

## Things you can do to Avoid Fraud

International scam artists use clever schemes to defraud millions of people across the globe each year, threatening financial security and generating substantial profits for criminal organizations and common crooks. They use phone, email, postal mail, and the Internet to cross geographic boundaries and trick victims into sending money or giving out personal information.

While con artists can be clever, many can be foiled by knowledgeable — and equally canny — consumers. Here are things you can do to stop a scam.

- **Keep in mind that wiring money is like sending cash: once it's gone, you can't get it back.** Con artists often insist that people wire money, especially overseas, because it's nearly impossible to reverse the transaction or trace the money. Don't wire money to strangers, to sellers who insist on wire transfers for payment, or to someone who claims to be a relative in an emergency (and wants to keep the request a secret).
- **Don't send money to someone you don't know.** That includes an online merchant you've never heard of — or an online love interest who asks for money or favors. It's best to do business with sites you know and trust. If you buy items through an online auction, consider a payment option that provides protection, like a credit card. Don't send cash or use a wire transfer service.
- **Don't respond to messages that ask for your personal or financial information, whether the message comes as an email, a phone call, a text message, or an ad.** Don't click on links in the message, or call phone numbers that are left on your answering machine, either. The crooks behind these messages are trying to trick you into giving up your personal information. If you get a message and are concerned about your account status, call the number on your credit or debit card — or your statement — and check it out.
- **Don't agree to deposit a check from someone you don't know and then wire money back, no matter how convincing the story.** By law, banks must make funds from deposited checks available within days, but uncovering a fake check can take weeks. You are responsible for the checks you deposit: When a check turns out to be a fake, it's you who is responsible for paying back the bank.
- **Read your bills and monthly statements regularly — on paper and online.** Scammers steal account information and then run up charges or commit crimes

in your name. Dishonest merchants sometimes bill you for monthly “membership fees” and other goods or services you didn’t authorize. If you see charges you don’t recognize or didn’t okay, contact your bank, card issuer, or other creditor immediately.

- **In the wake of a natural disaster or another crisis, give to established charities rather than one that seems to have sprung up overnight.** Pop-up charities probably don’t have the infrastructure to get help to the affected areas or people, and they could be collecting the money to finance illegal activity. Check out [ftc.gov/charityfraud](http://ftc.gov/charityfraud) to learn more.
- **Remember there’s no such thing as a sure thing.** If someone contacts you promoting low-risk, high-return investment opportunities, stay away. When you hear pitches that insist you act now, guarantees of big profits, promises of little or no financial risk, or demands that you send cash immediately, report them to the FTC.
- **Know where an offer comes from and who you’re dealing with.** Try to find a seller’s physical address (not just a P.O. Box) and phone number. With VoIP and other web-based technologies, it’s tough to tell where someone is calling from. Do an internet search for the company name and website and look for negative reviews. Check them out with the Better Business Bureau at [bbb.org](http://bbb.org).

**If you believe you have been scammed, file a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission at [ftc.gov](http://ftc.gov), or call 1-877-FTC-HELP (1-877-382-4357); TTY: 1-866-653-4621.**

