COLUCINITY

How do we operationalize data science to fight financial crime?

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But first, let's talk

money laundering







\$2.5 Trillion



We bring productivity to AML by operationalizing data science and augmenting humans





but... what does that even **mean**?

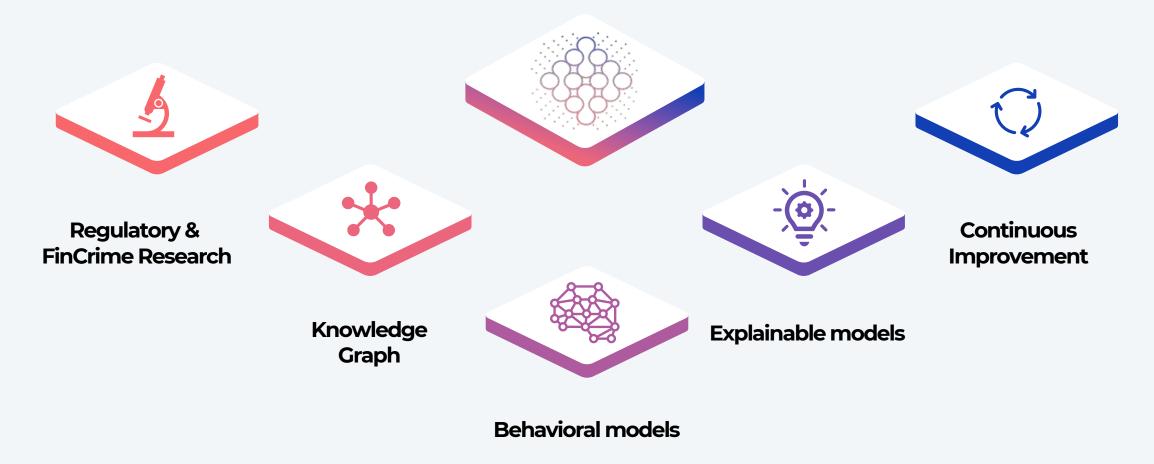
We use data science to find the money laundering **needle in the haystack**



and we let humans do the evaluation and interpretation



Data Science in operations



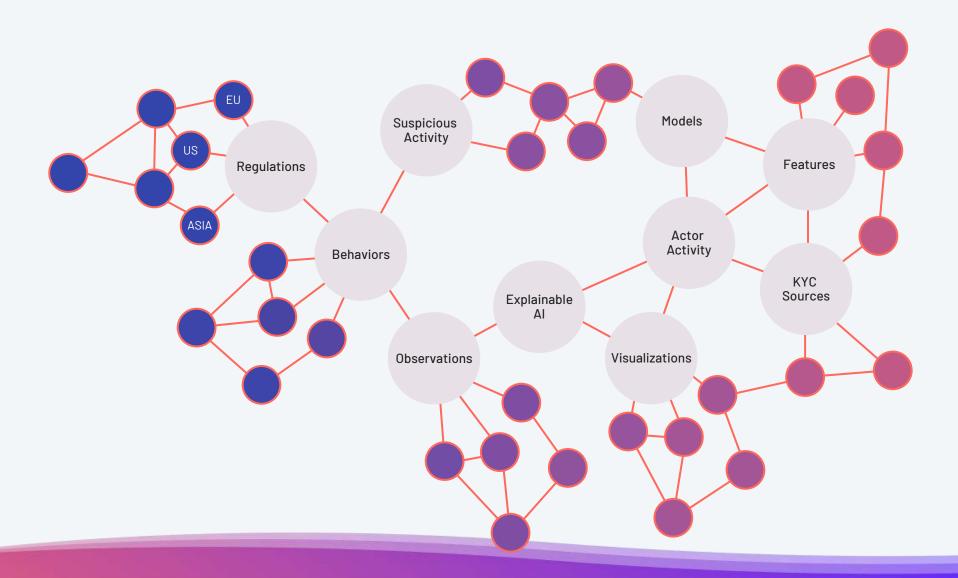
- A. Avoiding reporting requirements

 Layering schemes, structuring and placement schemes,
 consideration of spatial and temporal dimensions,
 thresholds.
- B. Concealing customer or beneficiary information Identity and beneficiary obfuscation, unjustified use of intermediaries and payment processors, shell companies
- C. Customer activity does not match customer profile Comprehensive behavioral profiling, deviation from expected and peer group behavior, abnormal shift in transaction activity.
- D. Exhibiting a deliberate pattern of transactions
 Rapid movement of funds, regular and irregular
 transactional patterns, round amount and systematic
 patterns.
- E. Unusual or suspicious customer activity
 Circular fund movements, increased activity after
 dormancy, unusual device patterns, suspicious
 references.
- F. Transacting in high-risk jurisdictions or sectors
 Jurisdictions and sectors analyzed along multiple
 dimensions utilizing trusted sources to determine
 high risk transactions.

TAXONOMIES



KNOWLEDGE GRAPH



BEHAVIOURAL MODELING

relies on

building **features** that are designed to measure suspicious activity and make outliers and patterns visible

and

applying those features into a data **sciene** model that can score and rank actors on a given time interval.



models are trained

using an unsupervised learning approach in absence of labeled or enriched data

and

semi-supervised learning with feedback and labeled data



Unsupervised learning model selection

Features are used as inputs into models that score and rank each actor

Various unsupervised learning models are applicable to the set of features

There is a trade-off between predictive power and simplicity when implementing models

Scorecards

Logistic

Auto Encoder

Isolation forest

Neural networks



EXPLAINABLE MODELS



Driving engagement of analysts

--- Overall effectiveness of AML program relies in no small measure on the analyst reviewing the observation



Analyst tool focusing on

- --> Encapsulate and present data in context of the observation
- --- Clear representation of contributing factors
- --- Easy to understand summarization
- --- Rich visualizations to provide insights
- → Reduce case load by minimum 40%
- --- Reduced fatigue, better review
- --- 4-fold increase in coverage capability
- --- Automated Quality Assurance



DETECTING SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR USING DATA SCIENCE

Behaviors with increased money laundering risk

Certain transaction activity is known to increase the risk of money laundering.

Example:

- Transactions involving high usage of cash
- Transactions involving higher risk jurisdictions such as those with high financial secrecies, for example Cayman Islands
- Transactions with certain industry sectors that have historically been linked to increased risk of money laundering activity.
- Rapid move of funds through an account.

Other unusual behavior not explicitly defined

Transaction activity that is unusual compared to the majority is often a good indicator that something suspicious has taken place.

Lucinity's Knowledge Graph



FEATURE ENGINEERING

Feature Engineering is an essential part of our data science processes.

With the help of compliance we pinpoint the information that should be extracted from the raw data to get good indicators of certain activity.

Behavior:

Customer avoiding cash reporting threshold

Feature examples:

- Total aggregated value of cash transactions under cash reporting threshold.
- Weighted value of cash transactions depending on closeness to cash reporting threshold.

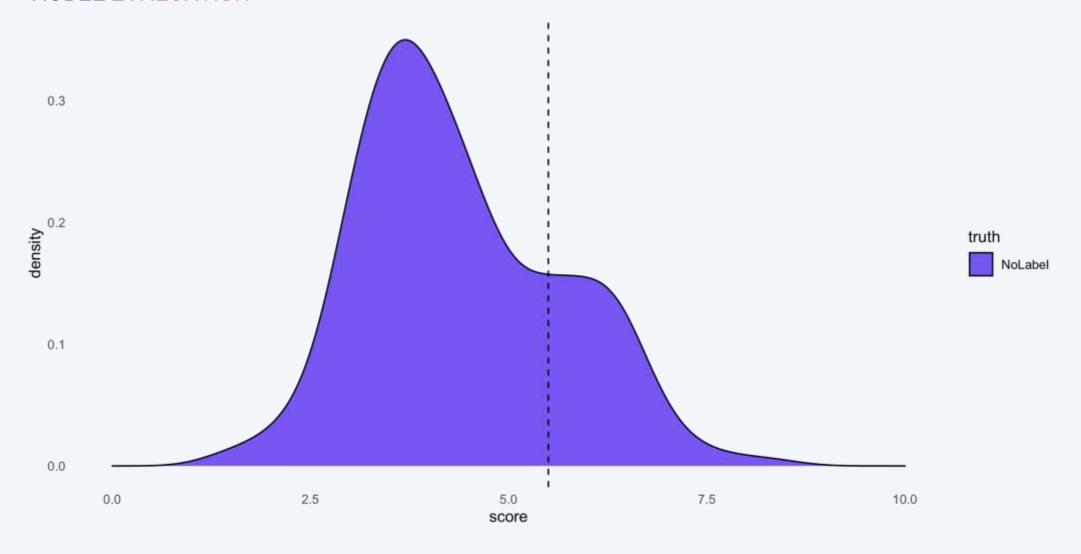


DATA SCIENCE IN OPERATIONS



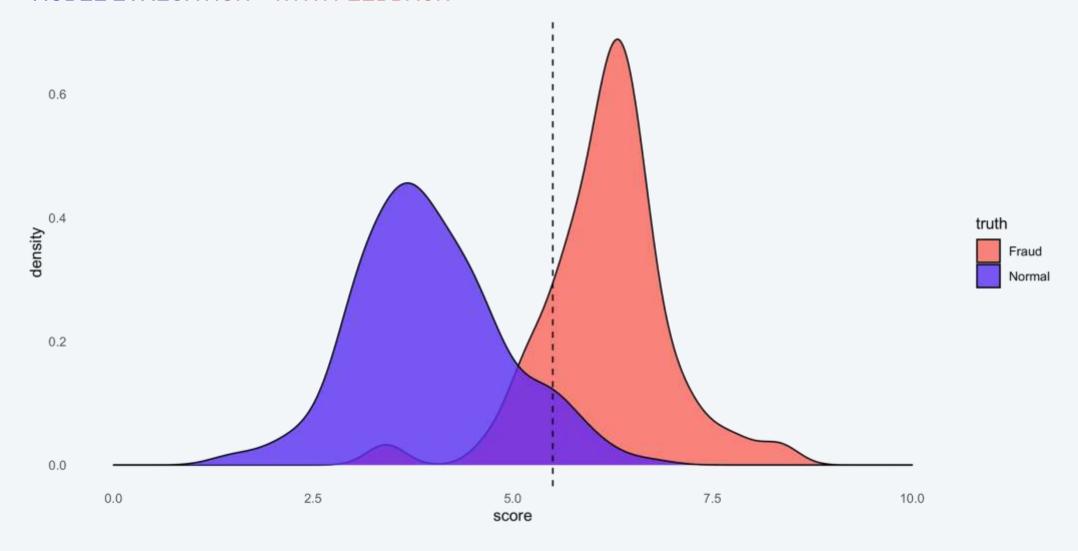


MODEL EVALUATION

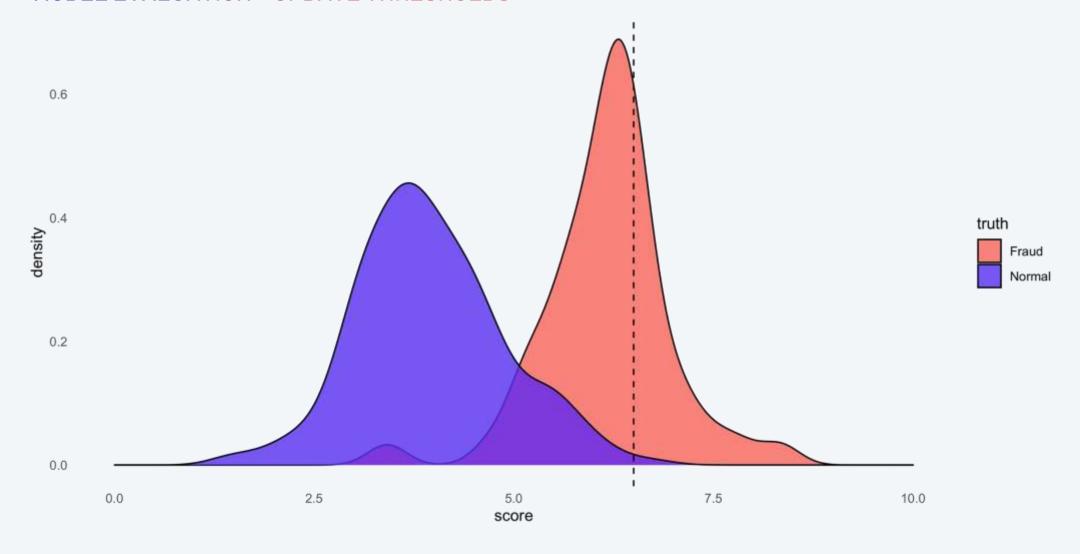




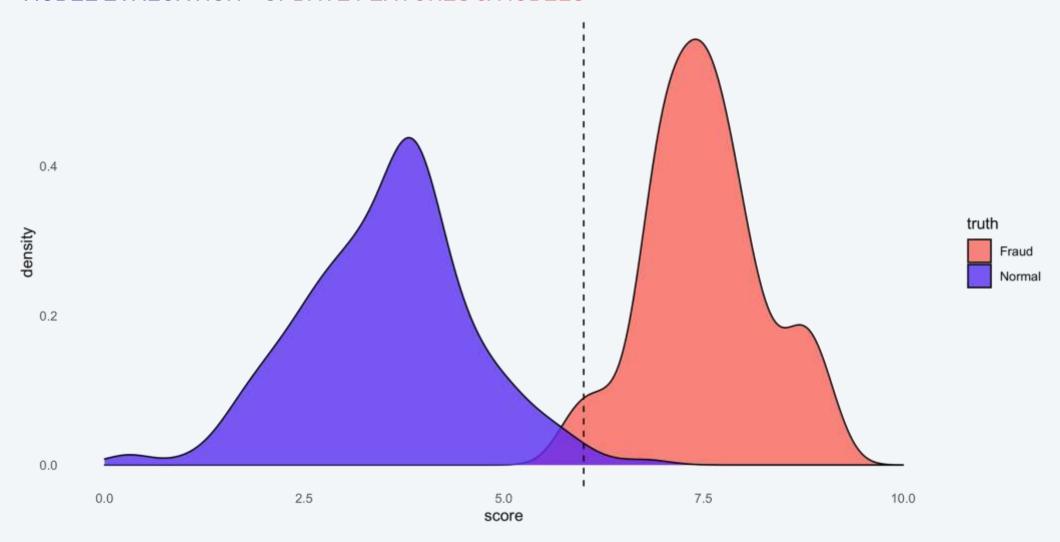
MODEL EVALUATION - WITH FEEDBACK



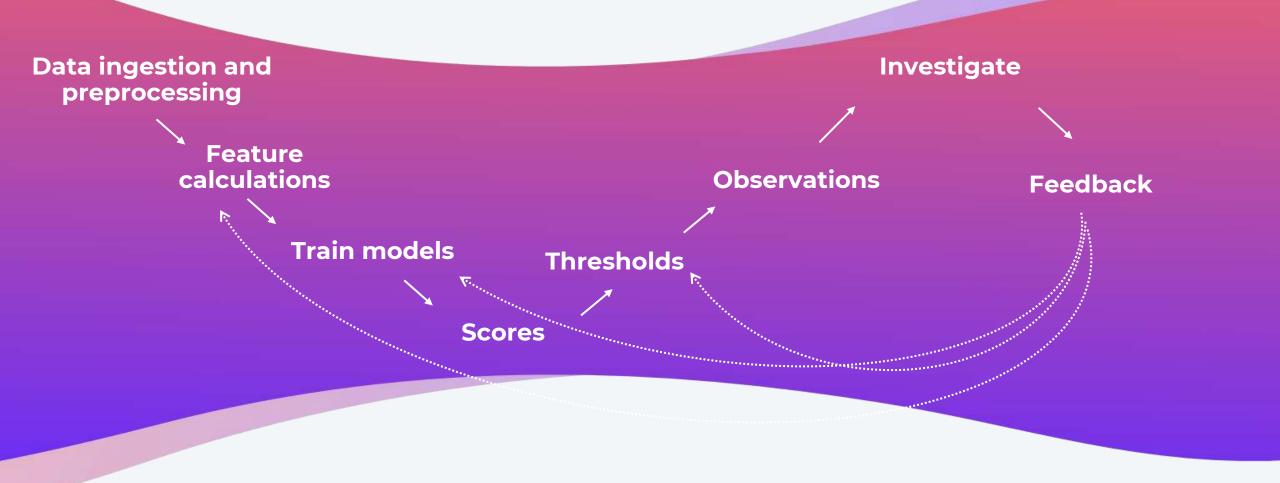
MODEL EVALUATION - UPDATE THRESHOLDS



MODEL EVALUATION - UPDATE FEATURES & MODELS

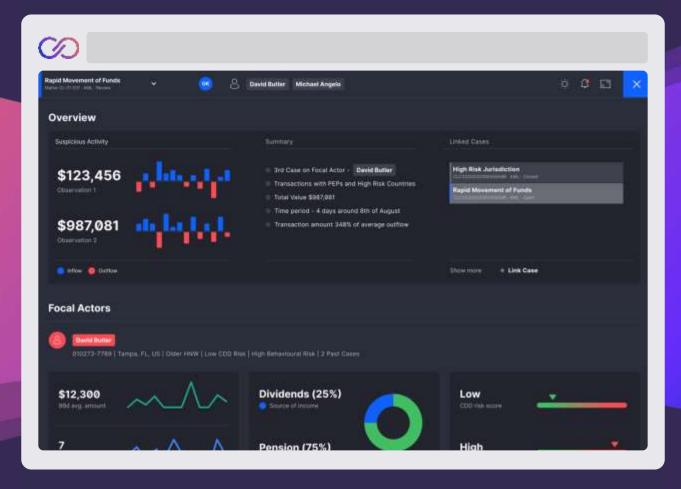


DATA SCIENCE IN OPERATIONS CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT





EXPLAINABLE MODELS





EXPLAINABLE MODELS

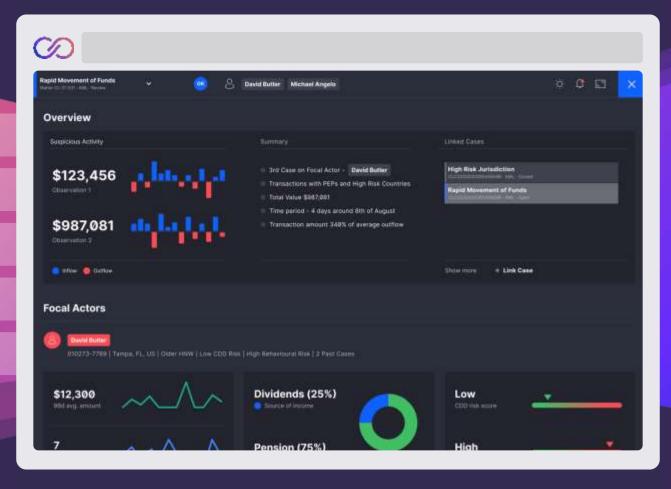
KYC Data

Risk and Credit Data

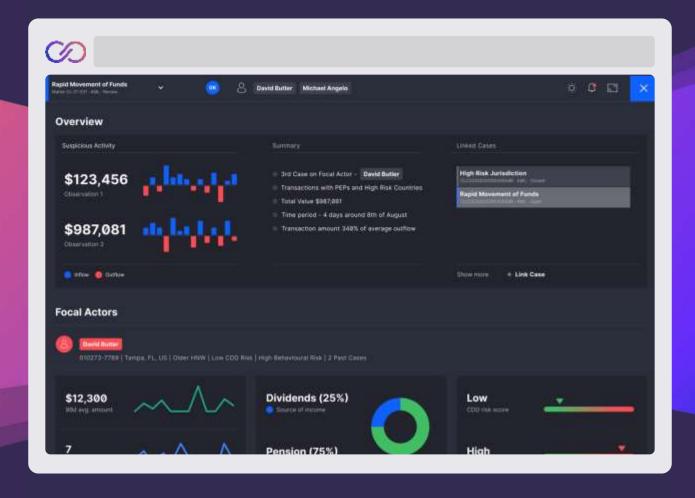
Fiat Transactions

On-chain Analytics

Open Banking Data

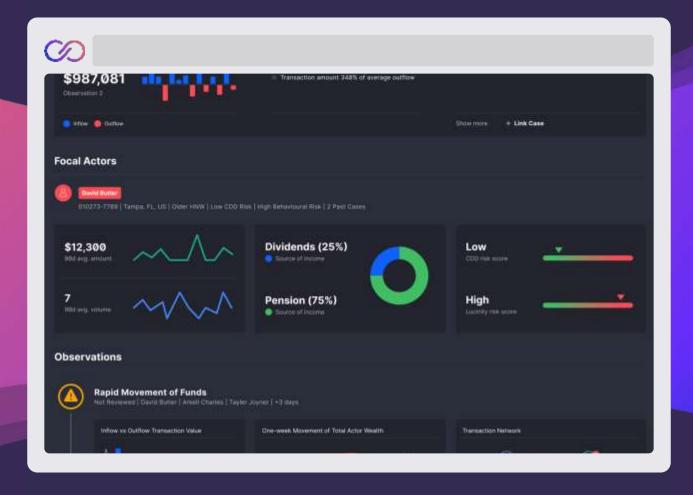






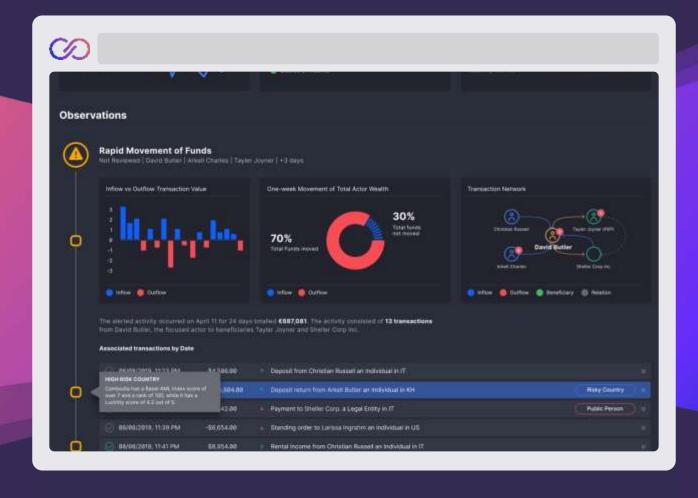
Stories





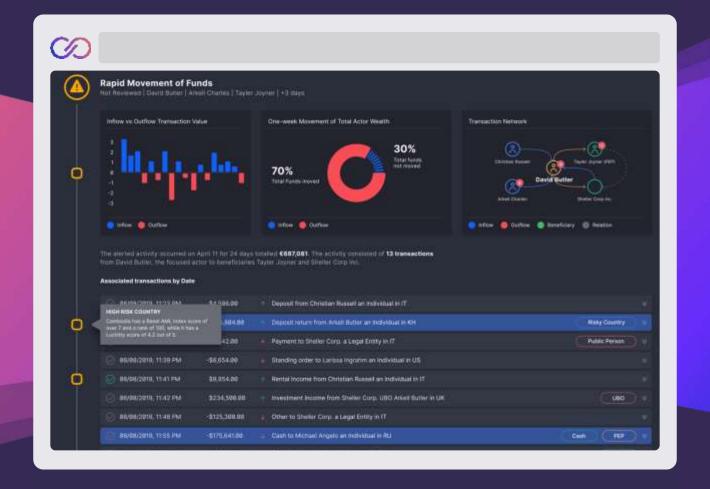
Actors



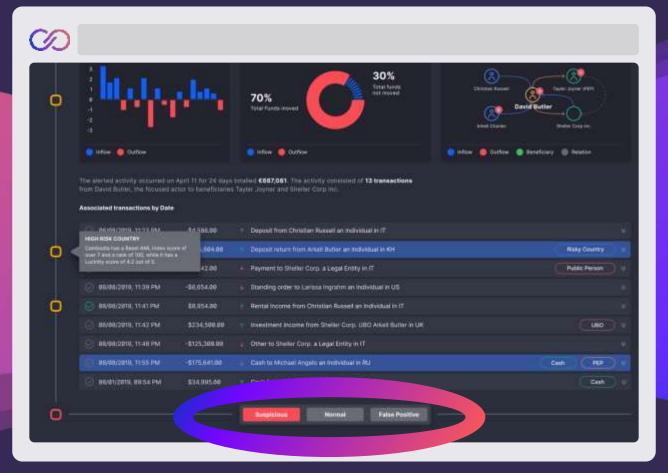


Behavioral insights









Continuous improvement through user feedback



That's how we operationalize data science in the fight against money laundering to create a better economy



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