

Detect fraudulent and illicit trading with advanced analytics and powerful company information

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Introduction

- 1. The scale of fraudulent and illicit activities affecting revenue and customs administrations
- 2. Advanced data analytics solution to detect fraudulent and illicit trading
- 3. Takeaways



The scale of fraudulent activities

Money laundering amounts to around
 \$2.8 trillion, or 5% of global GDP annually

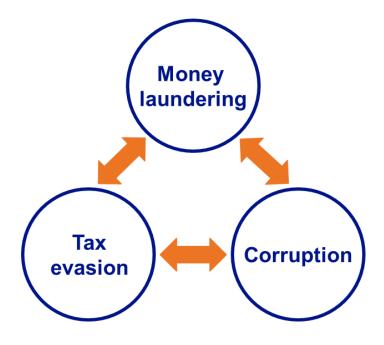
Source: European Parliament, Offshore activities and money laundering: recent findings and challenges, 2017

 About \$190 billion of global tax revenue is lost through offshore tax evasion

Source: Gabriel Zucman, 2015

 Estimated untaxed wealth of individuals in tax havens is around 10% of global GDP

Source: Business Insider article, 2017





Example enterprise data architecture to reveal illicit and fraudulent activity

Your own tax data

efiled and elodged

- returns for individuals, partnerships and companies with VAT and tax information
- · customs transactional data
- customs duties
- corporate financials
- · commercial data and intelligence

Bureau van Dijk's global ownership data feed from



orbis

ingested into the lake by linking key variables and gluing data

External information

- electronic data from financial institutions, third parties (for example, CITES), and government exchanges
- tax jurisdictions reports
- public disclosures; for example, the Panama Papers
- · open source information

Hadoop data lake



- enabled by business intelligence
- executed by junior analysts
- · automated with artificial intelligence

Downstream risk management

- enabled by Bureau van Dijk's API, advanced analytics, neural networks, text and data mining
- output used by tax and policy professionals, data scientists, senior leadership

Note: CITES – the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora



Example neural network



Input – Tax and customs administration data

- tax and VAT returns, and supporting documents
- 2. tax payments, duties, and PAYE and social security lodgements
- 3. data from financial institutions, third parties and government exchanges
- 4. tax jurisdictions cross-border reports



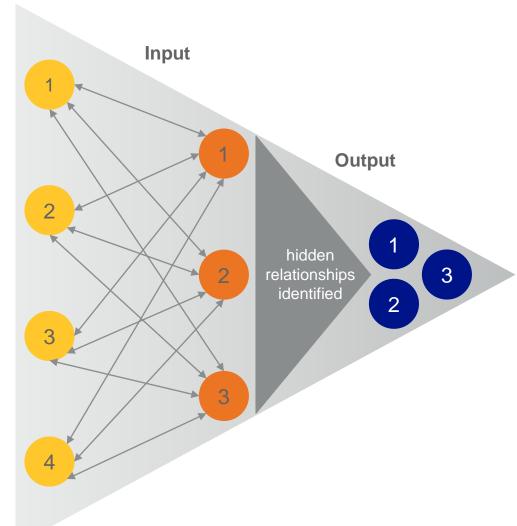
Input – External information on companies and the individuals they are connected to

- commercial data; global financials, mergers and acquisitions, links between companies, individuals and beneficial owners (including sanctioned ones) within corporate ownership structure
- 2. third party disclosures; bank and investment accounts, the Panama Papers
- information from local registries, internet searches and social media – structural and text data



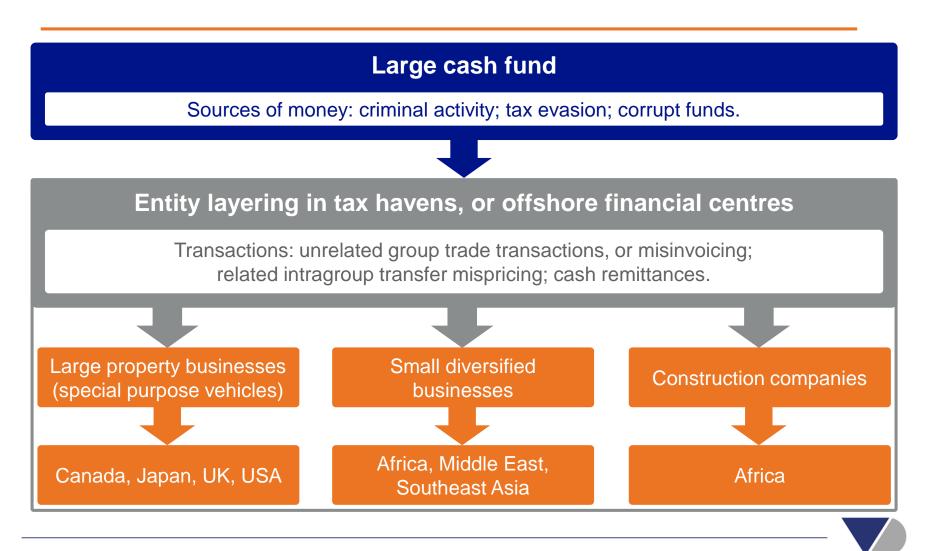
Output – Data visualisation for downstream risk management

- 1. Ownership relationships: secretive structure
- 2. Financial model: illicit sources
- 3. Timeline modelling: tracking of key individuals

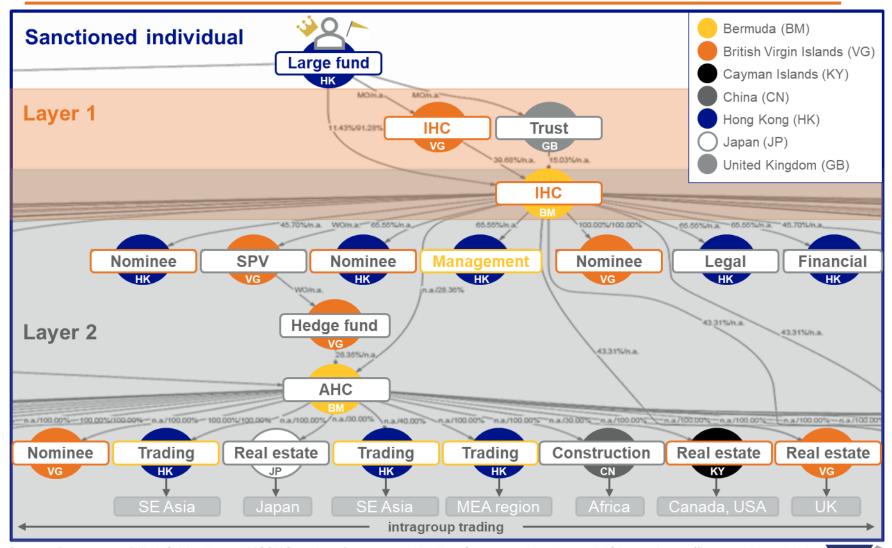




Output 1: A schematic of illicit financial flows



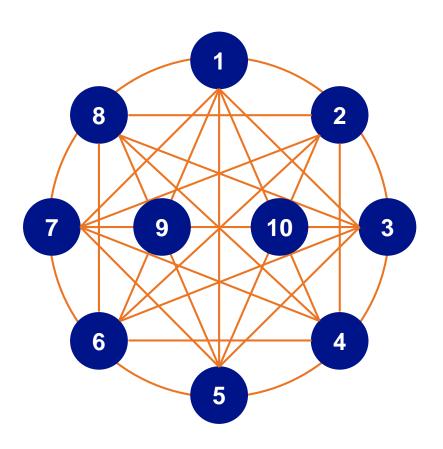
Example complex secretive structure





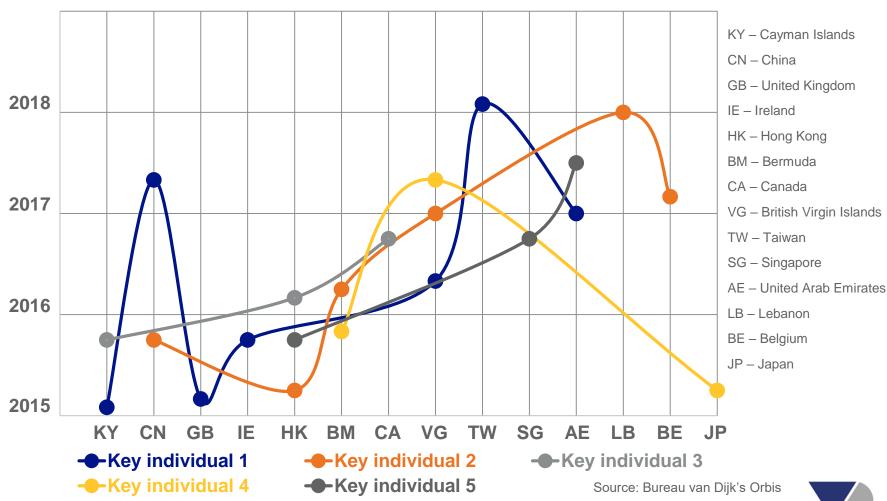
Output 2: Example neural network model of illicit sources of finance

- Non-transparent ownership structure, including sanctioned individuals and/or those showing non-compliant or criminal behaviour
- High increase in income or profit year over year, or a new very large influx of capital
- Cost and sales ratios of the business not in line with the industry benchmarks
- Sale or purchase of companies with undervalued or overvalued stocks
- 5 Unclear or unverifiable origin of money
- 6 Financial transactions with subsidiaries based in tax havens
- Transactions in goods and services outside the company's normal trading areas
- 8 Large transactions with fictitious companies
- 9 Nominee officers of related offshore companies
- Use of special purpose vehicles for large financial transactions





Output 3: Example gradual corporate formation

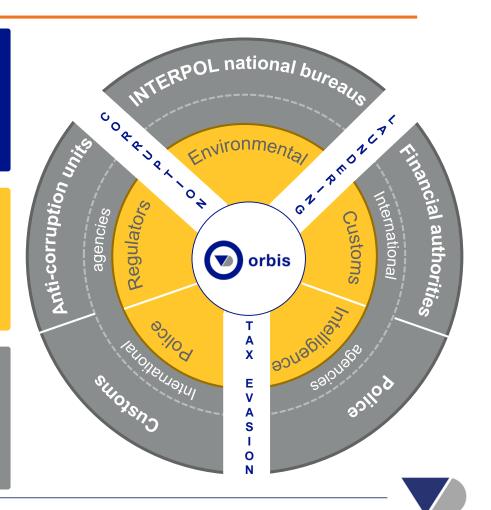






The world's most powerful comparable data resource on private companies – and it covers individuals too

- Brings clarity to extensive ownership structures and helps uncover (un)related financial and trade transactions
- Facilitates a single entity view across national government departments
- Enhances multi-agency cooperation and global data sharing



Takeaways

- Big data and advanced analytics play an important role.
- Cutting edge technology and sophisticated algorithms produce powerful, efficient neural networks, that reveal income from fraudulent and illicit activities.
- Investment into global company data and a 21st century IT infrastructure will reduce the considerable financial losses to revenue and customs administrations.

This should be an informed investment decision.



Q&A

Thank you

