or correspondent accounts
- There can be as many as four (or more) banks in a single transfer
- Any given transfer relies on the banks concerned exchanging information

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SWIFT CTF Policy

- "SWIFT is global, thus SWIFT users around the world are not subject to a single set of rules, but to a variety of different compliance rules – such as those that might relate to illicit and terrorist financing."
- SWIFT does not monitor or control the messages going through system
- Legitimacy rests with the Financial Institutions
- "...effectively acting as a secure postman..."
- KYC, AML and CTF responsibilities rest with the banks

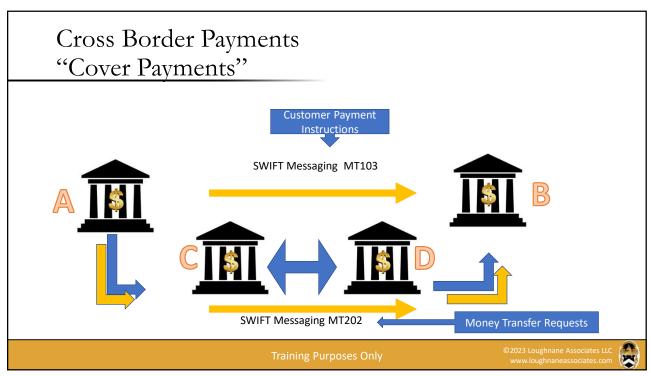
Illicit Finance Focus

- 1. Remain in compliance with internal policy and rules
- 2. Assist system users with support needed for their own compliance
 - Setting messaging standards
 - Sanctions Screening system
 - (Transaction Screening, Name Screening, Sanctions Testing)
- 3. Modified Cover Payment message processes for information sharing
- 4. Ordering and Beneficiary Information is embedded in messages

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Law Enforcement Requests To SWIFT (EU-US TFTP Agreement)

- SWIFT will not disclose to any third party without customer permission
- US Law Enforcement Requests are processed through the OFAC Terrorist Finance Tracking Program (TFTP)
- SWIFT is required to provide only data the Treasury Department believes will be necessary in combating terrorist financing, based on past analyses focusing on message types and geography, as well as perceived threats and vulnerabilities

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SWIFT Subpoenas Must Be Detailed

- Searches are narrowly tailored to minimize the extraction of messages that are not relevant to a terrorism investigation
- The data provided by SWIFT are searched to extract only information that is related to an identified, preexisting terrorism investigation
- This means that every search that is conducted must specifically cite and record documented evidence supporting the belief that the target is connected with terrorism or its financing

SWIFT BIC Codes

- The standard format of Business Identifier Codes (BIC)
- It is a unique identification code for a particular bank
- BIC codes are used for messaging between Fls
- The SWIFT code consists of 8 or 11 characters:
 - "BIC-8" refers to 8-digit code for the FI's primary office
 - "BIC-11" is an 11-digit code points to a specific branch



http://www.theswiftcodes.com/countries/

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Sample of BIC Codes (US) No **Bank or Institution** City **Branch Name Swift Code** MMMC= 3M Company 1 1ST CENTURY BANK, N.A. LOS ANGELES.CA CETYUS66 **US = United States** 1ST ENTERPRISE BANK LOS ANGELES, CA FEBKUS6L 44 = Primary Office 1ST UNITED BANK BOCA RATON, FL HEMSUS3M 4 3M COMPANY ST. PAUL, MN MMMCUS44 5 ABACUS FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK NEW YORK, NY AFSBUS33 ABBEY NATIONAL TREASURY SERVICES LTD STAMFORD,CT ANTSUS33 US BRANCH ABBVIE, INC. CHICAGO,IL ABBVUS44 8 ABEL/NOSER CORP NEW YORK, NY ABENUS3N 9 ABERCROMBIE AND FITCH CO. NEW ALBANY, OH 10 ABN AMRO CAPITAL USA LLC NEW YORK, NY (SEC FINANCING) FTSBUS33SFI 11 ABN AMRO CAPITAL USA LLC NEW YORK, NY FTSBUS33 12 ABU DHABI INTERNATIONAL BANK INC. WASHINGTON, DC ADIBUS33 FTSB = ABN AMBRO Cap. **US = United States** 13 ACI CAPITAL GROUP, LLC NEW YORK, NY ACIXUS33 44 = 33 Primary Office 14 ACUPAY SYSTEM LLC NEW YORK, NY ACPYUS33 SFI = Branch (Sec Finance) ADP CLEARING AND OUTSOURCING 15 NEW YORK, NY ADPCUS33 SERVICES INC. ADP GLOBAL PROXY SERVICES EDGEWOOD, NY ADPGUS33



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Bank Checks

- Written instructions that direct the bank to pay the bearer a specific amount.
- Checks can be cashed or deposited.
- Restrictive Endorsement: Ensures that a check will be deposited into a specific account Blank Endorsement: The back of a check is signed without any added restrictions.
- The funds are drawn from the payor's bank account. It is another way to instruct the bank to transfer funds from the payor's account to the payee or the payee's account.



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Check Types

Certified check

 A check for which the issuing bank guarantees that enough cash will be available in the holder's account when the recipient decides to use the check. A certified check also verifies that the account holder's signature on the check is genuine.

Cashier's check

 A check drawn from the bank's own funds, not the customer's, and signed by a cashier or teller. Unlike a regular check, the bank, not the check writer, guarantees payment of a cashier's check

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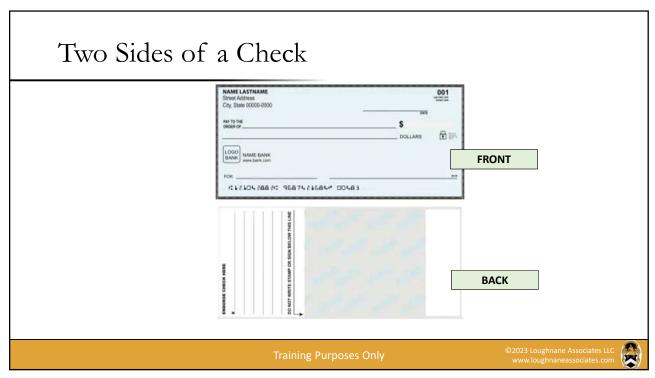
Check Types

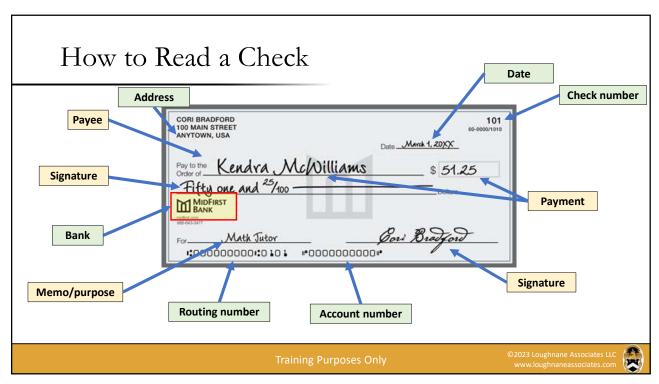
Payroll check

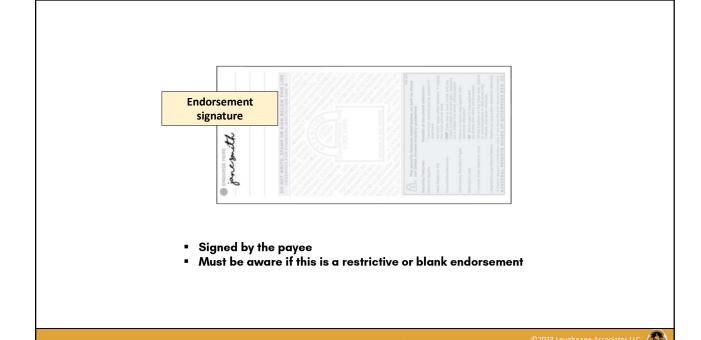
 Checks employers use to pay their employees. Payroll checks are issued for work performed during a given pay period. Checks are typically remitted to employees as physical checks or electronic deposits into employees' bank accounts using electronic funds transfer (EFT).

Traditional check

 Checks to instruct the bank to transfer funds from the payor's account to the payee's account. The funds are drawn from the payor's bank account.







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Criminal Exploitation of Checks

- Bank customers can become money mules who write checks from accounts funded by criminal proceeds.
- The payees can control funnel accounts that receive deposits
 - Teller, ATM deposit, or mobile banking check scanning
- Front companies can use commercial checking accounts to transfer funds globally.
- Criminal players can exploit all four types of checks.
- Cashier's checks are used to store or hide funds.
 - Usually bearer-cashable check



Criminal Exploitation of Checks

- Check can be exploited in many forms by criminal actors to fund unlawful activity or to launder proceeds of crime.
- Some illicit finance tactical uses:
 - Placement of proceeds into funnel accounts
 - Use to move funds
 - Layer the proceeds
 - Used in TBML operations
 - Fund funnel accounts using money mules with checks
 - Many others



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Questions?

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