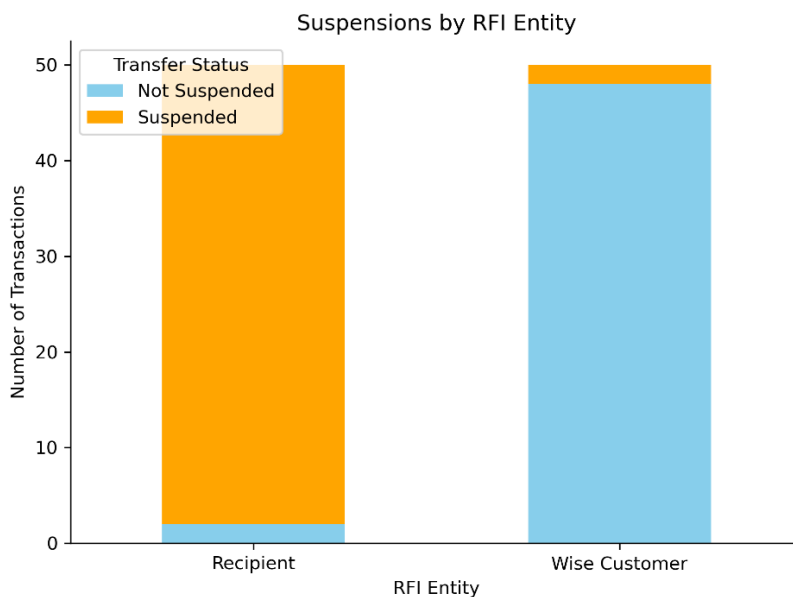


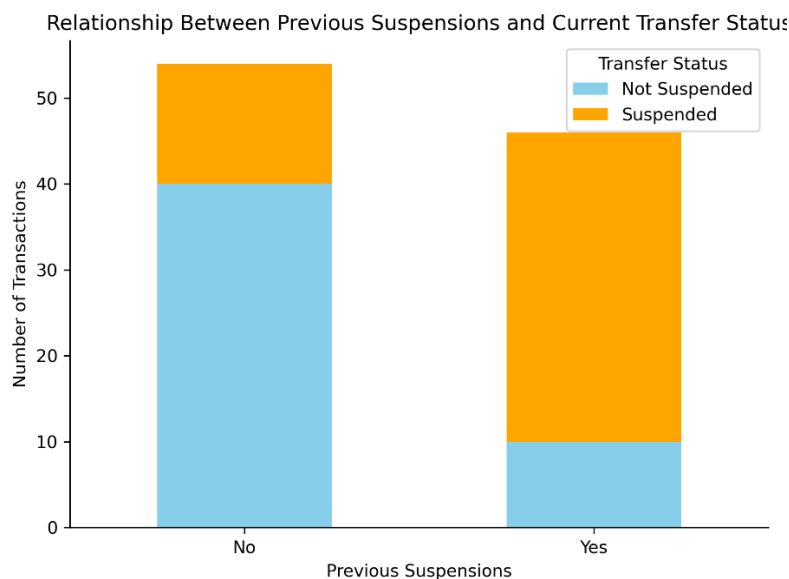
FinCrime Analysis Report

Key findings:

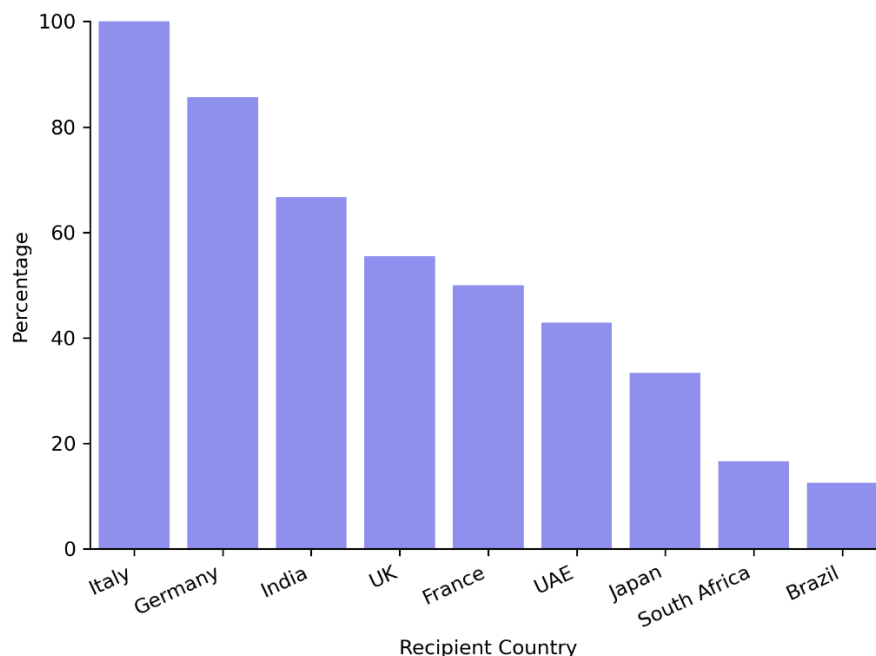
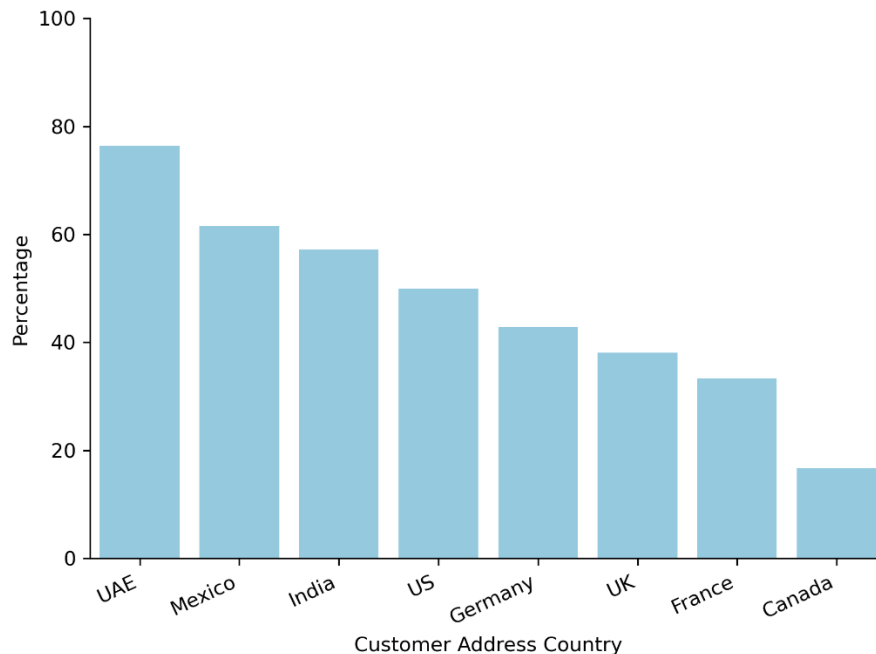
1. Out of 100 transactions, 50 were suspended—all of which fell under the 'Sanctions' theme, with none related to the 'AML' theme
2. The primary reason for suspensions was RFIs related to the 'Recipient' (non-Wise customer), accounting for nearly all cases. Only two suspensions were due to RFIs concerning the 'Wise Customer' (sender), and both were also flagged for sanctions



3. If an account had previously suspended transactions, it is more likely to be suspended again. This is evident in the graph and further supported by a chi-square test, which confirms that the distributions with and without previous suspensions are statistically different.



4. There are some countries with a high percentage of suspended transactions. Two graphs illustrate the percentages of suspended transactions by customer address country and recipient country. (I analyzed only recipient countries with more than 5 transactions, but given the small dataset, this may affect the conclusions. It would be better to verify these proportions with a larger dataset)



5. Other characteristics, such as the transaction amount in USD, partner bank, account type, transaction purpose or the year the account was created, do not appear to correlate with suspended transactions.
6. Deactivated accounts have fewer suspended transactions, which is expected as these accounts are less active due to their deactivation

Suggested next steps

None of the AML-related transactions flagged through RFIs ended up being suspended, which might mean there's a mismatch between the AML guidelines and how our partner banks assess risk. Meanwhile, every sanctions-related RFI led to a suspension. This could mean the banks are either being extra strict or just very good at spotting high-risk cases. To fix this, we should work with our partner banks to fine-tune their AML criteria so they're catching the right risks and take another look at how sanctions-related suspensions are handled to make sure they're not overly cautious. On our end, we should also improve our pre-screening to stop high-risk transactions from getting flagged in the first place.

Additionally, I suggest:

1. Focus on recipient risks: strengthen monitoring and risk profiling for recipients, as they are the primary reason for transaction suspensions.
2. Incorporate suspension history:
 - a. Update guidelines to treat previous suspensions as a risk factor
 - b. Use historical data to predict future suspension risks for flagged accounts.
3. Analyze patterns in suspended transactions involving high-risk countries, which are identified in the charts, to improve monitoring effectiveness.