

Terrorist Financing Typologies

For Gambling Operators

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Terrorist Financing

Gambling Typologies

1,

Fake Wins

A money launderer, in collusion with an operator of an offshore gambling website, deposits funds obtained from criminal activities in the gambling account and withdraws such funds as winnings. The website operator keeps a percentage of the proceeds as a commission while the launderer declares the winnings to the tax authorities and then uses the funds for legitimate purposes. 2.

Offshore

A money launderer sets up a company in an offshore jurisdiction through various frontmen. The company then applies for an online gambling licence in the offshore jurisdiction. Funds deriving from criminal activity are then laundered through the online gambling website which is controlled by the launderer.

3.

Beneficial Owners

A criminal colludes with other persons who act as beneficial owners of a company which is used to obtain an online gambling licence. Illegally obtained funds are then co-mingled with the legitimate profits of the company and deposited in a bank account.

4.



Fake Site

A money launderer sets up an online gambling website without registering the website or obtaining a licence. The website is not made available to the public but is used to place funds obtained from criminal activities which are then distributed as winnings to various frontmen. The website is then disconnected citing failure to make a profit as the primary reason for the disconnection.

5.

Collusion

A money launderer colludes with professional gamblers to place illegally obtained funds on online gambling websites. The gamblers keep a commission from any winnings made before transferring the remaining funds to the launderer.

6.



Fake ID

Illegally obtained funds are deposited into an online gambling account using a false identity. The player engages in minimal gambling activity which is sufficient to make the account appear genuine. After incurring minimal losses the funds are then transferred from the gambling account to a legitimate bank account.

7.



Chip Dumping

When two (or more) colluding players enter the same online game, they can coordinate their gameplay so that one player deliberately loses to another, a practice known as 'chip dumping'.

This method allows people to transfer money between jurisdictions without using the formal financial system it is a particular risk for TF. 8.



Charities / Non-profit Organisations

The use of legitimate businesses to fund Terrorist Financing, such as a gambling business using proceeds to fund Terrorist Financing activity by donating money to a charity that supports a war effort.

NOTE.

Regularly check adverse media and typology reports, such as UNODC reports, highlighting emerging risks.

